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# *Official Year Book*

NEW SOUTH WALES

*No. 65*  
*1979*

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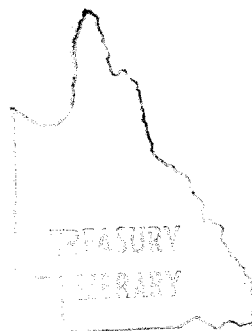
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# OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

No. 65 1979



D. W. MAITLAND

DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN  
AND  
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN OF NEW SOUTH WALES

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
NEW SOUTH WALES OFFICE



A view of Sydney Square showing the contrasting architecture of old and new. In the right foreground is the Sydney Town Hall with Town Hall House situated behind it; and on the left is St. Andrew's Cathedral with St. Andrew's House in the background.

*The Council of the City of Sydney*





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## PREFACE

THIS is the 65th edition of the *Official Year Book of New South Wales*, which was known, from the first edition in 1886 until 1904, as the *Wealth and Progress of New South Wales*.

The Year Book presents a comprehensive statistical survey of the social, demographic, and economic structure and growth of New South Wales. It describes the legislative provisions and administrative arrangements which are of significance for a proper interpretation and analysis of the statistics of the State, and illustrates the part played by governmental authorities and private organisations in the life of the community. The main emphasis in the Year Book is on developments in the more recent years.

This edition of the Year Book has been the subject of a comprehensive review. The review has resulted in a significant reduction in the size of the volume — achieved by reducing the number of years shown in many of the tables, and by deleting some historical material as well as other material regarded as being of limited interest. I would appreciate readers pointing out any deficiencies in, or suggesting improvements to, the material in the Year Book.

The various sections (sub-divisions of chapters) of the Year Book contain the latest statistics available at the time of preparation. The date when the manuscript was prepared is shown at the foot of the first page of each section.

More recent statistics are available in the *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (which contains the latest figures in the principal statistical series). More detailed statistics relating to matters treated generally in the Year Book are available in the various *Subject Bulletins* issued by the Bureau, which range from preliminary monthly statements to detailed bulletins presenting the results of periodic censuses, etc. The *Pocket Year Book*, which is published annually, contains a wide range of statistical and other material in a compact form, and is useful as a handy reference book.

My thanks are tendered to the responsible officers of the various Commonwealth and State governmental authorities and to others who have kindly supplied information for this Year Book, often at considerable trouble. Special thanks are due to the Commonwealth, State, and local governmental authorities, private organisations, farmers and graziers, and others who have supplied the basic data from which the statistics of the State have been compiled. I wish to pay particular tribute to the Editor of Publications and those other officers of the Bureau upon whom the great bulk of the work in preparing this Year Book devolved.

D. W. MAITLAND,  
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician  
and  
Government Statistician of New South Wales

Australian Bureau of Statistics,  
Sydney, October 1979



## SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

Standard notations are used throughout this publication, with meanings as follows:—

<i>n.a.</i>	Not available.
<i>n.e.c.</i>	Not elsewhere classified.
<i>n.e.i.</i>	Not elsewhere included.
<i>n.p.</i>	Not available for separate publication (but included in totals where applicable).
<i>n.y.a.</i>	Not yet available.
<i>p</i>	Preliminary — figure or series subject to revision.
<i>r</i>	Figure or series revised since previous issue.
..	Not applicable.
—	Nil or less than half the final digit shown.
———	(where a line drawn across a column between two consecutive figures) break in continuity of series.

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals shown.

# CHAPTER 1

## NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

### GEOGRAPHY

The name "New South Wales" was given to the eastern part of Australia (then known as New Holland) on its discovery by Captain Cook in 1770, and for fifty-five years all Australian territory east of the 135th meridian of east longitude was known by that name. In 1825, shortly after the separation of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), the western boundary was moved to the 129th east meridian. Thereafter, the boundaries of New South Wales contracted as its former territory was proclaimed as separate colonies—South Australia in 1836, New Zealand in 1841, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859. Subsequent adjustments occurred in 1861 to 1863 when the Northern Territory and the territory between the 129th and 132nd east meridians were separated, in 1911 when the Australian Capital Territory was ceded to the Australian Government, and in 1915 when part of Jervis Bay was transferred to the Australian Government. A more detailed account of these territorial adjustments of New South Wales since 1788 is outlined on page 1 of Official Year Book No. 64.

The present boundaries of New South Wales are as follows—on the east, the South Pacific Ocean from Point Danger to Cape Howe; on the west, the 141st meridian of east longitude; on the north, the 29th parallel of south latitude proceeding east to the Barwon River, thereafter along the Macintyre and Dumaresq Rivers to the junction with Tenterfield Creek, and thence along the crest of a spur of the Great Dividing Range, the crest of that range north to the Macpherson Range, and along the crest of the Macpherson Range east to the sea; on the south, the southern bank of the Murray River to its source at the head of the River Indi, and thence by direct marked line to Cape Howe.

The greatest dimension of the State is along a diagonal line from Point Danger to the south-west corner of the State—a distance of 1,370 kilometres. The shortest dimension, along the western boundary, is about 550 kilometres. The length of coast, measured direct from Point Danger to Cape Howe, is 1,099 kilometres, the actual length of seaboard being 1,900 kilometres. The greatest breadth, measured along the 29th parallel of latitude, is 1,217 kilometres.

The total area of New South Wales (including Lord Howe Island, but excluding the Australian Capital Territory) is 801,428 square kilometres or about one-tenth of the area of Australia. About 12,015 square kilometres of the total surface of the State are covered by water, including 456 square kilometres by the principal harbours.

The areas of the various Australian States and Territories are shown in the following table. The table also shows the areas of the States within the temperate and tropical zones (i.e. below or above the Tropic of Capricorn).

## AREAS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Area	Proportion of total area of Australia	Ratio of area to area of N.S.W.	Area within—	
				Temperate Zone	Tropical Zone
	sq km	Per cent		sq km	sq km
New South Wales	801,428	10.43	1.00	801,428	..
Victoria	227,619	2.96	0.28	227,619	..
Queensland	1,727,523	22.47	2.16	793,464	934,059
South Australia	984,377	12.81	1.23	984,377	..
Western Australia	2,527,623	32.88	3.15	1,584,867	942,756
Tasmania	68,332	0.89	0.09	68,332	..
Australian Capital Territory	2,432	0.03	..	2,432	..
Northern Territory	1,347,520	17.53	1.69	252,006	1,095,514
Total Australia	7,686,855	100.00	9.60	4,714,525	2,972,330

*Lord Howe Island*

Lord Howe Island, which was discovered in 1788, is situated 702 kilometres north-east of Sydney and about 580 kilometres east of Port Macquarie. Mount Gower (866 metres) and Mount Lidgbird (763 metres) dominate the island, which is of volcanic origin and has an area of 17 square kilometres. The climate of the island is temperate and the rainfall abundant, but because of the rocky formation of most of its surface, only 120 hectares are suitable for cultivation. Most of the arable area is devoted to the production of *Kentia* palm seed. The island is linked with Sydney by a four-day-per-week air service, and is a favoured tourist resort.

The island is a dependency of New South Wales and is included, for purposes of parliamentary representation, in a metropolitan electorate. A Board at Sydney, assisted by an elected Island Advisory Committee, manages the affairs of the island and supervises the palm seed industry. The land is vested in the Crown, and is leased at nominal rentals.

## PHYSICAL FEATURES

The physiographical characteristics of New South Wales, in particular its coastline, geological structure, mountains, rivers, and lakes, were outlined on page 3 of the Official Year Book, 1929-30.

Natural features divide New South Wales into four main zones extending from north to south—the Coastal districts, the Tablelands (which contain the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains), the Western Slopes of the Great Dividing Range, and the Western Plains.

The Coastal districts are undulating, well watered, and fertile. Their average width is 80 kilometres in the north and 30 kilometres in the south—the widest portion being 240 kilometres in the valley of the Hunter River. The coastline is regular with numerous sandy beaches, inlets, and river estuaries, and, at intervals, there are lakes, partly marine and partly estuarine, which provide extensive fishing grounds and tourist and holiday resorts.

The Tablelands are formed by an almost unbroken succession of plateaux, varying in width from 50 to 160 kilometres and forming the main watershed. The average height of the northern tableland is 750 metres, but a large portion in the New England Range has an altitude greater than 1,200 metres. The average height of the southern tableland is slightly less than the northern, though the Kosciusko Plateau which it contains is the most elevated part of the State, rising at Mount Kosciusko (Australia's highest peak) to an elevation of 2,228 metres. The Jenolan and other caves occur in the limestone belt in the central portion of the Tablelands.



To the westward, the Tablelands slope gradually to the Western Plains. The Western Slopes are, in the main, a fertile, undulating region, with rich plains along the rivers and occasional rugged areas. They are watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers, and have an adequate and regular rainfall.

The Western Plains cover nearly two-thirds of the area of the State. Their surface consist of fertile red and black soils, but, particularly in the western sections, the rainfall is low and intermittent and the rate of evaporation is high. The Plains are traversed by the western rivers in their lower courses, but the rivers do not water a very extensive area because they are few and their natural flow is irregular.

#### PRINCIPAL RIVERS

The tablelands, which contain the Great Dividing Range and form the main watershed, divide the rivers of New South Wales into two distinct groups—the coastal rivers and the inland rivers. The coastal rivers are mostly short, independent, and fast-flowing streams, which carry more than two-thirds of the State's total surface water resources, although they drain only about one-sixth of the area of its land surface. The principal coastal rivers include the Hawkesbury (472 km in length), Hunter (462 km), Clarence (394 km), Macleay (390 km), Shoalhaven (332 km), Richmond (262 km), Snowy (483 km, of which 257 km is in New South Wales), Manning (224 km), and Hastings (174 km). The inland rivers belong to the Murray-Darling system and are for the most part long, meandering, and slow in discharge. All of the inland rivers flow generally westward into drier country and their flows are progressively diminished by natural transmission losses by evaporation and seepage from the river channels, and usage for irrigation, stock watering, and town water supplies. The most important of the inland rivers is the Murray (2,590 km in length, of which 1,936 km is in New South Wales), which forms part of the border of the State and is fed by the snows of the southern tablelands. The longest river is the Darling (2,736 km, of which 2,617 km is in New South Wales), which flows across western New South Wales from the north-east to join the Murray in the south-west at Wentworth. A large part of the catchment areas of both the Murray and Darling lies beyond the State borders in Victoria and Queensland. Other principal inland rivers include the Murrumbidgee (1,579 km), Lachlan (1,484 km), Macquarie-Bogan (950 km), Namoi (858 km), Gwydir (668 km), and Castlereagh (549 km).

The rivers of New South Wales show great variability in their flows, containing very large volumes of water during floods and scarcely flowing at all during protracted droughts. Because of the variability, dams, weirs, and other forms of storage have been constructed to conserve water supplies and to provide a degree of flood mitigation. Details of the catchment areas of the principal rivers and their average annual water flow are shown on page 4 of Year Book No. 64.

#### TOURIST FEATURES

Throughout the tableland and coastal districts of New South Wales, there are many pleasure resorts, centres of scenic beauty, and some remarkable examples of natural phenomena.

Many tourist features are to be found close to Sydney. Sydney Harbour has great natural beauty, and the Sydney Harbour Bridge and Opera House make a striking impression on the harbour. The Royal National Park and Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, near the city, are extensive recreation reserves in which the natural fauna and flora have been preserved, the scenery being typical of the Australian bush. The Hawkesbury River and Broken Bay (into which it discharges) are most beautiful waterways less than 60 kilometres to the north of Sydney. Within 60 kilometres to the south of Sydney, the coastal panoramas from Sublime Point and Mount Keira are striking.

Natural surfing beaches abound along the entire length of coastline, with the beach and foreshores often highly developed, especially in the vicinity of Sydney. The sandy beaches contrast with the timbered and scrub-covered mountain sides fringing much of the State's coastline, and numerous lookout points provide extensive panoramas of coast, coastal plain,

and mountains. Salt-water lakes open to the sea (such as Tuggerah Lakes and Lake Macquarie between Sydney and Newcastle) are found along much of the coast, and on their shores are many holiday and fishing resorts.

The Blue Mountains (50 to 100 kilometres west of Sydney) contain many popular tourist resorts; among the deep valleys, largely in their natural state, there are waterfalls, cascades, and fern groves. There is a remarkable series of limestone caves at Jenolan in the central tablelands, about 190 kilometres by road from Sydney. There are caves containing similar geological phenomena at Wombeyan and Yarrangobilly, which are also situated in the tablelands. Around Kosciusko, Australia's highest mountain peak, there is a large national park, and facilities are provided for tourists and snow sports. At Moree, in the north-west of the State, hot mineral springs are used for bathing for medicinal purposes.

## STATISTICAL AREAS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

### CONCEPTS AND CRITERIA

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official statistics for the State, New South Wales is divided into a number of geographical areas. These areas consist, for the most part, of aggregations of local government areas and are shown on the maps at the back of this Year Book. A more detailed outline of the concepts and criteria used to delineate statistical areas within New South Wales was included on pages 6 to 8 of Year Book No. 64.

The primary division of the State is into 12 *Statistical Divisions*. These are intended to represent "regions" of the State which are characterised by discernible social and/or economic links between the inhabitants and economic units within them, under the unifying influence of one or more major cities or towns. The boundaries of the Divisions have accordingly been delineated on the basic criterion that the degree of economic and/or social contact and interaction within each Division should be maximised. It should be emphasised that the boundaries of the Divisions cannot be regarded as sharp lines of demarcation—they may, of necessity, be positioned within peripheral zones in which the influence of two or more "focal" cities or towns overlap in varying degrees.

In the case of Sydney and its periphery, the factors taken into account in drawing the divisional boundaries are necessarily different from those for the rest of the State. The *Sydney Statistical Division* is predominantly urban in character—and its boundary was re-delineated in 1976 to embrace the area expected to contain the urban development of Sydney (and associated smaller urban centres) for a period of at least twenty years. This area covers the same area as the "Sydney Region", as delineated by the State Planning Authority (now the Planning and Environment Commission of N.S.W.) in its publication "Sydney Region, 1970–2000 A.D., Outline Plan".

The Statistical Divisions are subdivided to provide a second tier of statistical areas comprising:—

- (a) *Statistical Districts* are areas which encompass an urban centre with a population of 25,000 or more and which are predominantly urban in character. They have been delineated using concepts and criteria similar to those for the Sydney Statistical Division. Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts were delineated in 1966 and, from 1 January 1976, Gold Coast (partly in Queensland), Tamworth, Bathurst-Orange, Wagga Wagga, Albury-Wodonga (partly in Victoria), and Broken Hill Statistical Districts were introduced.
- (b) *Statistical Subdivisions within Sydney Statistical Division* were delineated in 1976 in order to provide statistical areas of optimum assistance to users (particularly physical and social planners). The boundaries of the seven sub-divisions created within Sydney Statistical Division have been drawn to coincide with the regions formed by the former Department of Urban and Regional Development.
- (c) *Statistical Subdivisions outside Sydney Statistical Division* are component areas within Statistical Divisions which have been delineated broadly on the basis of

topographical and/or climatic features and reflect, inter alia, some degree of homogeneity of agricultural activity.

Because of the criteria upon which Statistical Divisions were identified they are not necessarily suitable geographical areas for the general presentation of agricultural statistics. For this reason *Statistical Agricultural Areas* have been specially defined, on the basis of topographical and/or climatic and other natural features which affect agriculture, to reflect the general distribution of agricultural activity over the State. They comprise groups of statistical subdivisions and divisions as shown on one of the maps at the back of this Year Book.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION

Statistics in respect of Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions are shown where appropriate throughout the following chapters of this Year Book. However, the following summary table shows details of the total area, population, and area of rural holdings for each Statistical Division, and the proportion of each to the total for New South Wales.

#### AREA, POPULATION, AND AREA OF RURAL HOLDINGS OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

No. of Division	Statistical Division	Total Area		Population		Area of Rural Holdings	
		At 30 June 1977	Proportion of State Total	At 30 June 1977	Proportion of State Total	At 31 March 1977	Proportion of State Total
		sq km	Per cent		Per cent	sq km	Per cent
1	Sydney .. .. .	12,406	1.5	3,121,750	63.0	1,813	0.3
2	Hunter .. .. .	30,828	3.8	431,650	8.7	18,387	2.8
3	Illawarra .. .. .	8,485	1.1	282,000	5.7	2,122	0.3
4	Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	9,757	1.2	112,950	2.2	6,692	1.0
5	Mid North-Coast .. .. .	26,104	3.3	155,050	3.1	14,394	2.2
6	Northern .. .. .	98,574	12.3	175,650	3.5	79,566	12.1
7	North-Western .. .. .	199,120	24.8	103,850	2.1	179,745	27.2
8	Central West .. .. .	63,261	7.9	162,700	3.3	51,576	7.8
9	South-Eastern .. .. .	52,136	6.5	134,450	2.7	32,691	5.0
10	Murrumbidgee .. .. .	63,522	7.9	141,200	2.8	55,919	8.5
11	Murray .. .. .	90,003	11.2	95,500	1.9	79,956	12.1
12	Far West .. .. .	147,143	18.4	33,500	0.7	136,948	20.8
	Total, New South Wales ..	(a) 801,428	100.0	(b) 4,956,700	100.0	659,809	100.0

(a) Includes Lord Howe Island (17 square kilometres) and 71 square kilometres of harbours and rivers, etc., which are not included within municipalities or shire borders.

(b) Includes Lord Howe Island (250 persons) and "Migratory" (6,250 persons).

A summary of the main characteristics, including topographical, climatic, rural, industrial, and economic features of each Statistical Division is shown below:—

#### *Sydney Statistical Division*

The Division consists broadly of the Cumberland Plain. To the north of the Plain, the Division includes the moderately elevated Hornsby Plateau and, beyond the Hawkesbury River, the coastal lowland plains containing Gosford and Wyong townships. To the

north-west, north, and south-west of the Cumberland Plain, the Division comprises the rugged Blue Mountains and other associated ranges of the Great Dividing Range. The southern part of the Division is mainly composed of the moderately elevated Woronora Plateau. The region has a warm humid climate, except for the higher parts of the mountain ranges where temperatures are cooler, with heaviest rainfall normally occurring in summer and autumn. Rainfall is markedly irregular and declines from east to west. Sydney is the focal point of the State's rail, road, and air services. It also provides main port facilities for overseas, interstate, and intrastate shipping. It is the seat of public administration for the State, and the leading commercial, industrial, financial, educational, and cultural centre. Rural activity is negligible in the metropolitan (or urban) part of the Division; however, dairying, poultry, vegetable growing, and fruit growing are more significant in outlying areas, such as Camden, Windsor, Gosford, and Wyong.

#### *Hunter Statistical Division*

The Hunter River and its tributaries (Paterson, Williams, Goulburn, and Wollombi) in this Division form one of the largest river valleys on the New South Wales coast. To the north and south the area is enclosed by rugged highlands, whilst to the west less rugged highlands give easy access to the New England areas. The region is generally of the warm humid type with heaviest rainfall normally occurring in summer and autumn. Rainfall decreases markedly in amount and reliability from the coast inland. Railways traverse the region linking the most important towns and a highway closely follows the main northern rail route. The rural activities in the Division are diversified—dairying predominates in the southern part, sheep and wheat growing in the more central parts, sheep in the northerly areas, and wheat in the northern extremity. Beef cattle raising is significant in most areas, grapes are grown in the lower Hunter Valley, and poultry farming predominates in the extreme southern parts. Heavy manufacturing industry, with major iron and steel works is concentrated particularly around Newcastle, and coal is mined extensively in all areas except the northern coastal region, where timber getting is important.

#### *Illawarra Statistical Division*

The coastal portion of the Division consists of a discontinuous coastal plain where a series of river valleys (Minnamurra and Shoalhaven) alternate with spurs of more elevated land extending eastwards from the tablelands. To the west of this coastal plain is a long escarpment which gives way to exceedingly rugged terrain in Shoalhaven Shire, and the land in the north western part of the Division consists of undulating tablelands. The climate is generally of the warm humid type with heaviest rainfall occurring in summer and autumn. The inland parts are cooler than the coastal areas. Rail communication in the Division comprises the Illawarra line extending through the coastal belt and terminating at Nowra; the main southern line passing through Bowral; and a connecting link (Unanderra-Moss Vale), which is used mainly for goods traffic. Highway communication follows a similar pattern with a coastal road, a tablelands road, and several roads linking the Bowral area with the Illawarra Plains districts. The harbour facilities at Port Kembla provide an important service to industries in the region, particularly the iron and steel industry which is the dominant manufacturing activity in the Wollongong-Port Kembla area. Coal mining is also of considerable importance.

Rural industry, particularly dairying and beef cattle, predominate in the shires of the Division and some sheep raising and fruit growing is in evidence. Potatoes are grown in the north-western areas of the Division. The main manufacturing activities in the shires are paper mills and portland cement production.

#### *Richmond-Tweed Statistical Division*

The Division consists of two major coastal river basins (of the Richmond and Tweed Rivers) and a river valley (of the Upper Clarence River), enclosed on the north by the rugged McPherson Range, on the west by the more easterly extensions of the New England Plateau, and on the south by the less rugged Richmond Range which extends northerly into



the Division and separates the river valley from the coastal basins. The climate of the region is humid sub-tropical. The rainfall varies in intensity, and occasional severe flooding occurs. The area has a rail and road system of communications cutting the river system at right angles, and a highway linking the coast to the hinterland. Dairying is the principal primary industry in the Division although beef cattle raising, pig farming, sugar cane and banana growing, timber getting, and prawning are also significant. Mineral sands mining and the production of high grade zircon and rutile concentrates are carried out extensively on the beaches and nearby coastal sand dunes. The more important areas of manufacturing activity are food processing and sawmilling.

#### *Mid-North Coast Statistical Division*

This Division covers the coastal strip extending from Wallis Lake in the south to the Richmond Range in the north, and comprises a series of valleys running generally east-west (valleys of the Clarence, Macleay, Hastings, and Manning Rivers) separated by hills of varying height. The valleys have generally been intensively developed for agriculture, while the hill lands separating the valleys have seen little development. The region has a warm and humid to sub-humid climate. Rainfall is high; occasional severe flooding is a feature of the river valleys. The main road and rail system cuts across the river system and provides a link between areas to the north and south of the Division (e.g. Brisbane to Sydney). Other major roads run from the coast to the hinterland—Grafton to Glen Innes, Kempsey to Armidale, Port Macquarie to Tamworth, etc. The dominant agricultural activity is dairying, and beef cattle, sugar cane growing, and banana growing are also important. Timber getting is widespread and fishing (particularly for crayfish and prawns) is significant. The major manufacturing industries of food processing and sawmilling are directly related to the primary industries in the Division. Mineral sands mining is also significant.

#### *Northern Statistical Division*

There are three identifiable regions in the Division—the northern tablelands (mainly undulating hill lands generally over 1,000 metres above sea level), the northern slopes to the west of the tablelands, and the flat north central plains, watered by the Macintyre, Gwydir, and Namoi Rivers. The tablelands is an area with mild summers and cold winters and a moderate rainfall, with the heaviest rainfall occurring in summer. West of the tablelands the summers are warm to hot, with a similar rainfall pattern. Tamworth is the principal city of the Division, and the centre of a communications system by rail, road, and air. The main northern rail line from Newcastle passes through Quirindi, Tamworth, Armidale, Glen Innes, and Tenterfield. There is an extensive highway system linking all of the major towns and cities in the Division. Rural activity predominates in the Division—sheep and beef cattle in the northern tablelands and wheat growing and sheep and beef cattle in the slopes and plains areas. Approximately one-quarter of the beef cattle and one-sixth of the sheep in the State are located in the Division and almost one-quarter of the wheat (for grain) produced in the State is grown in the Division. Cotton growing is an important activity in the Namoi Shire, tobacco in the Ashford Shire, and poultry in the Parry Shire. Manufacturing industry is of minor importance throughout the Division (except in Tamworth), with some activity in food processing, sawmilling, and cotton ginning.

#### *North-Western Statistical Division*

There is a diversity of topography in the Division with elevated lands extending from the central tablelands in the east, gently undulating slopes in the river basins of the Macquarie, Castlereagh, and Bogan Rivers in the central areas, and flat plains in the far west. Climatically this region is also diverse but is mostly semi-arid, particularly in the westerly and northerly parts. It has a hot summer and a fairly wide range between summer and winter temperatures. The eastern parts receive about 650 millimetres of rainfall per annum but only about half this amount is received in the western portion. The area is well served by railways with several lines, i.e. from Cobar, Bourke, Brewarrina, and Coonamble, focusing on

Dubbo—the main economic centre of the whole region. Other lines connect Dubbo to Parkes, Molong, and Orange. At Dubbo the Mitchell Highway, which runs parallel to the railway line to Bourke, intersects the Newell Highway which traverses New South Wales from the Queensland border to the Victorian border. Sheep raising is the predominant activity throughout the entire region and the sheep and lamb population is approximately one-fifth of the State total. Wheat growing in association with sheep raising is of major importance in the Coonamble Shire and all the eastern regions except for the more elevated areas around Coolah and Cudgegong. Beef cattle grazing is also becoming widespread throughout the Division. Manufacturing is not of significance in the Division, although Dubbo and to a lesser extent Mudgee, Narromine, and Coonabarabran have some manufacturing activity mainly in food processing and sawmilling.

#### *Central West Statistical Division*

The Division lies to the west of the Blue Mountains and extends to beyond Condobolin. The eastern parts are made up of a number of discontinuous highland areas which contain the source of the Macquarie River, while the western parts watered by the Lachlan River are undulating at first, giving way to flat plains. Orange is the most populous city and focal point of the region. In the cool highland region, rainfall is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, while in the plains areas the summers are warm to hot, and rainfall is moderate on the slopes, tapering off to light in the west. The Sydney-Broken Hill railway line traverses the region connecting the cities of Lithgow, Bathurst, and Orange. The Mid-western, Newell, and Mitchell Highways cross the Division, linking these cities and the urban areas of Cowra, West Wyalong, Forbes, and Parkes. The region is mainly rural; mixed sheep and wheat farming predominates in the western parts and sheep and beef cattle in the eastern parts. Sheep population is approximately one-sixth and cattle population one-tenth of the State total. Fruit growing (cherries and pome fruits) is most significant in the Canobolas Shire and vegetable farming for freezing and canning in the Bathurst and Cowra areas. Secondary industry activity, particularly in the more important towns in the eastern parts, is in meat slaughtering, vegetable canning, cement production, and the manufacture of household appliances and fabricated metal products.

#### *South-Eastern Statistical Division*

The South-Eastern Division comprises the lower south coast, the Snowy Mountains, and the southern tablelands. The coastal strip consists of a discontinuous coastal plain where a series of river valleys (Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, and Bega Rivers) alternate with spurs of more elevated land extending eastwards from the tablelands. The mountainous Snowy region lies in the south-west corner contiguous to the Victorian border and reaches elevations of over 2,200 metres, the highest in Australia. Snowfields in this area are a major tourist attraction. The tablelands containing Canberra and the Australian Capital Territory are gently undulating with elevations of about 750 metres above sea level. The narrow south coast area has a humid cool-temperate climate and an average yearly rainfall of about 900 millimetres. Much cooler temperatures are experienced on the more elevated tablelands, and very cold temperatures occur on the Alps. Average annual rainfall on the tablelands ranges between 500 and 700 millimetres, but in the mountains exceeds 1,400 millimetres. The region is one of the most important water conservation areas in Australia as it includes the Snowy Mountains Scheme, the N.S.W. water storage dam at Burrinjuck, the greater part of the catchment area of the Lachlan River (Wyangala Dam), the urban water supply for Canberra, and part of the catchment area for the Sydney water supply. The Division is served by the main southern railway line and branch lines from Goulburn, and by an extensive highway system linking the major population centres in the Division. The lowland coastal strip is primarily a dairying area with beef raising, some pig and sheep raising, commercial fishing, and tourism of lesser importance. In the elevated tablelands merino sheep are the principal source of livelihood and this is supplemented in all shires by beef raising and in some shires by forestry and timber getting. Excluding Canberra which exerts a strong social and economic influence, the focal point of the region is Goulburn, with Queanbeyan and Cooma exerting narrower local influence. Manufacturing industry is greatest in Goulburn, followed

by Queanbeyan and the Shire of Eurobodalla. The principal manufacturing activities in the Division are food processing, sawmilling, textile production, and the manufacture of cement and concrete products.

#### *Murrumbidgee Statistical Division*

The Murrumbidgee River traverses the Division from east to west, with the area west of Narrandera containing the long-established Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, newer developing irrigation areas, and the towns of Griffith and Leeton. Wagga Wagga, the major centre of regional significance, is located in the eastern portion of the Division. The region is characterised by cold temperatures in winter in the hilly eastern region, and warm to hot summers and cool winters in the western region. Average annual rainfall (in millimetres) varies from 1,360 at Batlow and 880 at Tumut to 550 at Wagga, 620 at Cootamundra, and 330 to 450 in the irrigation areas and more westerly parts. Railway communication is widespread in the Division. The main southern line passes through the eastern section linking Cootamundra, Junee, and Wagga Wagga to Albury, and from it many branch lines serve other areas. The branch lines are of particular importance to the wheat industry. Three highways run north to south across the Division meeting three other highways crossing the Division in an east-westerly direction. The main rural activities in the Division are sheep and wheat farming. Sheep grazing predominates in the Hay and Gundagai Shires, and mixed sheep and wheat farming is general throughout most of the other shires. Beef cattle grazing is of some significance in about half the shires, particularly in Tumut and Gundagai, and dairying is found in Tumut Shire. The irrigated lands of Leeton and Wade Shires are used extensively for fruit growing and rice production. Secondary industry is significant in three main areas in the Division. These areas and the associated industries are: the City of Wagga Wagga—food processing, sawmilling, and metal products fabricating; the Leeton and Wade Shires—fruit canning and wine making; and the Tumut Shire—electricity generation and wood products.

#### *Murray Statistical Division*

The entire length of the Murray River on the New South Wales border marks the southern boundary of this Division. The terrain in the western and central parts of the Division is flat, becoming undulating and finally very rugged on the eastern border. The temperature is generally warm to hot in summer and mild in winter. The average annual rainfall (in millimetres) declines from 980 at Tumbarumba in the eastern sector to 700 at Albury and Holbrook, 410 at Deniliquin, 330 at Balranald, and 270 at Wentworth. The main southern railway line and the Hume Highway from Sydney to Melbourne pass through Albury, the main centre of population in the Division. The remaining eleven urban areas in the Division are adequately served by several highways passing through the Division and/or extensions of the broad-gauge Victorian railway system. Mixed sheep and wheat farming is the predominant rural activity in half the shires of the Division. Other rural activities in the Division include sheep, beef and dairy cattle, and, in the irrigated areas along the Murray, fruit, vegetables, and rice growing. Secondary industry, apart from the manufacture of motor vehicle parts and other industrial machinery, man-made textile fibres and yarns and food processing at Albury, is on a very minor scale.

#### *Far West Statistical Division*

The Division comprises the City of Broken Hill, the Shire of Central Darling, and all of the unincorporated area of New South Wales. It is bounded by the Queensland and South Australian borders in the north and the west, and by the boundaries of the Shires of Wentworth and Balranald in the south, and the Shires of Bourke, Cobar, and Carrathool in the east. The Darling River passes through the region from the north-east to the south. To the west of the river the extremely flat plains give way to gentle slopes reaching the low, geologically ancient Barrier Range on which stands Broken Hill, the only sizeable city in the far west. A number of shallow lakes near the lower Darling and elsewhere are of economic importance in a generally dry landscape. The climate is of the semi-arid desert type.

Temperatures range from hot in summer to cool to mild in winter. The average annual rainfall is in the range of 200 to 250 millimetres, with maximum rainfall occurring in the summer. The western railway line, which is part of the Sydney-Perth standard gauge line, passes through Broken Hill. The South Australian Government owns and operates that part of the standard gauge line connecting Broken Hill to Cockburn in South Australia. The two highways traversing the Division focus on Broken Hill, with the Silver City Highway from Wentworth to Broken Hill and the Barrier Highway from Wilcannia to Broken Hill both being sealed. The most important activity in the Division is the mining of silver-lead-zinc ore and the production of lead and zinc concentrates at Broken Hill. Merino sheep raising is the predominant rural activity. The major secondary industry activities at Broken Hill are food processing and printing and publishing.

## CLIMATE

New South Wales is situated entirely in the temperate zone. Its climate is generally mild and equable and mostly free from extremes of heat and cold, but very high temperatures are experienced in the north-west and very cold temperatures on the southern tablelands. Abundant sunshine is experienced in all seasons. Sydney, the capital city, is without sunshine on an average of only 23 days per year, and the average range of temperature between the hottest and coldest month is less than 11° Celsius. In the hinterland, there is even more sunshine but the range of temperature is greater.

Practically the whole of New South Wales is subject to the influence of frosts during five or more months of the year. Snow has been known to fall over nearly two-thirds of the State, but its occurrence is comparatively rare except in the tableland districts. Snow is found during most of the year on the peaks of the southern tablelands.

The seasons (although not as well defined in the western interior as on the coast) are generally as follows—spring during September, October, and November; summer during December, January, and February; autumn during March, April, and May; winter during June, July, and August.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Meteorological services throughout Australia are administered by the Bureau of Meteorology. A Regional Office of the Bureau in Sydney directs observations throughout New South Wales. Climatological stations are established at a number of representative towns, and there are hundreds of rainfall recording stations.

Weather observations from many stations in New South Wales are telegraphed daily to the Bureau's Sydney Office, where bulletins, rain maps, and isobaric charts are prepared and issued for public information. Weather forecasts and forecasts of conditions over the ocean and for aviation purposes are prepared. When necessary, flood and storm warnings are issued to the press, broadcasting stations, and governmental authorities.

### WINDS

The weather in New South Wales is determined chiefly by anti-cyclones (areas of high barometric pressure) with their attendant tropical and southern depressions. The anti-cyclones pass almost continually across or to the south of the continent of Australia from west to east. A general surging movement occasionally takes place in the atmosphere, sometimes towards, and sometimes from, the equator. The movement causes sudden changes in the weather—heat when the surge is to the south, and cold weather when it moves towards the equator.

New South Wales is subject to occasional intense cyclonic disturbances (not usually exceeding three in any year) in the months February to May. Intense cyclones may result from an inland depression, or may reach the State from the north-east tropics or from the southern low-pressure belt which lies to the south of Australia. In the summer months, the prevailing winds on the coast are north-easterly, mainly on account of the consistency of the sea breezes, and they extend inland to the highlands. West of the Great Divide, however, the winds are variable, being dependent on the control of the various atmospheric systems; they have a marked northerly component in the northern half of the State and a pronounced southerly component in the southern areas. Southerly changes are characteristic of the summer weather on the coast. These winds, which blow from the higher southern latitudes, cause a rapid fall in the temperature and sometimes are accompanied by thunderstorms. During winter, the prevailing direction of the wind is westerly. In the southern areas of the State, the winds are almost due west, but proceeding northwards there is a southerly tendency. Australia lies directly in the great high-pressure belt during the cold months of the year.

## RAINFALL

Rainfall in New South Wales is associated mainly with tropical and southern depressions. The distribution of rainfall is dependent on the energy present in, and the rate of movement of, the atmospheric stream and the prevailing latitudes in which the anti-cyclones are moving. Rainfall exerts a very powerful influence in determining the character of settlement, but its effects can be gauged only in a general way from annual averages of quantity of rain, because consideration should also be given to other important factors such as reliability and seasonal distribution.

The annual amount of rain varies greatly over the wide expanse of the State. Coastal districts receive the largest annual rains, ranging from an annual average of about 750 millimetres in the south to about 2,000 millimetres in the north. Despite their proximity to the sea, the mountain chains are not of sufficient height to cause any great condensation, so that (with slight irregularities) the average rainfall gradually diminishes towards the north-western limits of the State. The average annual rainfall in the north-western corner is about 200 millimetres.

An approximate classification of the area of New South Wales according to the average rainfall to which the area is subject is given in the next table. About 36 per cent of the area of the State receives less than 350 millimetres of rain per year.

AREA OF N.S.W. (a) CLASSIFIED BY ANNUAL RAINFALL

Average Annual Rainfall	Approximate Area	Proportion of Total Area	Average Annual Rainfall	Approximate Area	Proportion of Total Area
<i>Millimetres</i>	<i>sq km</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Millimetres</i>	<i>sq km</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
<i>Under 250</i>	139,010	17·3	<i>700 and under 1,000</i>	96,140	12·0
<i>250 and under 350</i>	151,180	18·8	<i>1,000 and under 1,400</i>	56,260	7·0
<i>350 and under 500</i>	171,980	21·4	<i>1,400 or more</i>	17,510	2·2
<i>500 and under 700</i>	171,780	21·4	<i>Total</i>	803,860	100·0

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Over the greater part of the State, the annual rainfall varies on the average between 20 per cent and 35 per cent from the mean, but the degree of variation is less in the south-eastern corner and more in the north-western quarter. Protracted periods of dry weather in one part or another are not uncommon, but simultaneous drought over the whole territory of the State has been experienced only very rarely.

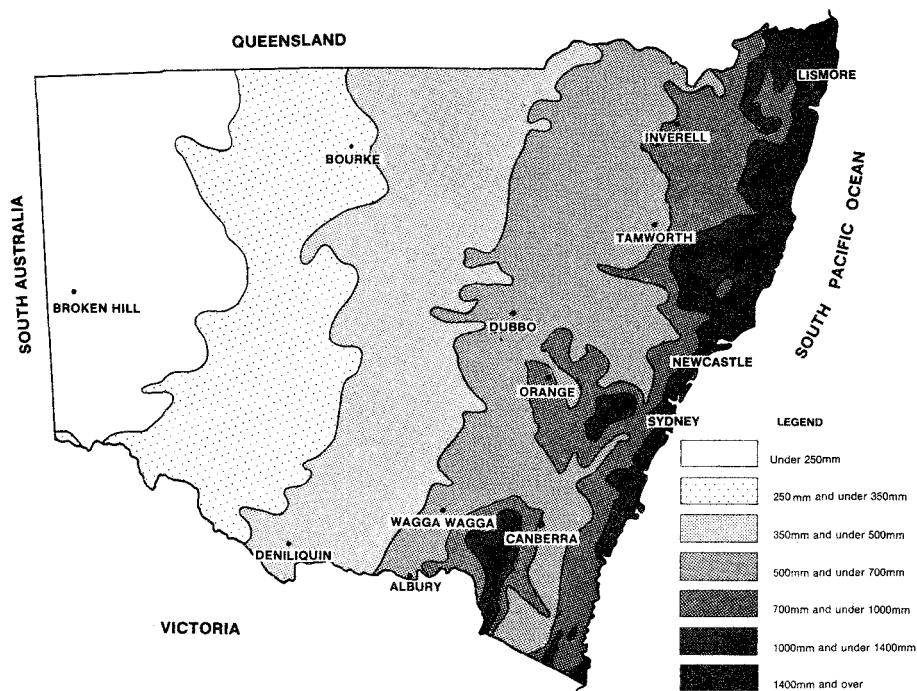
The seasonal distribution of rainfall may be described as follows. A winter rain region, which includes the southern portion of the western plains and about two-thirds of the Riverina, is bounded on the north by a line from Broken Hill to Wagga Wagga with a curve around Albury. A summer rain region, including the whole of the northern subdivision, is bounded on the south by a line which waves regularly, first south and then north of a direct line from the north-western corner of the State to Newcastle. Between these there extends a region, including the central and south-eastern portions of the State, where the rains are distributed fairly evenly throughout the year, but a narrow coastal strip between Nowra and Broken Bay receives its heaviest rains in the autumn.

Southern depressions are the main cause of good winter rains in the Riverina and on the southern highlands. A seasonal prevalence of this type of weather would cause a low rainfall on the coast and over that portion of the inland district north of the Lachlan River. A tropical prevalence ensures a good season inland north of the Lachlan, but not necessarily in southern areas. An anti-cyclonic prevalence results in good rains over coastal and tableland districts, but causes dryness west of the mountains.



The distribution of the average annual rainfall over New South Wales in the thirty years 1931-1960 is illustrated in the map below.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL, NEW SOUTH WALES, 1931-1960



The following table shows, for each rainfall district in the State, the annual rainfall during each of the last ten years and the average annual rainfall during the 30 years from 1931 to 1960. The figures for each district are averages of the rainfall registered at the recording stations located within the district. The rainfall districts are subdivided in the table into northern and southern or eastern and western sections, as indicated by the letters *N*, *S*, *E*, *W*.

**ANNUAL RAINFALL, N.S.W.**  
(Millimetres)

Rainfall District		Average Rainfall (a)	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Coast—North	N	1,469	1,028	1,237	1,314	1,172	2,130	1,437	2,015	1,668	1,815	1,168
	S	1,525	1,032	1,221	1,122	1,389	1,804	1,458	2,188	1,562	1,771	1,619
Hunter and Manning	N	1,382	1,134	1,323	1,112	1,324	1,557	1,013	1,836	1,341	1,564	1,343
	S	885	870	943	776	1,008	976	835	991	807	1,108	852
Cumberland	E	1,147	595	1,326	872	864	1,325	1,175	1,571	1,183	1,763	1,024
	W	823	532	1,132	805	667	882	803	1,022	848	1,023	731
South	N	1,110	540	1,425	906	988	933	988	1,721	1,320	1,434	826
	S	948	488	1,035	977	907	707	856	1,571	1,245	1,366	769
Tableland—North	E	1,041	922	829	960	1,101	1,292	1,085	1,123	1,356	1,270	845
	W	823	782	855	955	937	846	973	741	969	866	807
Central	N	646	639	855	794	652	535	1,036	568	580	694	572
	S	938	812	1,170	1,001	988	864	1,255	1,128	958	1,033	694
South	N	701	585	780	789	634	494	720	881	767	677	497
	S	863	711	824	857	744	616	1,032	1,252	1,109	642	524
Western Slope—North	N	682	656	788	857	843	582	796	569	859	779	708
	S	666	744	855	754	712	564	790	531	620	820	804
Central	N	630	664	844	713	752	555	1,057	583	578	804	602
	S	614	655	873	682	725	429	977	717	536	769	452
South	N	622	693	837	671	621	443	731	913	554	524	399
	S	878	927	933	1,060	782	552	1,088	1,064	931	635	591
Plains—North West	E	586	615	657	671	652	517	706	538	597	755	670
	W	535	561	611	601	563	437	612	544	518	706	568
Central West	N	491	527	737	550	548	363	810	569	425	657	433
	S	483	541	636	518	627	372	735	612	446	743	370
Riverina	E	477	452	585	565	489	330	753	851	509	344	285
	W	393	379	511	410	399	254	633	700	386	355	254
Western Division—Eastern half	N	362	419	330	318	419	199	489	595	622	642	376
	S	349	362	434	371	324	227	566	727	406	435	256
Western half	N	237	337	158	143	357	77	372	695	472	524	130
	S	239	247	223	213	244	171	482	596	499	286	161

(a) Average for 1931 to 1960.

In relation to agricultural industries, the seasonal distribution and reliability of the rainfall, rather than the annual aggregate, are the important considerations. In wheat farming, for instance, sufficient moisture is required to enable the soil to be prepared for planting (which takes place from April to June), to promote germination of the seed and

steady growth, and then for the filling of the grain (about August or September for early crops) until harvesting (from November to January). Heavy rains may delay ploughing and sowing, or later in the season may cause disease or rank growth or beat down the crops. For dairy farming, conducted mainly in the coastal areas, a more even distribution of rainfall is desirable to maintain the pastures in a satisfactory condition throughout the year. For sheep, spring and autumn rains are needed to ensure supplies of water and herbage, with summer rains of sufficient quantity to mitigate the effect of warm sunshine on the pastures; too much rain is likely to cause disease in the flocks.

The average monthly rainfall in each of the rainfall districts of the State is shown in the following table. The averages are based on records of rainfall registered at recording stations during the 30 years from 1931 to 1960.

**AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL, N.S.W., 1931 TO 1960**  
(Millimetres)

Rainfall District		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Coast—North	N	170	221	196	131	117	114	90	62	58	86	97	127
	S	176	225	224	124	87	119	85	85	69	88	100	143
Hunter and Manning	N	141	171	167	134	98	128	97	85	78	86	90	106
	S	91	105	92	75	61	84	57	59	55	66	62	77
Cumberland	E	105	129	131	104	107	121	81	72	64	78	76	78
	W	101	103	90	69	62	74	45	40	43	57	67	70
South	N	107	124	112	97	104	116	75	66	63	89	72	84
	S	93	94	93	88	86	101	56	57	51	82	73	73
Tableland—North	E	146	165	145	61	51	62	53	31	47	73	86	122
	W	106	105	65	39	42	56	56	49	53	81	80	92
Central	N	71	82	48	46	40	48	47	49	43	57	60	55
	S	99	104	84	76	66	85	66	65	60	78	76	79
South	N	65	60	57	57	55	64	50	53	47	70	60	62
	S	66	58	70	72	73	81	70	80	66	93	72	64
Western Slope—North	N	81	95	55	32	40	47	46	37	43	71	65	70
	S	77	81	45	41	43	48	47	46	44	67	62	65
Central	N	72	86	52	46	40	47	43	45	41	51	54	51
	S	62	62	50	50	44	54	49	47	42	59	52	44
South	N	51	49	55	52	51	59	55	53	44	62	51	41
	S	55	52	67	70	75	91	92	92	73	92	68	52
Plains—North West	E	73	78	51	32	39	44	42	32	34	55	56	50
	W	72	81	51	33	34	39	36	26	30	49	46	38
Central West	N	52	66	46	36	37	40	36	33	31	44	40	31
	S	42	51	46	39	38	39	37	36	29	47	40	37
Riverina	E	35	37	41	38	40	46	44	41	36	51	37	30
	W	28	34	35	30	35	37	35	33	28	42	28	26
Western Division—Eastern half	N	39	49	41	25	28	27	26	19	18	33	29	28
	S	27	37	34	25	31	30	26	27	22	37	27	24
Western half	N	21	35	28	14	19	16	17	14	11	25	16	20
	S	19	26	19	15	21	20	20	17	15	27	23	17

### EVAPORATION

The rate of evaporation is influenced by the prevailing temperature and by the atmospheric humidity, pressure, and movement. In New South Wales, evaporation is an important factor, because in the greater part of the inland districts water for use by stock is generally conserved in open tanks and dams. Actual measurements of the loss by evaporation have been made at a number of stations, and the average monthly evaporation (measured by loss from exposed water) over a period of years is shown below, together with the average monthly rainfall over the same period. The total annual loss by evaporation is about 1,000 millimetres on the coast and southern tablelands and as much as 2,250 millimetres in the west. In the far north-western corner of the State, for which actual records are not available, the total loss from evaporation is probably equal to nearly 2,500 millimetres per year.

#### AVERAGE EVAPORATION AND RAINFALL OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS, N.S.W.

(Millimetres)

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Walgett—													
Evaporation	205	180	164	110	77	52	51	69	103	153	184	218	1,566
Rainfall	47	36	36	28	35	44	39	19	24	29	35	50	422
Wilcannia—													
Evaporation	240	200	182	125	75	48	50	73	113	162	192	227	1,688
Rainfall	18	29	14	17	22	22	17	13	14	21	20	33	240
Umberumberka (near Broken Hill)—													
Evaporation	323	270	234	151	105	72	74	101	149	215	258	305	2,257
Rainfall	11	18	13	10	20	20	14	12	14	17	22	14	186
Leeton—													
Evaporation	226	177	143	79	50	31	30	38	65	106	161	200	1,305
Rainfall	31	22	26	37	35	47	35	42	33	38	32	31	410
Burrinjuck Dam—													
Evaporation	152	127	107	61	30	18	18	27	49	76	109	136	909
Rainfall	50	48	55	67	70	108	96	101	70	73	57	57	851
Canberra—													
Evaporation	229	179	143	87	53	34	34	48	79	122	158	203	1,369
Rainfall	52	45	48	54	40	43	40	50	39	59	46	44	562
Sydney—													
Evaporation	138	110	94	68	48	38	40	51	71	100	120	140	1,018
Rainfall	98	80	113	144	126	93	124	61	70	71	65	92	1,138

### CLIMATIC REGIONS

The territory of New South Wales may be divided into four climatic regions which correspond with the terrain—the Coastal districts, the Tablelands, the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range, and the Western Plains.

The northern parts of the State are generally warmer than the southern, the difference between the average temperatures of the extreme north and south being about 4°C on the coast, 3°C on the tablelands and plains, and 2°C on the slopes. It should be noted, however, that the length of the State decreases from approximately 1,100 kilometres on the coast to about 550 kilometres on the western boundary. From east to west, the average mean annual temperatures vary little except where altitudes are different, but usually the summer is hotter and the winter colder in the interior than on the coast. Thus at Sydney the average temperature ranges from 22°C in summer to 13°C in winter, as compared with 24°C in summer and 11°C in winter at Wentworth on the same latitude in the western interior. Similar variations are found in the north. The mean daily range at any station is seldom more than 17°C or less than 8°C.

#### COASTAL DISTRICTS

In the Coastal districts, which lie between the Pacific Ocean and the Great Dividing Range, the average rainfall is comparatively high and regular, and the climate, though more humid, is generally milder than in the interior.

The climatic conditions in the Coastal districts are illustrated in the next table, which shows, for representative climatological stations, average temperatures and rainfall for the thirty years from 1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record:—

### TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL: COASTAL DISTRICTS, N.S.W.

Station	Distance from east coast (km)	Altitude (m)	Temperature (in shade) (°C)						Rainfall (mm)
			Average annual	Average summer	Average winter	Mean daily range	Highest	Lowest	Average annual
<i>North coast—</i>									
Lismore	21	13	19.4	24.2	13.9	12.2	45.0	(-) 5.0	1,341
Grafton	35	6	19.6	24.5	14.1	13.3	45.6	(-) 4.4	999
Kempsey (West)	16	9	18.4	23.1	13.3	12.9	46.7	(-) 7.8	1,204
<i>Hunter and Manning</i>									
Port Macquarie	0	13	17.2	21.2	12.8	9.3	41.0	(-) 1.4	1,463
Jerry's Plains	85	46	17.8	24.0	11.2	14.6	49.2	(-) 7.2	616
Newcastle	2	32	17.8	21.9	13.2	6.9	44.4	2.8	1,085
<i>Cumberland—</i>									
Sydney	8	42	17.6	21.6	12.9	8.0	45.3	2.1	1,206
Richmond (a)	53	22	17.2	22.8	10.9	13.2	48.4	(-) 6.1	836
<i>South coast—</i>									
Wollongong	0	10	17.2	21.1	12.8	9.1	46.2	0.9	1,232
Nowra	10	15	17.2	21.4	12.6	10.9	43.3	(-) 0.3	1,034
Moruya Heads	0	17	15.5	19.2	11.4	8.5	43.9	(-) 0.3	1,010
Bega	13	15	15.2	20.1	9.8	13.8	46.9	(-) 6.7	888

(a) Station at Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

Taking the coast as a whole, the difference between the mean summer and mean winter temperatures is only about 10°C.

The north coast districts are favoured with a warm, moist climate, the rainfall being from 900 to 2,000 millimetres annually. The mean temperature for the year is from 18°C to 21°C, the summer mean being 23°C to 25°C and the winter mean 13°C to 15°C. On the south coast, the rainfall varies from 750 to 1,500 millimetres, and the mean temperature ranges between 15°C and 17°C, the summer mean being from 19°C at the foot of the ranges to 21°C on the sea coast and the winter from 10°C to 13°C over the same area.

Coastal rains come from the sea with both south-east and north-east winds, being further augmented in the latter part of the year by thunderstorms from the north-west.

### Sydney

Sydney is situated on the coast about half-way between the extreme northern and southern limits of the State. Its mean annual temperature is 17.4°C. The mean seasonal range is only 9.1°C, the mean summer temperature being 21.7°C and the winter temperature 12.6°C. On the average, rain occurs on only 147 days in the year. The hours of sunshine average 6.7 a day over the whole year, ranging from an average of 5.2 hours in June to 7.6 hours daily in November.

The climatic conditions of Sydney are illustrated in the next table, which shows average recordings for all years of record to the end of 1977 for barometric pressure, temperature, hours of sunshine, rainfall, and relative humidity:—

## CLIMATIC CONDITIONS: SYDNEY

Month	Barometric pressure (mb) (a)	Temperature (in shade) (°C)			Average hours of sunshine per day	Rainfall (mm)			Average number of days on which rain fell	Relative humidity at 9 a.m. (mean) (per cent)
		Mean	Mean maximum	Mean minimum		Average	Greatest	Least		
January	1,012.7	22.0	25.7	18.3	7.2	101	388	6	13	67
February	1,014.2	21.9	25.4	18.4	6.7	116	564	3	13	70
March	1,016.4	20.9	24.5	17.3	6.3	133	521	8	14	74
April	1,018.3	18.3	22.2	14.5	6.2	125	622	2	13	74
May	1,018.7	15.3	19.4	11.2	5.8	122	585	4	13	76
June	1,018.9	12.8	16.6	9.1	5.2	133	643	4	12	76
July	1,018.6	11.8	15.9	7.9	6.2	104	336	2	11	74
August	1,017.8	13.1	17.4	8.8	6.9	80	378	1	11	68
September	1,017.1	15.2	19.6	10.8	7.1	70	357	2	11	66
October	1,015.1	17.6	21.9	13.3	7.2	77	283	2	12	62
November	1,013.4	19.5	23.5	15.4	7.6	78	517	2	12	62
December	1,012.1	21.2	25.0	17.3	7.4	78	402	6	12	64
Year	1,016.1	17.4	21.4	13.6	6.7	1,217	2,193	584	147	69

(a) Average hourly reading of standard barometer, corrected to 0°C, standard gravity, and mean sea level.

The extremes of temperature (in shade) were 45.3°C on 14 January 1939 and 2.1°C on 22 June 1932.

The greatest rainfall record on any day, 281 millimetres, occurred on 28 March 1942. The heaviest recorded rainfall in one hour was 88 millimetres on 29 September 1943, and the heaviest in six hours was 166 millimetres on 8 January 1973.

## TABLELANDS

On the Northern Tableland, the rainfall ranges from 750 millimetres in the western parts to 1,000 millimetres in the eastern. The temperature is cool, the annual average being between 13°C and 16°C; the mean summer temperature lies between 19°C and 22°C and the mean winter between 7°C and 9°C. The Southern Tableland is the coldest part of the State, the mean annual temperature being about 12°C; the summer mean ranges from 13°C to 20°C and the winter from 1°C to 8°C. At Kiandra (elevation 1,395 metres) the mean annual temperature is 6.8°C. Near the southern extremity of the tableland, on the Snowy and Munyang Ranges, snow is usually present over most of the year.



The following table shows, for representative climatological stations in the Tablelands, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record:—

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL: TABLELANDS, N.S.W.

Station	Distance from east coast (km)	Altitude (m)	Temperature (in shade) (°C)						Rainfall (mm)	
			Average annual	Average summer	Average winter	Average daily range	Highest	Lowest	Average annual	
<i>Northern Tableland—</i>										
Tenterfield	129	865	14.7	20.4	8.3	13.4	38.9	(-) 8.3	833	
Inverell	200	604	15.7	22.3	8.7	16.4	41.7	(-) 10.0	765	
Glen Innes	145	1,072	13.6	19.3	7.2	13.3	38.6	(-) 8.9	884	
Armidale	129	1,016	14.2	20.3	7.6	13.2	39.7	(-) 10.0	815	
<i>Central Tableland—</i>										
Cassilis (Dalkeith)	193	244	15.6	22.2	8.8	12.7	43.1	(-) 8.1	610	
Mudgee	195	498	15.8	22.8	8.7	14.9	45.1	(-) 9.4	671	
Bathurst	154	672	13.6	20.2	7.1	14.0	44.9	(-) 10.6	652	
Katoomba	93	1,023	12.7	18.1	6.8	9.0	38.8	(-) 3.3	1,373	
Crookwell	130	887	11.6	17.7	5.2	13.6	40.6	(-) 11.1	914	
<i>Southern Tableland—</i>										
Goulburn	87	638	14.4	20.5	7.9	12.4	43.9	(-) 7.8	735	
Canberra	109	581	13.3	19.9	6.7	12.2	41.9	(-) 7.7	654	
Kiandra	142	1,395	6.8	12.9	0.5	11.7	34.7	(-) 20.6	1,587	
Bombala	60	705	11.4	17.1	5.4	13.5	40.7	(-) 10.0	702	

## WESTERN SLOPES

On the Western Slopes, the annual average rainfall varies from 500 millimetres in the western parts to 750 millimetres in the eastern. The most fertile part of the wheat-growing area of the State is situated on the southern part of these slopes, where the average rainfall is about 650 millimetres per annum. The mean annual temperature on the Western Slopes ranges from 18°C in the north to 15°C in the south; the summer mean ranges from 26°C to 22°C and the winter from 11°C to 8°C.

North of the Lachlan River, good rains are expected from the tropical disturbances during February and March, although they may come as late as May and at times during the remainder of the year. In the Riverina district, south of the Murrumbidgee generally, and on the south western slopes, fairly reliable rains, light but frequent, are experienced during the winter and spring months.

The next table shows, for representative climatological stations on the Western Slopes, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record:—

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL: WESTERN SLOPES, N.S.W.

Station	Distance from east coast (km)	Altitude (m)	Temperature (in shade) (°C)						Rainfall (mm)	
			Average annual	Average summer	Average winter	Average daily range	Highest	Lowest	Average annual	
<i>North Western Slope—</i>										
Warraldra	257	337	17.2	24.5	9.5	17.2	43.3	(-) 8.9	660	
Gunnedah	249	267	18.2	25.4	10.5	16.3	47.2	(-) 7.2	586	
Quirindi	185	390	16.6	23.1	9.3	16.1	45.6	(-)10.6	658	
<i>Central Western Slope—</i>										
Dubbo	285	265	17.4	24.7	9.8	13.4	46.3	(-) 8.4	598	
Forbes	290	238	16.7	24.1	9.3	14.2	45.6	(-) 5.6	535	
<i>South Western Slope—</i>										
Young	225	432	14.9	22.3	7.8	15.1	45.0	(-) 7.2	690	
Wagga Wagga	254	187	16.4	23.8	9.2	13.6	47.2	(-) 5.6	553	
Albury	282	162	15.9	23.1	9.1	13.5	47.4	(-) 4.4	701	

## WESTERN PLAINS

The Western Plains, which cover almost two-thirds of the area of the State, are broken only by the low Grey and Barrier Ranges. Owing to the absence of mountains in the interior, the annual rainfall over a great part of the Plains, which lie in the zone of high pressure, does not exceed 250 millimetres. It increases from 180 millimetres on the north-western boundary of the State to 250 and 380 millimetres along the Darling River, and 640 millimetres on the eastern limits of the plain country. The lower Murray and Murrumbidgee basins, which extend into the Plains, are closer to the Victorian than the New South Wales coast, and this factor facilitates precipitation over that region under the influence of southern depressions. The mean annual temperature ranges from 21°C in the north to 17°C in the south; the summer mean is from 28°C to 23°C and the winter from 12°C to 9°C. The summer readings of the thermometer in this district are from 6°C to 11°C higher than those on the coast. Excessive heat is experienced occasionally during the summer season. In winter, the average temperature is 11°C and skies are clear. Owing chiefly to the dryness of the climate, these inland regions produce merino wool of excellent quality.

The next table shows, for representative climatological stations on the Western Plains, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record:—

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL: WESTERN PLAINS, N.S.W.

Station	Distance from east coast (km)	Altitude (m)	Temperature (in shade) (°C)						Rainfall (mm)
			Average annual	Average summer	Average winter	Average daily range	Highest	Lowest	
<i>North Central Plain—</i>									
Moree	328	209	19·5	26·6	11·7	15·7	47·2	(-)5·6	566
Narrabri	311	212	18·9	26·1	11·3	14·8	47·2	(-)6·4	644
<i>Central Plain—</i>									
Walgett	475	133	19·7	27·2	11·8	14·7	50·1	(-)5·0	481
Condobolin	365	200	17·7	25·1	10·2	13·9	48·9	(-)6·7	432
<i>Riverina—</i>									
Hay	497	94	16·7	23·6	9·7	14·2	47·9	(-)5·1	352
Deniliquin	462	95	16·4	22·9	9·9	12·7	46·9	(-)3·3	392
Leeton	370	142	16·6	23·8	9·6	12·8	47·2	(-)3·9	438
<i>Western Division—</i>									
Bourke	621	110	20·1	27·6	12·2	14·3	52·8	(-)3·9	347
Cobar	563	251	18·7	26·5	10·8	13·9	48·2	(-)4·2	365
Wilcannia	761	81	19·2	26·7	11·6	14·3	50·2	(-)5·7	260
Broken Hill	893	305	17·8	24·7	10·8	12·4	46·6	(-)2·8	224
Wentworth	769	38	17·6	24·3	11·1	13·3	48·1	(-)6·1	263

## OBSERVATORY

Sydney Observatory, lat. 33° 51' 41.1" south, long. 151° 12' 14.6" east, established in the year 1856, is a State Government institution. The work of the Observatory is astronomical, and the instruments are a 15 centimetre meridian circle, 29 centimetre equatorial refractor, and a 33 centimetre astrograph on which is also mounted a 25 centimetre wide-angle camera. The scientific work consists of the determination of the position, distribution, and movement of stars in the region of the sky allotted to Sydney (52° to 65° of south declination) in the international astrographic programme and in the observation of minor planets, double stars, occultations of stars by the moon, etc. Time signals are transmitted from the Observatory for use in navigation and for civil purposes. Educational work consists of lectures on astronomy and reception of visitors interested in the subject.

## STANDARD TIME

The mean solar time of the 150th meridian of east longitude has been adopted as the standard time for New South Wales, which is therefore 10 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean

Time. However, South Australian standard time ( $142\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E. longitude, or  $9\frac{1}{2}$  hours ahead of G.M.T.) has been adopted as the standard time in the Broken Hill district in the far west of the State.

The standard time in Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, and the Australian Capital Territory is the same as for New South Wales. In South Australia and the Northern Territory, the standard time is that for meridian  $142\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E. longitude, or  $9\frac{1}{2}$  hours ahead of G.M.T. In Western Australia, the standard is for meridian  $120^{\circ}$  E. longitude, or 8 hours ahead of G.M.T.

#### *Daylight Saving*

New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory, Victoria, and South Australia introduced "summer time" daylight saving of one hour on a permanent basis, commencing with 1972-73 (Tasmania had adopted this on a permanent basis in 1970); it operates from the last Sunday in October to the first Sunday in March of the following year. Queensland and Western Australia have not adopted daylight saving.

### TIDES

A self-recording tide-gauge has been in operation at Fort Denison, in Sydney Harbour, since 1866. The zero of the gauge is approximately the plane of Indian Spring Low Water, and is the datum for hydrographic plans, tide records, and predictions. The heights of the various planes above this datum are as follows—mean low water springs 0.24 metre, mean low water 0.37 metre, mean high water 1.44 metres, mean high water springs 1.56 metres. The average rise and fall of tides is 1.08 metres. The lowest tide was recorded on 16 July 1916, when the tide fell to 0.25 metre below the datum; the highest was recorded on 25 May 1974 when the tide rose 2.37 metres above the datum. The record tidal range (2.07 metres) was recorded on 10 June 1956, when high tide registered 2.36 metres and low tide 0.29 metre.

In view of the uniformity of the tides along the New South Wales coast, the heights of the various tidal planes are approximately the same as those at Sydney. At Newcastle Harbour, datum is zero on the Pilot Station Tide Gauge. The highest tide registered was 2.37 metres on 25 May 1974, and tides occasionally fall to 0.1 metre below datum. The depth of water and the strength and velocity of tides within the harbour are subject to extensive and rapid alterations when flood waters from rivers entering the upper reaches of the harbour are passing through it to the sea.

On the coast generally, the average rise and fall of spring tides is approximately 1.30 metres.



## CHAPTER 2

# CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

## GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

New South Wales is one of the six federated States which, together with the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, constitute the Commonwealth of Australia. Australia is a fully self-governing nation, freely associated with other nations as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Within the State of New South Wales, there are three levels of government — the Australian Government, with authority derived from a written constitution, and centred in Canberra; the State Government, with residual powers, centred in Sydney; and the local government authorities, with powers based upon a State Act of Parliament, operating within incorporated areas extending over seven-eighths of the State.

The present system of State Government dates from 1856, and the Australian Government was established in 1901. Local government, previously limited to municipalities scattered throughout the State, was extended in 1906 to the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions, and in subsequent years to almost three-quarters of the sparsely-populated Western land division.

A brief account of the early forms of government in New South Wales and of the introduction of the present parliamentary system was published on page 25 of the Year Book for 1921. The system of local government is described in the section "Local Government" in this chapter.

The Constitution of New South Wales is drawn from several diverse sources — certain Imperial statutes, such as the Colonial Laws Validity Act (1865), the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (1900), and the Australian States Constitutional Act, 1907; the Letters Patent and the Instructions to the Governor; an element of inherited English law; amendments to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; the (State) Constitution Act, 1902–1978, and certain other State statutes; numerous legal decisions; and a large amount of English and local convention.

For all practical purposes, the Parliament of New South Wales may legislate for the peace, welfare, and good government of the State in all matters not specifically reserved to the Australian Parliament. Where any inconsistency arises between Australian and State laws, the State law is invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. The Imperial Parliament is legally omnipotent in local as well as in imperial affairs, but, by convention, its authority to legislate in respect of affairs of the State has not been exercised for many years.

Imperial legislation forms the basis of the Constitution of New South Wales, and powers vested in the Crown by virtue of its prerogative are exercised by the Governor.

### THE GOVERNOR

In New South Wales, the Governor is the local representative of the Crown, and through him the powers of the Crown in the matters of local concern are exercised. In addition, he is titular head of the Government of New South Wales; he possesses powers similar to those of a constitutional sovereign, and he performs the formal and ceremonial functions which attach to the Crown.

His constitutional functions are regulated partly by various statutes, partly by the Letters Patent constituting his office, and partly by the Instructions to the Governor. These functions

cover a wide range of important duties, and it is directed that "in the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Executive Council". This provision, however, is modified by the further direction that, if in any case the Governor should see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of his Ministers, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authority in opposition to the opinion of his Ministers, reporting the matter to Her Majesty through the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs without delay.

The Governor possesses important spheres of discretionary action, e.g., in regard to dissolution of Parliament. Moreover, he is entitled to full information on all matters to which his assent is sought, and may use his personal influence for the good of the State. The general nature of his position is such that he is guardian of the Constitution, and is bound to see that the powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest. In extreme cases, his discretion constitutes a safeguard against malpractice.

His more important constitutional duties are to appoint the Executive Council and to preside at its meetings; to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Legislature; to assent to, refuse to assent to, or reserve bills passed by the Legislature; to keep and use the Public Seal of the State; to appoint all ministers and officers of State; and, in proper cases, to remove and suspend officers of State. He exercises the Queen's prerogative of mercy, but only on the advice of the Executive Council in capital cases and of a Minister of the Crown in other cases.

According to the law laid down in the last century, the Governor is not a viceroy and cannot claim as a personal privilege exemption from being sued in the courts of the State. Politically, he is indirectly responsible to the Imperial Parliament through the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, but in State politics he usually acts on the advice of his Ministers, and they take the responsibility for their advice.

The Governor's normal term of office is five years. His salary is \$40,000 per annum, which, with certain allowances (\$30,000 since 1 April 1975), is provided in terms of the Constitution Act out of the revenues of the State.

The present Governor of New South Wales, Sir Arthur Roden Cutler, V.C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.V.E., K.St.J., was sworn into office on 20 January 1966.

The periods for which the Governor may absent himself from the State are limited by the Instructions. When he is absent, the Lieutenant-Governor acts in his stead in all matters of State. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New South Wales is usually appointed to the position of Lieutenant-Governor. The Hon. Sir Laurence Whistler Street, K.C.M.G., who became Chief Justice on 28th June 1974, following the resignation of Sir John Kerr, was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor on 1 July 1974. In the event of the Lieutenant-Governor not being available to fill the Governor's position, an Administrator assumes office under a dormant Commission appointing the Senior Judge of the State as Administrator.

### THE CABINET AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

Executive government in New South Wales is based on the British system, which is generally known as "Cabinet" government, the essential condition being that Cabinet is responsible to Parliament. Its main principles are that the head of the State (the Governor, representing Her Majesty the Queen) should perform governmental acts on the advice of his Ministers; that he should choose his principal Ministers of State from members of Parliament belonging to the party, or coalition of parties, commanding a majority in the popular House (in this instance, the Legislative Assembly); that the Ministry so chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the State; and that the Ministry should resign if it ceases to command a majority there.

The Cabinet system operates by means, chiefly, of constitutional conventions, customs, understandings, and of institutions that do not form part of the legal structure of the government at all.

Formally, the executive power is vested in the Governor, who is advised by an Executive Council, which, however, meets only for certain formal purposes, as explained later. The



whole policy of a Ministry is, in practice, determined by the Ministers of State, meeting, without the Governor, under the chairmanship of the Premier. This group of Ministers is known as the Cabinet.

#### THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

All important acts of State, except in the limited spheres where the Governor possesses discretionary powers, are performed or sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council.

The Council is established by virtue of Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor. By convention, its members are invariably members of the Ministry formed by the leader of the dominant party in the Legislative Assembly. When a member resigns from the Ministry, he also resigns from the Executive Council.

The Executive Council meets only when summoned by the Governor, who is required by his Instructions to preside at its meetings unless absent for "some necessary or reasonable cause". In his absence, the Vice-President (usually the Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council) presides.

The meetings of the Executive Council are formal and official in character, and a record of proceedings is kept by the Clerk. At Executive Council meetings, the decisions of the Cabinet are (where necessary) given legal form, appointments are made, resignations are accepted, proclamations are issued, and regulations and the like approved.

#### THE MINISTRY OR CABINET

In New South Wales, the Ministry and Cabinet both consist, by custom, of those members of Parliament chosen to administer departments of State and to perform other executive functions. The Ministry is answerable to Parliament for its administration, and it continues in office only so long as it commands the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, from which nearly all its members are chosen. An adverse vote in the Legislative Council does not affect the life of the Ministry. The constitutional practices of the Imperial Parliament with respect to the appointment and resignation of ministers have been adopted tacitly. Cabinet acts under direction of the Premier, who supervises the general legislative and administrative policy and makes all communications to the Governor.

Meetings of Cabinet are held to deliberate upon the general policy of the administration, the more important business matters of the State, and the legislative measures to be introduced to Parliament, and to manage the financial business of the State. Its decisions are carried into effect by the Executive Council or by individual Ministers, as each case requires. Many administrative matters are determined by ministerial heads of departments without reference to the Executive Council, every Minister possessing considerable discretionary powers in the ordinary affairs of his department.

Cabinet standing committees have been established to meet when required to consider, and report back to Cabinet on, matters referred to them by Cabinet. Those currently in operation are the Policies and Priorities Committee, the Social Development Committee, the Justice and Consumer Affairs Committee, the Industrial Resources Committee, and the Development Co-ordinating Committee.

The Cabinet does not form part of the legal mechanism of government. Its meetings are private, no official record of proceedings is kept, and the decisions have, in themselves, no legal effect. As Ministers are the leaders of the party or parties commanding a majority in the popular House, the Cabinet substantially controls, in ordinary circumstances, not only the general legislative programme of Parliament, but the whole course of parliamentary proceedings. In effect, though not in form, the Cabinet, by reason of the fact that all Ministers are members of the Executive Council, is also the dominant element in the executive government of the State. Even in summoning, proroguing, or dissolving Parliament, the Governor is usually guided by the advice tendered him by the Cabinet though legally the discretion is vested in the Governor himself.

The various Ministries which have held office since March 1962 together with the term of each, are shown below. The life of a Ministry does not necessarily correspond with the life of a Parliament. Since 1856, when the present system was inaugurated, there have been 71 Ministries but only 45 Parliaments.

#### MINISTRIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES SINCE 1962

Number	Name of Premier and Party	From—	To—
60	Heffron (Labor)	14 Mar. 1962	30 Apr. 1964
61	Renshaw (Labor)	30 Apr. 1964	13 May 1965
62	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	13 May 1965	5 Mar. 1968
63	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	5 Mar. 1968	11 Feb. 1969
64	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	11 Feb. 1969	11 Mar. 1971
65	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	11 Mar. 1971	19 June 1972
66	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	19 June 1972	17 Jan. 1973
67	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	17 Jan. 1973	3 Dec. 1973
68	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	3 Dec. 1973	3 Jan. 1975
69	Lewis (Lib.-C.P.)	3 Jan. 1975	23 Jan. 1976
70	Willis (Lib.-C.P.)	23 Jan. 1976	14 May 1976
71	Wran (Labor)	14 May 1976	In Office

The Ministry in office in May 1978 consisted of the following eighteen members: —

*Premier.* — The Hon. N. K. Wran, Q.C., M.P.

*Deputy Premier, Minister for Public Works, and Minister for Ports.* — The Hon. L. J. Ferguson, M.P.

*Treasurer.* — The Hon. J. B. Renshaw, M.P.

*Minister for Transport and Minister for Highways.* — The Hon. P. F. Cox, M.P.

*Attorney-General.* — The Hon. F. J. Walker, LL.M., M.P.

*Minister for Industrial Relations, Minister for Mines, and Minister for Energy.* — The Hon. P. D. Hills, M.P.

*Minister for Planning and Environment and Vice-President of the Executive Council.* — The Hon. D. P. Landa, LL.B., M.L.C.

*Minister for Decentralisation and Development and Minister for Primary Industries.* — The Hon. D. Day, M.P.

*Minister for Education.* — The Hon. E. L. Bedford, B.A., M.P.

*Minister for Local Government.* — The Hon. H. F. Jensen, M.P.

*Minister for Lands.* — The Hon. W. F. Crabtree, M.P.

*Minister for Health.* — The Hon. K. J. Stewart, M.P.

*Minister for Consumer Affairs and Minister for Co-operative Societies.* — The Hon. S. D. Einfeld, M.P.

*Minister of Justice and Minister for Housing.* — The Hon. R. J. Mulock, LL.B., M.P.

*Minister for Sport and Recreation and Minister for Tourism.* — The Hon. K. G. Booth, M.P.

*Minister for Conservation and Minister for Water Resources.* — The Hon. A. R. L. Gordon, M.P.

*Minister for Youth and Community Services.* — The Hon. R. F. Jackson, M.P.

*Minister for Services and Minister Assisting the Premier.* — The Hon. W. H. Haigh, M.P.

The salaries and principal allowances payable to Ministers were fixed by the Constitution Act and the Parliamentary Allowances and Salaries Act, 1938–1947, until 1975 when the Parliamentary Remuneration Tribunal was established. The Tribunal meets annually to determine the remuneration that is to be paid and its determinations take effect from 1 January the following year.

From 1 January 1978, the annual salaries payable to Ministers are: Premier, \$48,230; Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council, \$43,720; Deputy Premier, \$43,200; Deputy Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council, \$41,510; and other Ministers, \$40,620. All Ministers receive an Expense Allowance (Premier, \$11,880; Deputy Premier, \$5,940; and other Ministers, \$5,500), and those Ministers who are members of the Legislative Assembly receive an Electoral Allowance, ranging from \$7,070 to \$11,060 according to the location of their electorate. A Special Expenses Allowance of \$4,110 is payable to Ministers from the Legislative Assembly who represent, and to Ministers from the Legislative Council who reside in, outlying electorates. All of these allowances are payable annually.

Ministers are entitled to certain car transport facilities, free travel on State railways and omnibus services, certain air travel concessions, travelling allowances, free personal accident and air travel insurance, a free home telephone, and a stamp allowance.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE

The State Legislature consists of the Sovereign and the two Houses of Parliament. State laws (except in the event of disagreement between the Houses — see below) are enacted “by the Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled”.

The two Houses of Parliament are the Legislative Council (the Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (the Lower House). All bills for appropriating revenue or imposing taxation must originate in the Legislative Assembly, which is elected by general franchise, but other bills may originate in either House. The responsibility of the Ministry for financial measures is secured by a provision that the Legislative Assembly may not appropriate any part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or of any other tax or impost for any purpose, unless it has first been recommended by a message of the Governor to the Assembly during the current session.

In the case of disagreement between the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council in respect of appropriation bills, the Constitution Act (as amended in 1933) provides the traditional right of the Legislative Assembly to control the purse. Bills relating to appropriations for annual services may be presented for Royal Assent, with or without any amendment suggested by the Council, and may become Acts notwithstanding the failure of the Upper House to agree to them; but any provision in any such Act dealing with any matter other than the appropriation is of no effect.

To overcome disagreements in regard to bills (other than such appropriation bills) passed by the Legislative Assembly, the Constitution Act provides that the Legislative Assembly may pass the bill again after an interval of three months. If the Legislative Council rejects it again (or makes amendments unacceptable to the Legislative Assembly) and if a conference of managers appointed by the two Houses and a joint sitting of the two Houses fail to attain agreement, the Legislative Assembly may direct that the bills be submitted to a referendum of the electors. If approved by a majority of electors, the bill becomes law.

Every member of Parliament must take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance.

It is a function of the Governor to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament. Both Houses must meet at least once in every year, so that a period of twelve months may not elapse between sessions. The continuity of Parliament is ensured by law. The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1912–1977, provides that writs for the election of new members must be issued within four days after the publication of the proclamation dissolving Parliament or after the Assembly has been allowed to expire by effluxion of time, that they must be returned within sixty days after issue (unless otherwise directed by the Governor), and that Parliament shall meet within seven days of the return of writs. The

duration of Parliament was limited to three years in 1874, and an amendment of the Constitution Act in 1950 provided that a Legislative Assembly could not be extended beyond three years without approval of the electors at a referendum.

The circumstances in which the Governor may grant a dissolution of Parliament are not clearly defined. Strictly speaking, only the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, but Parliament is ended thereby, because both Houses are necessary to constitute a Parliament.

The number and duration of State Parliaments since April 1956 are shown in the following table: —

**PARLIAMENTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES SINCE 1956**

Number of Parliament	Return of Writs	Date of Opening	Date of Dissolution	Duration			Number of Sessions
				Yrs.	mths.	days	
38	5 Apr. 1956	10 Apr. 1956	16 Feb. 1959	2	10	12	4
39	16 Apr. 1959	21 Apr. 1959	5 Feb. 1962	2	9	21	4
40	6 Apr. 1962	10 Apr. 1962	31 Mar. 1965	2	11	26	3
41	28 May 1965	26 May 1965	23 Jan. 1968	2	7	27	4
42	22 Mar. 1968	26 Mar. 1968	13 Jan. 1971	2	9	23	3
43	16 Mar. 1971	16 Mar. 1971	19 Oct. 1973	2	7	4	4
44	7 Dec. 1973	4 Dec. 1973	2 Apr. 1976	2	4	30	3
45	21 May 1976	25 May 1976	(In office)				

The procedure of each House is conducted according to that of its prototype in the Imperial Government, but comprehensive standing orders for regulation of the business of each House have been drawn up.

With the consent of the Legislative Council, any member of the Legislative Assembly who is an Executive Councillor may sit in the Upper House for the purpose of explaining the provisions of bills relating to or connected with the department administered by him. He may take part in debate and discussion, but may not vote in the Legislative Council.

#### THE PARTY SYSTEM

The party system has become a dominating influence on parliamentary government in New South Wales. A candidate is seldom elected to the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council unless he is endorsed by one of the major political parties.

Political parties in this State are organised in branches, and usually have a council for each electorate of the Legislative Assembly and a supervising body or executive for the whole State. Each State sends delegates to constitute a central Federal organisation. The major parties have an annual State conference attended by delegates from each branch, at which the party's aims, policies, and organisation are reviewed. Each party has an official policy in general terms, and it is the custom for each parliamentary party leader to deliver a more specific policy speech prior to a general election.

Party candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly are generally selected by majority vote of party members in that electorate and, subject to ratification by the State executive of the party, the endorsed party candidate is assisted by the party electioneering organisation in the conduct of his election campaign. The loss of party endorsement by a sitting member usually means the loss of the holder's parliamentary seat.

There are three main parties represented in the current New South Wales Parliament — Country, Labor, and Liberal parties. Parties represented in the Legislative Assembly at 31 May 1978 were: Labor, 50 members; Liberal, 30; Country, 18; and Independent, 1.

The most significant feature of the party system is that the policies to be followed in Parliament are determined in advance at regular meetings of party members of Parliament.

These meetings have no formal status in the parliamentary system, but it has become the custom for party members to vote or act in Parliament in accordance with the majority decisions made at these meetings.

#### THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Legislative Council consists of 60 members elected for a term of twelve years. A group of 15 members is elected every third year, at an election held before the retirement of the 15 members whose term of service is about to expire. Members elected to fill casual vacancies serve only for the unexpired period of the term of the vacant seat.

The electoral body comprises the members, for the time being, of the two Houses of Parliament, who record their votes by secret ballot at simultaneous sittings of both Houses. Casual vacancies are filled by a like election. Contested elections in which more than one seat is to be filled are decided according to the principle of proportional representation, each voter having one transferable vote; but where only one member is to be elected, a preferential system is used.

The electoral system just described is subject to alteration consequent upon the results of a referendum, to be held on 17 June 1978, which provides for the election of members of the Legislative Council directly by the people. If the referendum proposal is approved, a system similar to that used for the Australian Senate (as described in the section "The Commonwealth Government" later in this chapter) will be adopted. The number of members in the Legislative Council will be reduced from 60 to 45, each member will be elected for a term of nine years, and one-third of the members will retire at every Legislative Assembly election.

Any person, male or female, who is qualified to vote at an election for the Legislative Assembly, and who has been resident in Australia for at least three years, is eligible to be elected to the Legislative Council. A person who is otherwise eligible for election is disqualified if he is a member of the Legislative Assembly or has a pecuniary interest (other than as a member of a registered company) in any contract with the State public service. A member's seat is rendered vacant by death, resignation, absence without leave, allegiance to a foreign power, criminal conviction, bankruptcy, or the acceptance of an office of profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions). Those who may hold an office of profit under the Crown without becoming disqualified are the Vice-President of the Executive Council and other Ministers of the Crown, the holders of offices created by Act as officers of the executive government, and persons receiving pay or pension by virtue of service in the Defence Forces. Each candidate for election to the Legislative Council must signify his consent to nomination, and his nomination paper must be signed by two "electors".

The executive officers of the Council are the President and the Chairman of Committees, who are chosen by the members of the Council from amongst their number.

From 1 January 1978, the annual salaries payable to members of the Legislative Council (other than Ministers) are: President, \$27,710; Leader of the Opposition, \$22,010; Chairman of Committees, \$16,910; Deputy Leader of the Government (if not a Minister), \$16,910; Deputy Leader of the Opposition, \$16,910 (when a leader of a Party) or \$12,600 (when not a leader of a Party); Government and Opposition Whips, \$12,060 each; and Ordinary Members, \$10,430 each. These members also receive an annual Expense Allowance (President, \$4,910; other members (other than Ordinary Members), \$4,830; and Ordinary Members, \$3,930) and a Living-away-from-home Allowance of \$46 per day for each day they attend a sitting of the Council if they live outside the metropolitan area.

All members of the Council are entitled to a stamp allowance, to free travel on State railways and omnibus services, and to free personal accident and air travel insurance, and members from country areas are entitled to certain air travel concessions.

#### THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Legislative Assembly consists of 99 members elected for a maximum period of three years on a system of universal adult suffrage. Any person who is qualified to vote at a State

election is eligible to be elected to the Assembly. A person who is otherwise eligible for election is disqualified if he is a member of the Australian Parliament or of the Legislative Council, or has a pecuniary interest (other than as a member of a registered company) in any contract with the State public service, or holds a non-political office of profit under the Crown (other than in the Defence Forces); but an officer of the State public service may be elected on condition that he resigns his position in the service. The seat of a member becomes vacant in circumstances similar to those stated above for Legislative Councillors, and may be filled at a by-election.

A Speaker presides over the House, and his election is the first business when the House meets after election. He presides over debate, maintains order, represents the House officially, communicates its wishes and resolutions, defends its privileges when necessary, and determines its procedure. There is also a Chairman of Committees elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament; he presides over the deliberations of the House in Committee of the Whole and acts as Deputy-Speaker.

From 1 January 1978, the annual salaries and Expense Allowances payable to members of the Legislative Assembly (other than Ministers) are: Speaker, \$37,960 salary (\$5,550 Expense Allowance); Leader of the Opposition, \$37,960 (\$5,550); Chairman of Committees, \$27,470 (\$3,050); Deputy Leader of the Opposition, \$27,470 (\$3,050); Leader of other Opposition Party with ten or more members, \$27,470 (\$3,050); Parliamentary Secretary, \$25,630 (\$1,550); Government Whip, \$25,630 (\$1,440); Opposition Whip, \$25,630 (\$1,440); Deputy Leader of other Opposition Party with ten or more members, \$22,010 (\$1,440); Whip of other Opposition Party with ten or more members, \$22,010 (\$1,440); and Ordinary Members, \$22,010 each (no Expense Allowance).

Each member of the Legislative Assembly also receives an annual Electoral Allowance (ranging from \$7,070 to \$11,060 according to the location of his electorate).

A Special Expenses Allowance is paid to each member of the Legislative Assembly who represents an outlying electorate; Ministers, the Leader of the Opposition, and the Leader of any other Opposition Party with ten or more members receive \$4,110 and other members receive from \$2,730 to \$3,410 depending on the location of their electorate.

Members are also entitled to a stamp allowance, free travel on State railways and omnibus services, certain air travel concessions, free personal accident and air travel insurance, and home telephone concessions.

#### *Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Scheme*

In terms of the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act, 1971-1975, it is compulsory for all members of both Houses to contribute to a fund called the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund.

Members of both Houses are entitled to retire on a pension, paid from the Fund, at any time after fifteen years' service, or after eight years' service where retirement is due to ill-health, defeat at an election, or other approved reason. If, after less than eight years' service, a member retires owing to ill-health, a reduced pension calculated on the number of years of service is payable. The annual pension payable to a private member rises from 41.2 per cent of his annual salary at retirement after eight years' service to a maximum of 70 per cent after twenty years of service.

A more detailed description of this scheme is given on page 48 of Year Book No. 64.

At 30 June 1977, pensioners totalled 104 (60 ex-members and 44 widows) and accumulated funds amounted to \$2,871,872. Income of the Fund during 1976-77 was \$1,691,857, including \$340,936 of members' contributions and \$1,214,966 from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Pension payments during 1976-77 amounted to \$559,880 and lump sum benefits to \$223,790.

#### STATE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

A number of Committees consisting of members of Parliament is appointed to deal with special matters connected with the business of the State and of either House; from time to time, select committees are chosen to inquire into and report on specific matters for the



information of Parliament and the public. Each House elects committees to deal with its Standing Orders and with printing, and a joint committee to supervise the library. These are also the committees described below and the Cabinet committees mentioned earlier.

### *Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means*

These committees consist by custom of the whole of the members of the Legislative Assembly, and they deal with all money matters. The Committee of Supply debates and determines the nature and amount of the expenditure, and the Committee of Ways and Means debates and authorises the issue of the sums from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and frames the resolutions on which taxing proposals are based.

### *Public Accounts Committee*

A Public Accounts Committee is elected by the Legislative Assembly in every Parliament, under provisions of the Audit Act, 1902-1973, from among the members of the House who are not Ministers. It consists of five members, and is clothed with powers of inquiry into questions arising in connection with the public accounts referred to it and into all expenditure by a Minister of the Crown made without parliamentary sanction. It reports on such matters to the Legislative Assembly.

### AUDITOR-GENERAL

The Auditor-General is appointed by the Governor, and holds office until the age of 65 years. He may be suspended by the Governor, but is removable from office only on an address from both Houses of Parliament. He is required to take an oath undertaking to perform his duties faithfully, and is debarred from entering political life. He is endowed with wide powers of supervision, inspection, and audit in regard to the collection and expenditure of public moneys and the manner in which the public accounts are kept. The Auditor-General exercises control over the issue of public moneys, and all warrants for the payment of money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and certain other accounts must be certified by him. Matters connected with the public accounts are subject to special or annual report to Parliament by him, and he may refer any matter to the Public Accounts Committee.

### OMBUDSMAN

The Ombudsman Act, 1974-1976, provides for the appointment by the Governor, on the recommendation of Cabinet, of an Ombudsman to investigate and report upon complaints made by persons against the administrative actions of public authorities and local government authorities. The Ombudsman also may make investigations of his own volition.

Public authorities are defined under the Act to include all bodies whose accounts are required under any Act to be audited by the Auditor-General. The Act, however, excludes the conduct of certain specified authorities. It also excludes conduct relating to employer/employee relations in public authorities and conduct of a public authority relating to legal and court proceedings.

Investigation is made in private and the Ombudsman has the powers, authorities, protection, and immunities conferred on a Royal Commissioner, including the power to enter and inspect premises used by a public authority and to inspect documents.

If conduct is found to be wrong the Ombudsman must report to the Minister to whom the authority is responsible, to the head of the authority concerned, and, where persons employed under the Public Service Act, 1902-1977, are involved, to the Public Service Board. Where the Ombudsman is not satisfied that sufficient steps have been taken in due time in consequence of his report, he may make a report to the Minister for presentation to Parliament and may include a recommendation that the report be made public forthwith.

The Ombudsman was appointed on 2 April 1975 and commenced hearing complaints on 12 May 1975.

During the period 2 April 1975 to 30 June 1976, 2,381 complaints were received by the Ombudsman. Of these, 708 were deemed to be outside his jurisdiction, investigation into 129 was declined, 39 were withdrawn and 39 discontinued at various stages after lodgement, 818 were found not to be justified (462 after preliminary enquiries and 356 after investigation), 463 were found to be justified after investigation, and 185 were still under investigation at 30 June 1976.

#### OVERSEAS REPRESENTATION

The State of New South Wales maintains an Agent-General's Office in London (at 66 The Strand, W.C.2N, 5LZ). As official representative of the State, it is the function of the Agent-General to work in close co-operation with the High Commissioner for Australia, to keep the Government informed of political and economic developments overseas, to promote trade with New South Wales, and to act as agent for the State in the United Kingdom.

The State also maintains offices in the United States of America (at New York) and Japan (at Tokyo). These offices, which are administered by official representatives, were established primarily to promote investment in and trade with New South Wales. In addition, part-time representatives are employed in West Germany (Wiesbaden) and France (Paris).

#### STATE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

The electoral system is administered by an Electoral Commissioner, who is charged with the administration of the provisions of the Acts relating to the registration or enrolment of electors, the preparation of rolls, and the conduct of elections for the Legislative Assembly and of referenda under the Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council) Act, 1932-1933. The Electoral Commissioner holds office until he reaches 65 years of age, and may be removed from office only by resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

#### FRANCHISE

The elections of members of the Legislative Assembly are conducted by secret ballot. Adult Australian citizens and other British subjects, men and women, are qualified for enrolment as electors when they have resided in Australia for a period of six months, and in any subdivision of an electoral district for one month preceding the date of claim for enrolment. Persons are disqualified from voting if they are of unsound mind, or have been convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment of one year or longer and are in prison pursuant to such sentence.

In March 1973, the age at which persons become eligible to vote was lowered to 18 years. Each elector is entitled to one vote only. Compulsory enrolment was introduced in 1921, and compulsory voting came into force in 1930. Joint electoral rolls are compiled for both State and Australian Government purposes.

#### ELECTORATES AND ELECTORS

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1912-1977, was amended in 1973 to provide for an increase from 96 to 99 in the number of electorates in the State. This Act divides the State into two Areas for electoral distribution purposes. The Central Area (radiating from Sydney and including Newcastle and Wollongong) can be described in general terms as that area between Stockton in the north, Shellharbour in the south, and westward to the Great Dividing Range. This Area has been allotted a fixed quota of 66 seats. The remainder of the State, designated the Country Area, has been allotted the remaining 33 seats. The legislation also prescribes that quotas of electors for the two Areas shall be determined by dividing the respective number of electors by the number of seats in each Area, and that the number of electors in any electorate in the respective Areas must be within twenty per cent of their respective Area quotas.

Redistribution of electorates is undertaken by three Electoral Districts Commissioners (comprising a person who is, or has been, a judge of the Supreme Court or a District Court or a member of the Industrial Commission, the Electoral Commissioner, and a registered surveyor) appointed by the Governor. The distribution of the State into electorates is required to be reviewed upon the expiration of six years from the previous redistribution. The more recent redistributions have been undertaken in 1961, 1966, 1970, and 1973.

Particulars of parliamentary representation in New South Wales in each of the years in which elections for the Legislative Assembly have been held since 1962 are given in the next table:—

#### PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN N.S.W.

Year of Election	Electorates	Electors enrolled	Average number of electors per electorate	Average population per electorate	Proportion of electors to total population
1962	94	2,173,768	23,125	42,219	54.8
1965	94	2,256,568	24,006	44,387	54.1
1968	94	2,356,977	25,074	46,278	54.2
1971	96	2,496,868	26,009	47,918	54.3
1973	99	2,788,733	28,169	48,646	57.9
1976	99	2,989,786	30,200	49,565	60.9

A member of the Legislative Assembly is elected for each electorate by a system of preferential voting. Voters must number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot paper, and votes are informal unless preferences have been duly expressed for all except one of the candidates. In counting votes, the candidate is elected who has secured an absolute majority of votes either of first preferences outright, or of first preferences plus votes transferred to him in due order of preference by excluding in turn candidates with the lowest number of votes and re-allotting their votes according to the next preference indicated.

At general elections, polling is conducted on the same day in all electorates, subject to provisions for adjournment of the poll for certain causes. Polling-day (invariably a Saturday in recent years) is a public holiday from noon; until the 1962 election, hotels were closed during the hours of polling. The (Australian) Broadcasting and Television Act, 1942–1977, prohibits the broadcasting or televising of any political speech or matter in New South Wales on the day of a State or Australian general election or the two days preceding it. In the case of by-elections, programmes with political content may be transmitted during this period by stations which are not normally received in the area to which the by-election relates.

Electors absent from their subdivision are permitted to record their votes at any pollingplace in the State, such votes being designated “absent votes”.

Postal voting is provided for those electors who will be absent from the State on polling day, for those who will be more than eight kilometres from any pollingplace open on polling day or will be travelling under conditions which would prevent their attendance at a pollingplace and for persons precluded from attending at a pollingplace by reason of imprisonment, illness, incapacity, or religious belief. A “mobile” polling booth is provided for the inmates within convalescent homes, hospitals, and similar institutions at which there is a pollingplace.

At the elections for the Legislative Assembly on 1 May 1976, 97 of the 99 electorates in the State were contested. Of the 2,943,248 electors enrolled in the contested electorates, 2,745,749 (or 93.3 per cent) voted. The number of informal votes recorded was 48,220 which represented 1.8 per cent of the total votes recorded. Details of voting in contested electorates at the previous six Legislative Assembly elections held since 1959 are shown on page 53 of Year Book No. 64.

## COURT OF DISPUTED RETURNS

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1912-1977, provides for the establishment of a Court of Disputed Returns — a jurisdiction conferred on the Supreme Court. The business of the Court is to inquire into and determine matters connected with election petitions and questions referred to it by the Legislative Assembly concerning the validity of any election or the return of any member, and questions involving the qualifications of members. The law in this respect has been made applicable to disputed elections of the Legislative Council. Decisions of the Court are final, but must be reported to the House.

## COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

The following statement shows the annual cost of the State parliamentary government in New South Wales in each of the last six years:—

## COST OF STATE PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, N.S.W.

(\$ thousand)

Expenditure group	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Governor and Executive Council .. . . .	293	266	336	343	657	646
Parliament—						
Salaries and allowances—						
Ministers .. . . .	463	536	596	734	868	952
Other members .. . . .	1,351	1,589	1,818	2,256	2,799	3,202
Other expenses (a) .. . . .	2,202	2,574	3,484	4,537	6,448	7,697
Total of foregoing .. . . .	4,309	4,964	6,235	7,870	10,772	12,497
Electoral .. . . .	198	346	1,143	144	1,627	791
Royal Commissions and Select Committees .. . . .	12	—	—	34	55	893
Total cost .. . . .	4,520	5,310	7,378	8,047	12,454	14,181

(a) Includes members' travelling expenses, parliamentary staff, and maintenance.

The cost of State parliamentary government per head of population in each of the last six years is as follows:—

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Cost per head of population	0.96	1.11	1.53	1.65	2.54	2.87

Some of the expenditure included above is partly attributable to parliamentary government and partly to ordinary administration. This applies particularly to the salaries and expenses of Ministers of the Crown, who fill dual roles as administrative heads and parliamentary representatives, and to the cost of Royal Commissions, which, in many cases, are partly administrative inquiries. As expenditure of this nature cannot be dissected, these items have been treated as incidental to the system of parliamentary government. On the other hand, items such as ministerial motor cars and the salaries of ministers' private secretaries are omitted from account as being mainly administrative costs.

Particulars in the table do not represent the total cost of parliamentary government in New South Wales because the Australian parliamentary government is excluded. Total expenditure in Australia on the Australian parliamentary government amounted to \$60,698,000 (or \$4.34 per head of population) in 1976-77.

## THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

The federation of the six Australian States was formally inaugurated on 1 January 1901. A detailed account of the inauguration of the Commonwealth, and of the nature and functions of the Australian Parliament in their relation to the State, was published on pages 38-40 and 625 of the Year Book for 1921.

The Commonwealth Constitution prescribes that the seat of the Australian Government must be within the State of New South Wales. Canberra, the site, was surrendered (as from 1 January 1911) to the Australian Government by New South Wales by the Seat of Government Surrender Act, 1909-1923, and accepted by the Australian Government by the Seat of Government Acceptance Act, 1909-1973. The Australian Parliament commenced regular sittings at Canberra in 1927.

The broad principles of federation were: the transfer of specified powers of legislation to the Australian Parliament, which was to include a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former intended to be a house of review in which the States were equally represented, and the latter, the principal chamber, to consist of members elected from the States in proportion to their population (except that for any original State the number was not to be less than five); complete freedom of action for the State Parliaments in their own sphere; a High Court to determine the validity of legislation; and an effective method of amending the constitution. State laws remain operative in all spheres until superseded by laws passed by the Australian Parliament in the exercise of its assigned powers. State laws, however, are invalid only to the extent of their inconsistency with valid Australian enactments.

At the Imperial Conference in 1926, it was affirmed in respect of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa that "they are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another, in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". By the Statute of Westminster, 1931, passed by the Imperial Parliament with the concurrence of the Dominions, provision was made for the removal of all restrictions upon the legislative autonomy of the Dominions. Sections 2 to 6 inclusive of the Statute were adopted by Australia from 3 September 1939.

## AUSTRALIAN LEGISLATURE

The Australian Parliament consists of the Queen, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The Governor-General is appointed by the Sovereign and is her representative in Australia. The executive power of the Australian Government is vested in the Sovereign, and is exercisable by the Governor-General as her representative. His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Zelman Cowen, A.K., G.C.M.G., K.St.J., Q.C., has been Governor-General since 8 December 1977.

The first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia was convened by proclamation of 29 April 1901, and was opened on 9 May 1901. Sittings were held in Melbourne, Victoria, until 9 May 1927, when they were transferred to Canberra, Australian Capital Territory.

## THE SENATE

In terms of the Commonwealth Constitution, the Senate is composed of an equal number of senators from each State. Until 1949, the Senate consisted of 36 senators, six being returned from each State. The Representation Act, 1948-1973, provided for the enlargement

of the Senate to 60 members, with each State being represented by 10 senators. The Senate (Representation of Territories) Act, 1973, provided for the election of four extra senators, two each from the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. They were elected initially at the Senate election held in December 1975.

Ordinarily the term of a senator elected to represent a State is six years, half the number of senators retiring every three years. In the case of a double dissolution (the fourth of which occurred in November 1975), all State senators are elected at the same time, half the number serving for three years and half for six years. In ordinary elections, State senators commence their term from 1 July following their election, but in the case of an election following a double dissolution, the term is calculated from 1 July preceding their election.

Senators elected to represent the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are elected for a maximum term of three years, at elections coinciding with those for the House of Representatives.

In the election of senators, the whole State or Territory votes as one electorate. A preferential system of voting was used in the elections of 1946 and earlier years, but since 1949 voting for the Senate has been on the system of proportional representation.

If the place of a senator for a State becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service, the Houses of Parliament of the State choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term, or until the next election for the Senate or the House of Representatives, whichever first happens. The Constitution Alteration (Senate Casual Vacancies) Act, 1977, which was approved by referendum on 21 May 1977, ensures that the person chosen shall be of the same political party as the senator that he replaces.

If the place of a senator for a Territory becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service, the President of the Senate (or, in his absence from Australia, the Governor-General) may issue a writ for the election of a new senator.

#### THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Commonwealth Constitution prescribes that the number of members in the House of Representatives must be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of senators. The Constitution also prescribes that the number of members chosen in the several States must be in proportion to the population of the States, subject to the proviso that each State has at least five members.

The number of members to be chosen in a State is determined (subject to the minimum of five members) by (a) ascertaining a quota by dividing the aggregate population of the six States by twice the number of senators and (b) dividing the population of the State by the quota. The Representation Act, 1905-1977, as amended in 1964, provided for an additional member to be chosen if, on dividing by the quota, there was any remainder; formerly, an additional member was chosen only if the remainder was greater than one-half of the quota. The representation of the States may be adjusted, by means of an electoral redistribution, in every fifth year.

The House of Representatives was enlarged from 74 to 121 members in 1949 (in terms of the Constitution and of the Representation Act, 1948-1973) and now stands at 124 members — gaining two members as the result of electoral redistributions following the 1954 and 1966 Censuses of Population, two members when the representatives of the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory were accorded full voting rights, and two members at the 1974 House of Representatives election, when Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory each had one electorate added to their quota, and losing three members as a result of an electoral redistribution following the 1976 Census of Population. The Northern Territory has been represented in the House since 1922, and the Australian Capital Territory since 1949 — but until May 1968 and February 1967, respectively, their members were entitled to vote only on proposed laws which related solely to the Territory they represented.

The next table shows the number of members representing the various States in the House since 1955:—

#### COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES

Period	Total members	Number of members (with full voting rights) representing —							
		New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory
1955 to 1967	122	46	33	18	11	9	5	..	..
1967 to 1968	123	46	33	18	11	9	5	..	1
1968 to 1969	124	46	33	18	11	9	5	1	1
1969 to 1974	125	45	34	18	12	9	5	1	1
1974 to 1977	127	45	34	18	12	10	5	1	2
1977 to 1978	124	43	33	19	11	10	5	1	2

Members of the House of Representatives are elected for three years in single-member constituencies, and the system of voting is preferential.

#### AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS

The elections of members of both Houses of Parliament are conducted by secret ballot, supervised by the Chief Australian Electoral Officer. There is universal adult suffrage, conditions for enrolment being similar to those operating in respect of elections for the State Legislative Assembly. In May 1966, the franchise was extended to British subjects under 21 years of age who are, or have been, on special service outside Australia as a member of the Defence Forces and in March 1973, the age at which persons become eligible to vote, subject to the other conditions for enrolment, was lowered from 21 to 18 years. Compulsory voting at Australian elections was introduced in 1924.

Details of the extent to which the franchise was exercised in New South Wales at general elections for the Senate and the House of Representatives in the years 1963 to 1974 are shown on page 57 of Year Book No. 64.

Following a double dissolution of Parliament, simultaneous elections for both Houses were held on 13 December 1975. All electorates in New South Wales for the House of Representatives were contested and, of the 2,961,698 electors enrolled, 2,824,880 (or 95.4 per cent) voted. The number of informal votes recorded was 275,132 (or 9.7 per cent of the total votes recorded) in the Senate election and 52,760 (or 1.9 per cent) in the House of Representatives election.

An early dissolution of the House of Representatives resulted in an election being held on 10 December 1977, and, as half of the Senate is due to retire in June 1978, an early Senate election was held simultaneously, the term of the newly elected senators commencing from 1 July 1978. All New South Wales seats in the House of Representatives were again contested, 3,056,035 electors were enrolled, and 2,899,445 electors (or 94.9 per cent) voted. The number of informal votes recorded was 278,196 (or 9.6 per cent of total votes recorded) in the Senate election and 65,660 (or 2.2 per cent) in the House of Representatives election.

The extent of informal voting at Senate elections is greater than at elections for the House of Representatives. The same system of marking applies to both ballot papers, but the number of candidates shown on the Senate paper is much greater than on the ballot papers for the House of Representatives.

## REFERENDA

### AUSTRALIAN REFERENDA

For alteration of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, a proposed law must be submitted in each State to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and it must be approved (a) by a majority of electors voting in a majority of the States and (b) by a majority of all the electors voting in Australia.

In all, 36 questions relating to alteration of the Commonwealth Constitution have been submitted by referendum. Only in eight matters (Senate elections, 1906; Assumption of State public debts, 1909; Validation of Financial Agreement relating to State debts and government borrowing, 1928; Social Services, 1946; Aborigines, 1967; Senate casual vacancies, 1977; Retirement of Judges, 1977; and Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory electors right to vote in referenda, 1977) were the proposals approved. In four instances, rejection was due to lack of approval in a majority of the States, although the aggregate votes cast in Australia favoured the proposals. (Two non-constitutional referenda relating to conscription for military service in the First World War were resolved in the negative.)

The last referendum, conducted on 21 May 1977, sought approval for four proposed laws to alter the Constitution — viz., Constitution Alteration (Simultaneous Elections), Constitution Alteration (Senate Casual Vacancies), Constitution Alteration (Retirement of Judges), and Constitution Alteration (Referendums). These laws sought to alter the Constitution to ensure that Senate elections are held at the same time as House of Representatives elections; to ensure that Senate casual vacancies are filled by a person of the same political party as the former Senator for the balance of that Senator's term of office; to provide for a maximum retirement age for Justices of the High Court and of other Federal Courts; and to give electors in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory the right to vote in referenda for the alteration of the Constitution. The first proposal was defeated because it was not supported by a majority of the people in a majority of the States (although it was supported by a majority of people for Australia as a whole), while the other three proposals were accepted.

### STATE REFERENDA

Since 1903, ten referenda have been submitted to the electors of New South Wales qualified to vote for members of the Legislative Assembly, five of which related to trade in alcoholic beverages, four to constitutional questions, and one to daylight saving. The last referendum held, on 1 May 1976, submitting a proposal to adopt daylight saving on a permanent basis, was accepted (1,882,770 electors were in favour, 868,900 were against, and 35,507 votes were informal). Particulars of the voting at the previous referenda are shown in a table on page 59 of Year Book No. 64.

A referendum will be held on 17 June 1978 seeking approval from the electors of legislation to provide for the election of members of the Legislative Council directly by the people.



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The existing system of local government in New South Wales was established by Acts passed in 1905 and 1906. A consolidating law, the Local Government Act, 1919, with subsequent amendments and comprehensive ordinances, constitutes the present-day charter of local government in the State. Other statutes, which are supplementary to the system of local government, relate to water supply, sewerage, gas, and electricity services, main roads, and the valuation of land.

The City of Sydney was first constituted by statute in 1842. Its civic affairs were governed by the Sydney Corporation Act until 1 January 1949, when the Act was repealed and the City of Sydney became subject to the general provisions of the Local Government Act.

Local government extends over almost nine-tenths of New South Wales, including the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions and more than two-thirds of the sparsely-populated Western Division. The area of all municipalities and shires at 30 June 1977 was 705,660 sq. km. and their total estimated population was 4,948,600. The unincorporated area comprised 95,681 sq. km. with an estimated population of 1,600.

A special committee was appointed by the State Government in 1971 to inquire into the local government system in New South Wales. Details of the Committee's recommendations regarding a reduction in the number of councils, differential rating, etc., are shown on page 437 of Year Book No. 64.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The two basic types of areas established for local government purposes are known as municipalities and shires. Municipalities, the earlier form of corporation, are usually centres of population smaller in extent than shires. Shires are, for the most part, country areas embracing tracts of rural lands as well as towns and villages. Municipalities may be subdivided into wards, and shires into ridings. At 31 December 1977, there were 81 municipalities and 124 shires.

New local government areas may be constituted, and the boundaries of existing areas may be changed, on the proclamation of the Governor. The Local Government Boundaries Commission, which was established in 1963, examines proposals for the constitution of new areas and the alteration of boundaries of existing areas, and makes recommendations on these proposals to the Minister for Local Government.

Under the Local Government Act, a municipality may be proclaimed as a city if it has a distinct character and entity as a centre of population and has a population of at least 100,000 persons, or if it is an independent centre of population and has a population of at least 15,000 persons. Twenty-three municipalities have been proclaimed as cities, including seven proclaimed under other Acts before the Local Government Act came into force.

Each municipality and shire is governed by an elected council. The councils of the Cities of Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong consist of 20, 21, and 15 aldermen, respectively. In other municipalities, the number of aldermen ranges from 6 to 20; and in the shires, the number of councillors ranges from 6 to 14.

Each municipality and shire has a chief executive and presiding officer, known as the Lord Mayor in the Cities of Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong, as the mayor in other municipalities, and as the president in shires. Lord Mayors are elected by popular vote at the local government triennial general elections. Mayors and presidents are generally elected annually by members of their councils from among themselves; however, councils may apply for these positions to be elected by popular vote at the general elections.

Aldermen and councillors receive no remuneration for their services, but they may be

paid a fee by their councils for attending council meetings, making inspections, and attending to council business outside of its area; this fee is limited to \$15 in any period of 24 hours, and to an aggregate of \$500 in a year. The majority of mayors and shire presidents receive an annual expense and entertainment allowance from their councils.

The Local Government Act and its ordinances prescribe procedures and standards to be followed by local councils, and the Governor has the power, which has been exercised on several occasions, to suspend or dissolve a council and appoint an administrator to carry on temporarily.

In the shires, urban areas may be established upon proclamation by the Governor if the majority of the electors in the locality favour the project. In such cases, the council of the shire exercises within each urban area the powers of the council of a municipality. Urban committees may be elected to exercise within the urban areas certain powers of the council, and to expend money raised by a local rate levied by the council upon the request of the urban committee. Councillors of the shire may not seek election to an urban committee. In December 1977, there were 84 urban areas and 20 urban committees.

County councils, which have become an important feature of local government in New South Wales, are constituted for the administration of specified local services of common benefit in districts which comprise a number of municipalities and shires. The members of the county councils are delegates from the constituent municipal and shire councils. Except for the Sydney County Council, which was constituted under the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935-1976, all county councils are regulated by the Local Government Act.

There were 52 county councils in 1977 of which 33 conducted electricity undertakings, 6 operated water supply schemes, 1 conducted a gas works and 5 an abattoir, 9 controlled eradication of noxious animals and weeds, 2 controlled flood-mitigation works, and 2 operated aerodromes; five of the councils administered both an electricity undertaking and one or two of the other services.

## MUNICIPAL AND SHIRE ELECTIONS

Each municipal and shire council is elected for a term usually of three years. The right to be enrolled as an elector in a municipality or a shire extends to British subjects aged 18 years or more, who are qualified as owners or rate-paying lessees of rateable land, or as occupiers of land.

The qualification as occupier is held by persons who have been continuously for one month in occupation of rateable land (a) by virtue of a miner's right or business licence under the Mining Act, 1973-1976, or (b) as direct tenant of the owners or rate-paying lessees, where the yearly value of the land is not less than \$10. If not enrolled under either of these qualifications, a person is entitled to enrolment as occupier in a ward or riding if he is enrolled on the Parliamentary electoral roll and his place of living, as there stated, is in the ward or riding.

A person may be enrolled and may vote only once in each municipality or shire in which he is qualified. If qualified in more than one ward or riding of the same municipality or shire, he may nominate the ward or riding in which he desires to enrol.

Voting was compulsory for resident electors at all local elections from 1947 to 1965, and for non-resident electors at the elections held from 1947 to 1953. Voting was not compulsory at the elections held in 1968, 1971, and 1974 but compulsory voting for resident electors was re-introduced at the elections held in 1977.

The preferential voting system was used by all councils at the local government elections held in 1968, 1971, and 1974. At the elections held from 1953 to 1965, and in 1977, the system of proportional representation was used in the local government areas having three or more seats in each ward (or riding), and the preferential voting system was used in the other areas.

Unless disqualified by the Local Government Act, any person entitled to vote may be elected to a municipal or shire council.

Details of the results of the last five municipal and shire elections are shown in the next table:—

### MUNICIPAL AND SHIRE ELECTIONS, N.S.W.

Particulars	1965 4 December	1968 7 December	1971 18 September	1974 21 September	1977 17 September
Electors enrolled—					
Ratepayers	1,440,342	1,590,103	1,773,103	1,919,368	2,135,919
Other	1,279,036	1,301,954	1,310,620	1,536,394	1,601,003
Total electors	2,719,378	2,892,057	3,083,723	3,455,762	3,736,922
Aldermen or councillors—					
Elected after contest	1,638	1,701	1,646	1,639	1,623
Returned unopposed	511	454	505	453	407
Vacant seats	6	2	6	5	1
Total in full councils	2,155	2,157	2,157	2,097	2,031
Contested elections—					
Seats	1,638	1,701	1,646	1,639	1,623
Candidates	3,569	3,331	3,379	3,461	3,304
Electors enrolled	2,465,042	2,722,279	2,849,401	3,203,605	3,558,334
Electors who voted—					
Formally	1,680,076	821,284	897,968	875,455	2,251,532
Informally	134,969	40,213	39,075	24,034	150,368
Total voters	1,815,045	861,497	937,043	899,489	2,401,900
Proportion (per cent) of—					
Ratepayers to electors enrolled	53.0	55.0	57.5	55.5	57.2
Voters to electors	73.6	29.8	32.9	28.1	67.5
Formal to total votes	92.6	97.2	95.8	97.3	93.7

### FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The local government authorities in New South Wales are responsible for the local government of their areas, and they may exercise powers and functions granted them by statute, principally by the Local Government Act and its ordinances, but also by other legislation such as the Public Health Act. The local authorities share some functions with statutory bodies such as the Department of Main Roads and the Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales, and they provide certain services in co-operation with State Government departments. The activities of the local government authorities are supervised by the Minister for Local Government.

A list of the principal functions of the local government authorities is set out below. It comprises the major services which may be rendered by councils in the normal exercise of their powers, including those carried out through trading undertakings established by them to provide electricity, gas, water, sewerage, and like services. Details of the activities of individual councils are given in expenditure tables in the annual Subject Bulletin *Local Government* (Catalogue No. 5502.1). The powers of councils in regard to the levying of rates and borrowing of money are discussed in the section "Local Government Finance", in Chapter 16 "Public Finance".

*Public Roads, etc.* Councils co-operate with the Department of Main Roads in the construction and maintenance of the main roads system (see the section "Roads and Bridges" in Chapter 11 "Physical Development"), and they are responsible for the construction and upkeep in their areas of other public roads (local roads), footpaths, and kerbing and guttering, and the provision of street lighting. Councils control the use of roads, structures on or abutting on roads, and menaces on roads, and they may provide parking areas. The function dealing with roads, etc. is one of the oldest exercised by councils, and it accounts for a large proportion of councils' expenditure.

*Public Health.* In settled areas, councils regularly collect and dispose of garbage, and they provide a sanitary service in unsewered localities. Councils may provide drainage services, control the use of premises in which foodstuffs are prepared or sold, license certain types of shops and boarding and lodging houses, and control the keeping of animals and poultry on premises. Health services proper include immunisation against infectious diseases, medical and nursing services, and baby health clinics. Councils may subsidise hospitals, ambulance services, and life-saving clubs.

*Public Recreation.* Councils provide and maintain recreation reserves, including facilities for sports, children's playgrounds, swimming baths, and camping areas. They also operate public libraries, schools of art, museums, etc. Councils regulate bathing on beaches and some forms of public amusement. They may acquire and preserve places of scenic attraction or historical interest, and may conduct tourist bureaux.

*Building.* Councils are responsible for the detailed control and inspection of building construction in their area, and they may compel the repair or demolition of unsatisfactory structures. Intending private builders have to submit detailed plans for council's approval before commencing construction. Practically all councils employ a building inspector, whose principal duty is to ensure that any new construction in the area complies with the building regulations. Councils may erect and sell or lease buildings, and make advances for the erection of new houses or the purchase of existing houses.

*Trading Undertakings.* Trading undertakings have been established by a number of councils for the supply of electricity and gas on the principle of "minimum cost to the consumer", and for the operation of water and sewerage works and abattoirs. Councils may erect and operate community hotels. Other trading functions are authorised by the Act.

*Other Functions.* Further facilities and services which councils provide include public markets, wharves, pounds, cemeteries, drinking fountains, clocks, public conveniences, commons, aerodromes, flood-mitigation, ferries, civic centres, and bush fire brigades. Councils are required to register dogs and control straying dogs; they may regulate advertisements, hoardings, burials, and cremations (and may themselves erect crematoria), and can order the destruction of noxious animals and weeds. They are also empowered to acquire land by lease, purchase, or resumption, to prepare town and country planning schemes, and (subject to the approval of the Minister) to assist with the development of manufacturing and wholesaling activities in their area. Further details of the role of local councils in town planning are given in the following section "Urban and Regional Development".

## URBAN AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The New South Wales authorities with major responsibility for regional planning and development are the New South Wales Planning and Environment Commission (including the Macarthur Development Board), the Department of Decentralisation, the Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation, the Albury-Wodonga (New South Wales) Corporation, and the Land Commission of New South Wales. Authorities primarily concerned with local planning and development are the Planning and Environment Commission and local government authorities.

### ROLE OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

#### N.S.W. PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION

The New South Wales Planning and Environment Commission was constituted by the New South Wales Planning and Environment Commission Act, 1974–1976, and assumed office in 1974. Its predecessor, the State Planning Authority (whose operations are described on page 298 of Year Book No. 63) was dissolved by the Act. The Planning and Environment Commission comprises three full-time commissioners (including the chairman) and two part-time commissioners representing local government and community interests.

As successor to the State Planning Authority, the Commission derives its power from the State Planning Authority Act, 1963–1977, and is responsible for promoting and co-ordinating town and country planning and securing the orderly and economic development, and use of, land. In carrying out its role, the Commission is involved in:—

- (a) regional planning studies and preparation of regional plans, particularly in the Sydney, Hunter, Illawarra, and South-East Regions;
- (b) monitoring the programme in the Sydney Region Outline Plan (see below);
- (c) through the Macarthur Development Board, co-ordinating and implementing the development of the Macarthur Growth Centre (see below);
- (d) administering the Coastal Lands Protection Scheme, including the acquisition of lands required for the scheme;
- (e) examination and preparation of town and country planning schemes and interim development orders and processing various types of development proposals referred by local government authorities; and
- (f) acquisition of land required for public purposes e.g. open space, country roads, and special uses corridors.

The Planning and Environment Commission Act required the Commission to review (a) “the law and practice relating to town and country planning, and land use and environmental planning” and (b) the Commission’s responsibilities, powers, duties, and functions, and to recommend changes considered to be necessary “for the purpose of improving, restructuring, integrating or co-ordinating the planning of the use of land”. The Commission has completed the review and has presented its report to the Minister for Planning and Environment with its recommendations for change. The report provides the basis for a new environmental planning system. However, legislation to implement the new system has not yet been enacted.

The new system has three main characteristics. Firstly, plans should take account of physical, social, economic, and ecological factors; they should not concentrate on land use alone but should be co-ordinated with considerations such as transport, public works programmes, and pollution problems. Secondly, State and regional issues should be separated from local matters as far as possible; the framework and context for local planning

is to be provided by State policies and regional plans (which are the responsibility of the Planning and Environment Commission) but the responsibility of local councils for the preparation of local plans is to be increased. Thirdly, the opportunities for public involvement in the planning and development process are to be increased.

The Commission's administrative costs are met by the State Government from Consolidated Revenue. The State Treasury contribution for 1977-78 was \$6.8 million. Councils within the areas covered by the Cumberland and Northumberland Development Funds must contribute to those Funds an amount necessary to meet repayments in respect of loans received by the Funds. During 1978, councils were required to provide \$6.4 million to the Cumberland Fund but no contribution was required for the Northumberland Fund, all loans having been repaid. Under the County of Cumberland Planning Scheme, and other local planning schemes in the County, the Commission is empowered to use the loan moneys of the Cumberland Development Fund to acquire vacant land reserved for County open space and County roads. Loan moneys are also used to acquire proclaimed historic buildings and other lands.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DECENTRALISATION

The New South Wales Department of Decentralisation is responsible for implementing the State Government's decentralisation policies. In carrying out this role the Department is concerned with the activities of the Advisory Councils established in each of the ten regions outside the Sydney region (see below), with the State Government's involvement with the Bathurst-Orange and Albury-Wodonga Growth Centres, and with the State Government's programme of assistance to country industries, through the administration of the Development and Country Industries Assistance Act, 1966-1972.

#### COUNTRY INDUSTRIES ASSISTANCE

The Development and Country Industries Assistance Act vests in the Minister the powers to encourage and assist the establishment and expansion of country industries and provides for the establishment of a Country Industries Assistance Fund. For the purpose of qualifying for assistance from the Fund, decentralised (or "country") industries are industries located outside the County of Cumberland and the Cities of Newcastle and Wollongong, for the purposes of manufacturing, processing, or wholesale distributing of any goods, or for a purpose approved by the Minister.

Assistance available to selected decentralised industries includes long-term loans for the purchase of land, or for the purchase or erection of a factory; providing factory premises under lease arrangements in approved locations; guarantees in respect of loans raised for the erection of premises and purchase of plant; assistance in providing housing for key personnel; payroll tax rebates (provided for in the Country Industries (Payroll Tax Rebates) Act, 1977); rail freight subsidies; subsidies for the training of labour; subsidies for technical and product design; 5 per cent preference over metropolitan tenderers for State Government contracts; loans, in special circumstances, for plant and machinery; and re-location and removal assistance, in special circumstances. Either independently, or jointly with local councils, the Department develops land for industry, with the aim of ensuring the continued availability of serviced sites at reasonable prices. Expenditure from the Country Industries Assistance Fund in the last two years is shown below:—

#### Expenditure from Country Industries Assistance Fund

(\$ thousand)

	1976-77	1977-78
Factory loans, leases, and general loans	4,445	7,122
Pay-roll tax rebates	—	6,092
Housing loans	2,928	2,277
Industrial land purchase, etc.	19	1,782
Freight subsidies	476	446
Grants and other subsidies	162	232
Other	1,725	888
Total	<u>9,755</u>	<u>18,840</u>

### LAND COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Following an agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, the Urban Land Council was formed in 1975. The Council was established as a committee of the Planning and Environment Commission to act in a co-ordinating and advisory role in respect of programmes principally orientated towards the acquisition, development, and disposal of residential land at reasonable prices. Further details on the Council are given on page 1113 of Year Book No. 64.

The Land Commission of New South Wales was constituted in November 1976, under the Land Commission Act, 1976, and the Commission has taken over the responsibility for the administration of those programmes previously organised through the Urban Land Council. The main functions of the Commission, as set out in the Act, are (a) to acquire land for present or future urban development and for public purposes (b) as circumstances require, to develop and make available, or to make available for development by others, such of the land so acquired as the Commission considers necessary or expedient for urban development and for public purposes (c) to carry out or promote research or investigations into matters connected with urban development and (d) to make reports or recommendations to the Minister or any other person or body in relation to urban development. The Act also provides that the Commission shall "make residential land available at the lowest price the Commission considers practicable having regard to the cost incurred by the Commission in relation to the land and the financial resources available for the Commission's continued operation; and promote orderly and economic urban development".

Private individuals who wish to build homes on land offered for sale by the Commission receive priority over other purchasers. In 1977-78, repayable advances amounting to \$2.6 million were received from the Commonwealth Government, increasing capital indebtedness to the Commonwealth to \$17.0 million. Deferred interest liability on these advances was \$3.6 million. A grant of \$15.0 million has been made by the State Government for the purpose of implementing the Commission's programmes generally. Assets of the Commission at 30 June 1978 include undeveloped land valued at \$43.4 million, land being developed valued at \$6.9 million, and developed land valued at \$5.2 million.

At 31 December 1978, the Commission was involved in urban developments in the local government areas of Baulkham Hills, Campbelltown, Fairfield, Penrith, Shellharbour, and Sutherland. In addition to the Land Commission's own programmes, it co-ordinates the development, production, and disposal of residential Crown Land in major urban centres.

### LOCAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Generally, it is the responsibility of local government authorities to initiate and administer statutory planning measures in their areas. Statutory planning is concerned with development and land use controls prescribed by law through town and country planning schemes and "interim development orders" (which control land use in an area pending approval of planning schemes). The Planning and Environment Commission exercises a supervisory and advisory role in the statutory planning process.

### REGIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Regional planning and development includes (a) reshaping and directing the growth of large cities, such as Sydney, to improve their economic, social, and environmental aspects and (b) the development of new urban growth centres in other parts of the State as a means of diverting some of the growth pressures from existing large urban areas.

#### SYDNEY REGION

In 1968, the State Planning Authority published the Sydney Region Outline Plan, which set out the principles, policies, and broad strategies to guide the future urban expansion of the Region to the year 2000. (The Sydney Region covers the same area as the Sydney

Statistical Division, which is described in the section "Geography" in Chapter 1 "Natural Environment".) The Outline Plan envisages a considerable growth of population in the Region. Although it is not a statutory plan, it has been widely accepted as a guide by statutory authorities and the community generally. The Planning and Environment Commission (as successor of the Authority) now monitors the Plan's progress. It is undertaking a review of progress made under the Plan, an evaluation of its assumptions, and a review of its proposals, with a view to making any necessary modifications.

A programme for the phased release of urban land to meet growth within the Sydney Region commenced in August 1969. There have been four releases to date. The land released comprises residential and industrial land in the local government areas of Baulkham Hills, Blacktown, Campbelltown, Fairfield, Hornsby, Liverpool, Penrith, and Sutherland. Of the estimated 97,400 homesites in release areas, applications to sub-divide about 62,400 sites had been made up to June 1978.

One of the Outline Plan's aims is to decentralise within the Sydney Region in order to achieve a spread of employment opportunities and community facilities throughout the Region. The Commission is developing a town centre, which will provide a wide range of community services, at Mount Druitt, in Sydney's outer Western area. Also, it is intended that Parramatta will be developed as a major commercial centre, and planning is proceeding for the expansion of the Gosford-Wyong area to between 350,000 and 430,000 people. A planning team has been established for the Botany area. The Commission has delegated the responsibility for the planning and development of the Macarthur Growth Centre to the Macarthur Development Board, although it oversees this planning and development.

#### MACARTHUR GROWTH CENTRE

An agreement was signed in March 1975 by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments for the development of the Sydney South-West Sector of Campbelltown, Camden, Appin, and Holsworthy. The area is located 50 to 70 kilometres south-west of Sydney. (A map showing the growth centre area is included at the end of this section.) The South-West Sector Planning and Development Board was set up following the signing of the agreement. The Board's objectives were to plan, co-ordinate, and implement the New Cities project under powers delegated to it by the New South Wales Planning and Environment Commission. The growth centre and the Board have been renamed the Macarthur Growth Centre and Macarthur Development Board. The Board has the role of acquiring, planning, managing, developing, and disposing of land for industrial, commercial, residential, and recreational purposes. The Board's functions include the oversighting of local statutory plans and it acts as a liaison body with other governmental authorities to facilitate development of the area.

The New Cities project involves the development of a complex of three new cities in the Campbelltown-Camden area to accommodate up to 500,000 people. In the original plan this population was to be attained by the year 2000. However, with the slowing down of the rate of growth of Australia's population, it is expected that it is more likely to be achieved by 2015. It is now expected that Campbelltown and Camden will reach their ultimate populations of 230,000 and 100,000, respectively by 2005 and that Appin will achieve a population of 170,000 by 2015.

Between 30 June 1971 and 30 June 1976 the populations of the City of Campbelltown and Camden Municipality increased by 55 and 32 per cent respectively. This compares with increases in the Sydney Statistical Division and New South Wales of 4 per cent and 5 per cent respectively, during the same period. Further details of population in the area are shown in the section "Population" in Chapter 4 "Demography".

Agreement was reached between the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments for the Holsworthy area to be transferred from the Commonwealth to the State, so that the Board can undertake the development of a new town of 40,000 to 80,000 people. However, the transfer has not yet been completed.

In terms of the Growth Centres (Land Acquisition) Act, 1974-1976, lands acquired for



growth centre purposes by the development authorities are to be acquired on the basis of the value of the lands at the date of the announcement of the development of the growth centre (the base date), but with any necessary adjustment for general land price changes, due to factors other than the announcement of the development of the growth centre, during the period up to the date of acquisition. The Act provides that lands designated for acquisition will be non-urban lands and will not include lands already zoned for urban purposes. The base date in respect of lands in the Macarthur Growth Centre is 3 October 1972.

Of the 370 owners of the 7,671 hectares of land designated for acquisition (excluding the Camden Park Estate, the historic property of 2,703 hectares of the Macarthur family, which is being acquired for preservation), 239 owners (4,496 hectares) have requested acquisition at an estimated cost of \$29.8 million. Up to December 1978, 2,007 hectares had been purchased or committed for purchase at a cost of \$14.3 million. Funds have also been spent on acquiring non-designated lands for works and development programmes, for a special uses corridor, for major non-access roads, and for regional open space along the Georges River.

The Commonwealth Government may provide grants on a two for one basis with the State Government for expenditure in respect of non-urban land. In respect of all other expenditure, Commonwealth assistance is by means of interest bearing, repayable loans. Grants received to date amount to \$0.8 million from the Commonwealth Government and \$0.4 million from the State Government. In 1976-77, loans amounting to \$5.0 million were received from the Commonwealth and in 1977-78 loans received amounted to \$1.5 million. No Commonwealth funds have been made available for 1978-79. State Government loan funds in 1976-77, 1977-78, and 1978-79 have been \$4.5 million, \$12.0 million, and \$7.7 million respectively. These funds are mainly used on projects which will provide a capital return to the Board, for on-going development, and to settle land acquisition cases.

Expenditure on the acquisition of land for urban use totalled \$3.1 million in 1976-77 and \$2.4 million in 1977-78. Development expenditure totalled \$8.7 million (including \$2.7 million capitalisation of interest) in 1976-77 and \$13.3 million (including \$4.4 million capitalisation of interest and \$4.9 million on flood mitigation works) in 1977-78. This expenditure is in addition to normal State Government expenditure on facilities such as schools, housing, and public utilities.

Current works include the further development of the Campbelltown central business district, the Minto district centre, and the undertaking of flood mitigation works. Development of industrial park sites at Ingleburn and Minto is continuing and a number of large manufacturers, including overseas-based manufacturers, have commenced operations at Minto.

It is expected that the New South Wales Housing Commission will provide approximately 20 per cent of the total housing in the area and the New South Wales Land Commission is providing low-cost serviced building blocks at Campbelltown.

#### OTHER REGIONS

A standard set of 10 regions outside the Sydney Region has been adopted by the State Government under the provisions of the Regional Organisation Act, 1972-1974, for all administrative and developmental purposes in New South Wales. (This system is compatible with the system of Statistical Divisions used for general statistical purposes in New South Wales and which is described in the section "Geography" in Chapter 1 "Natural Environment".) Regional advisory councils comprising representatives of government and local industrial and commercial interests advise in respect of the socio-economic development of each region.

Regional planning committees have been established by the Planning and Environment Commission in the Hunter and Illawarra Regions and preparation of regional plans for both areas is nearing completion. A joint Steering Committee, comprising Commonwealth, State, and Local Government representatives, has prepared a report on the development of the South-East Region, including consideration of the likely future growth patterns of the Australian Capital Territory as they may affect adjacent areas of New South Wales. Growth

centres have been established in the Bathurst-Orange and Albury-Wodonga areas.

### BATHURST-ORANGE GROWTH CENTRE

In 1972, the New South Wales Government announced its decision to create a growth centre in the Bathurst-Orange area, to be planned and developed in accordance with its policy of selective decentralisation. The growth centre area comprises the Cities of Bathurst and Orange and parts of the Shires of Abercrombie, Canobolas, Lyndhurst, Oberon, and Turon and is situated 180-260 kilometres west of Sydney by road. (A map of the area is included at the end of this section.) The State Planning Authority of New South Wales was given the responsibility for commissioning consultants to prepare plans for the area, for the oversight of the project, and for liaison with local councils in relation to growth centre plans.

In 1973 the Authority commissioned consultants to prepare plans for the development of the growth centre area. The population projections made at that time have since been revised and it is now expected that there will be a population in the growth centre area of 185,000 by 2021. The increase will be achieved primarily by the expansion of Bathurst, Orange, and Blayney and by the development of a new city approximately mid-way between Bathurst and Orange. It is proposed that by 2021 the population will be distributed as follows: Bathurst 50,000, Orange 60,000, New City 60,000, and Blayney and rural areas, 15,000. The preliminary population figures as recorded at the Census of 30 June 1976 (i.e. not adjusted for under-enumeration) of the urban centres of Bathurst, Orange, and Blayney were 18,589, 26,254, and 2,535 respectively. The population of the growth centre as a whole (an area which corresponds with the Bathurst-Orange Statistical District) at 30 June 1976 (adjusted for under-enumeration) was 58,200. (Further particulars regarding the adjustments for under-enumeration at population censuses and the delimitation of the boundaries of urban centres are given in the section "Population" in Chapter 4 "Demography".) Details of the population growth within the area between 1971 and 1975 are shown on page 92 of Year Book No. 64.

In the plans, the countryside adjacent to the existing urban centres and to the New City is to be protected to preserve an essentially rural character and the agricultural activities on urban fringes are to be protected, as far as possible.

### BATHURST-ORANGE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

In 1974, the Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation was established in accordance with the Growth Centres (Development Corporations) Act, 1974-1977. The Corporation is directly responsible to the Minister for Decentralisation and consists of a full-time chairman and deputy chairman and seven part-time members. Under the Act, development corporations are responsible for promoting, co-ordinating, managing, and securing the orderly and economic development of the growth centre for which they are constituted and their powers include the acquisition and development of land and the construction of residential, commercial, and industrial buildings.

The preparation of the first Five-Year Development Programme was completed by the Corporation in 1975-76. Population projections made during the preparation of the Programme have been reviewed and the growth centre's population is now expected to grow by 9,000 in the five years to June 1981 (from 56,000 to 65,000 persons). Of this increase, it is expected that about 400 persons will live in Blayney and rural areas and the remainder will be fairly evenly divided between Bathurst and Orange. Up to the mid-1980's, most of the population growth is to take place in existing urban areas and it is proposed to begin accommodation of population in the New City after the mid-1980's, provided economic conditions are suitable.

Most of the land in Bathurst, Orange, and Blayney which is required for future urban development has been acquired by the Corporation. However, certain land which is capable of short-term development has been conditionally released by the Corporation for development by the owners. The terms of the Growth Centres (Land Acquisition) Act (as summarised earlier in this section) apply to lands acquired for growth centre purposes. The

base date for the purpose of valuing these lands is 3 October 1972. Where land is brought into public ownership it is proposed that private enterprise will have the opportunity of participating in its development.

By June 1978, 7,073 hectares out of a total of 11,442 hectares of land to be bought under the Corporation's acquisition programme, had been purchased. A total of 1,939 hectares of land was acquired in all areas during 1977-78, compared with 1,368 hectares in 1976-77. All of the lands acquired are being leased by the former owner, or another tenant, or are under development.

In Bathurst, the Corporation has participated with the City Council in establishing a new suburb, Stewart, on the western outskirts of the City. The Corporation has also bought land in the City Council's Kelso Industrial Park, where twelve factories have been built for lease. In Orange, the Corporation, in conjunction with the City Council, has undertaken industrial development at Leewood Estate. The Corporation has also established four factories for lease and has undertaken some residential development at Barretts Estate to the south of the City. The Corporation received repayable advances from the State Government of \$4.0 million in 1976-77. Commonwealth loans for the same period totalled \$3.2 million, while loans authorised by the State totalled \$3.0 million. In 1977-78 the Corporation obtained a Commonwealth loan of \$1.5 million and obtained authorisation from the State to borrow a further \$8.7 million from other sources.

At 30 June 1978, loans and advances from the Commonwealth Government totalled \$16.1 million and from the State Government, \$11.8 million, and capitalised interest accrued on these loans and advances totalled \$6.7 million. Private loans totalled \$12.4 million. Assets at June 1978 included land and buildings valued (at cost) at \$16.9 million, capitalised holding charges on land and buildings of \$3.7 million and completed works (valued at cost) comprising housing \$3.1 million, rental accommodation units \$3.3 million, and industrial premises \$1.4 million; construction in progress was valued at \$3.2 million.

A Consultative Committee of 15 members was formed by the Corporation in May 1975, comprising representatives of community groups and the general public. The Committee makes recommendations to the Corporation about the social development of the area.

### ALBURY-WODONGA GROWTH COMPLEX

In 1973, at a meeting of the Prime Minister and the Premiers of New South Wales and Victoria, it was agreed that the Commonwealth and the two State Governments would jointly develop a new growth complex in the general area of Albury-Wodonga, on the New South Wales-Victorian border. A Ministerial Council was established to provide the machinery for co-ordination between the three governments at the ministerial level. The Council comprises the Commonwealth Minister for National Development, the New South Wales Minister for Decentralisation, and the Victorian Minister for State Development, Decentralisation and Tourism. In bringing about the accelerated growth, the capability and experience of existing government authorities was to be used as much as possible and local government would continue to carry out its traditional role in existing cities and towns.

The Albury-Wodonga Area Development Agreement was signed in 1973 and approving legislation was later passed in the Commonwealth and the two State Parliaments. The New South Wales legislation is the Albury-Wodonga Development Act, 1974-78. Three Corporations have been established to assume responsibility for developing the growth complex, as described below.

The Albury-Wodonga area covers approximately 5,000 square kilometres and comprises the City of Albury and Shire of Hume, in New South Wales, and the Rural City of Wodonga, Shires of Beechworth and Chiltern, and part of the Shires of Tallangatta and Yackandandah, in Victoria (see map at end of Section). Albury is about 590 kilometres south-west of Sydney and Wodonga is about 305 kilometres north-east of Melbourne. Within the Albury-Wodonga area, significantly smaller areas have been designated for development and land is being acquired for growth centre purposes by development corporations (see below), in the designated areas. The terms of the (N.S.W.) Growth Centres

(Land Acquisition) Act, (as summarised earlier in this section) apply to land in New South Wales acquired for growth centre purposes, and the base date for valuing this land is 3 October 1972.

Originally, it was planned that the population of the area would grow to approximately 300,000 by the year 2000. However, the estimated population by that year has now been revised down to 150,000 persons. The population of the Albury-Wodonga area (which corresponds with the Albury-Wodonga Statistical District) at the Census of 30 June 1976 (adjusted for under-enumeration), was 65,520. The adjusted population of that part of the area in New South Wales, at this date, was 38,150, consisting of 34,100 in the City of Albury and 4,050 in Hume Shire. Details of the population growth within the area between 1971 and 1975 are shown on page 93 of Year Book No. 64.

#### ALBURY-WODONGA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation is a statutory authority constituted, under legislation passed by the three participating governments, for the purpose of planning and developing the growth complex. The Corporation comprises, in fact, three corporations viz., the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation, the Albury-Wodonga (New South Wales) Corporation, and the Albury-Wodonga (Victoria) Corporation. The principal functions of the State Corporations are to acquire, hold, manage, and provide lands in the areas designated for development, together with the provision of municipal-type services and the levying of charges in new urban areas. The three Corporations have a common identity in that the Chairman and the two Deputy Chairmen of the Development Corporation also function as members of the two State Corporations. Staff is common to all three Corporations which, in practice, work as a single entity responsible to the Ministerial Council. The administrative expenses of the Corporation are shared equally by the three governments.

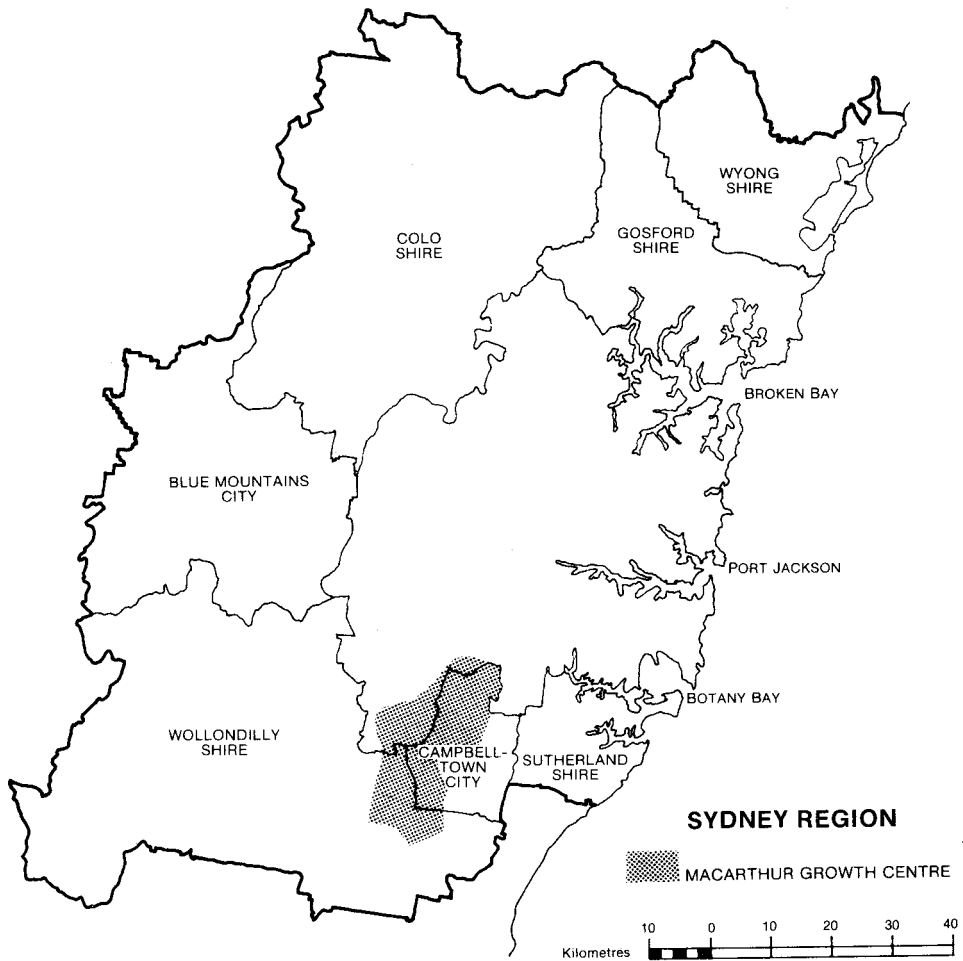
The Development Corporation consists of a chairman (nominated by the Commonwealth Minister), two deputy chairmen (nominated by the respective State Ministers), and two part-time members representing the two States. It is proposed to increase the number of part-time members by the inclusion of the mayors of the City of Albury and the Rural City of Wodonga, and a businessman of national standing.

General financial arrangements are for each government to continue to provide funds for facilities and services that it ordinarily provides. In addition, the Commonwealth Government makes special loan funds available to the States for on-lending to the appropriate Corporation for land acquisition, land development, infrastructure services, and selected building works. In 1976-77, a total of \$20.9 million was allocated by the Commonwealth Government to Albury-Wodonga growth centre. Of this amount \$20.3 million took the form of loans and the balance was non-repayable grants. In 1977-78, the Commonwealth provided \$5.0 million as loans and \$0.1 million in the form of grants. To 30 June 1978, loan funds made available by the Commonwealth Government have been utilised as follows:—

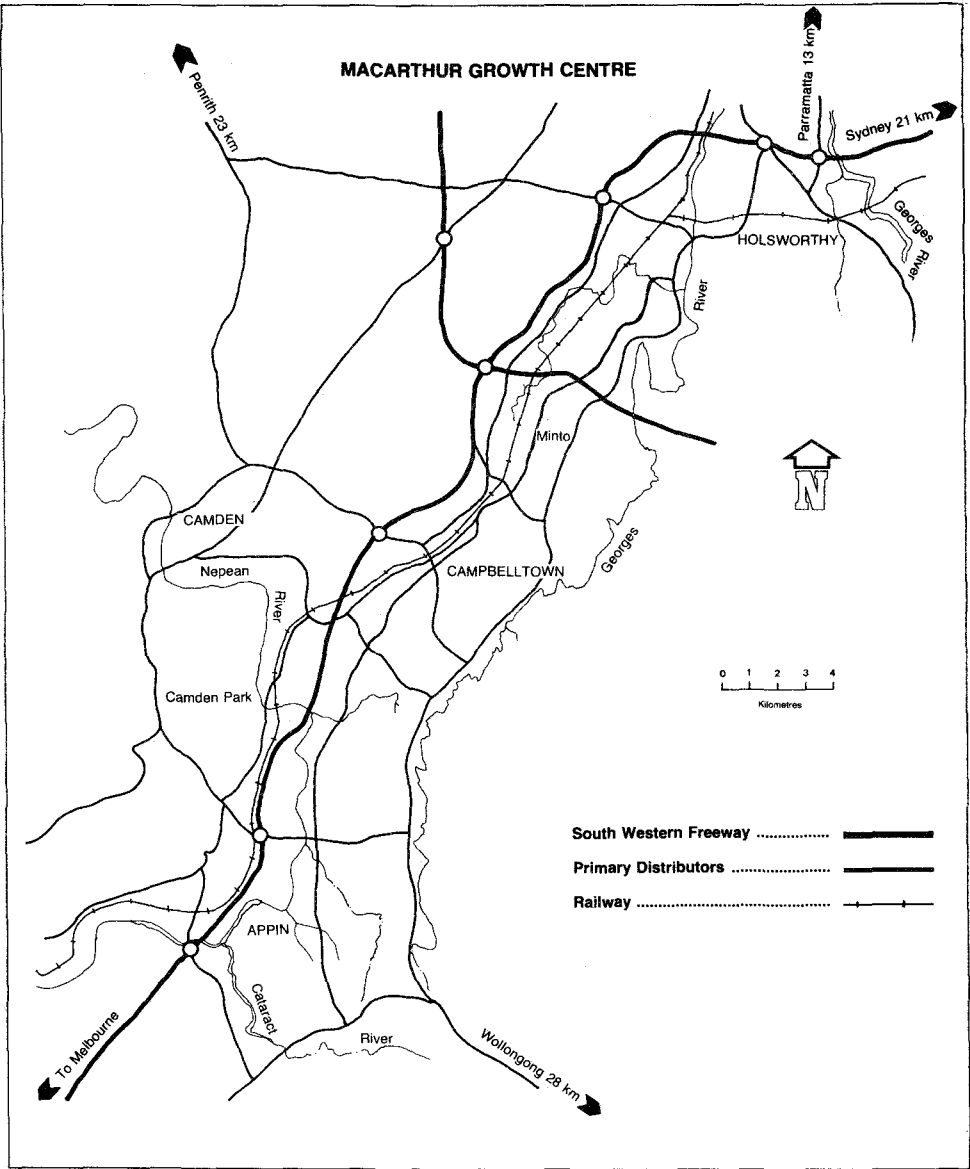
	\$ million
Land acquisition in N.S.W.	27.8
Land acquisition in Victoria	37.9
Other development works in N.S.W.	15.1
Other development works in Victoria	17.3

New residential and industrial estates have been developed mainly on the fringes of existing urban areas and new cities are planned for Thurgoona (to the north-east of Albury) and Baranduda (to the south-east of Wodonga). Development work commenced in 1977-78 in the new city of Thurgoona where the present concentration of development is taking place. Significant development at Baranduda is not expected for several years although some expenditure on basic infrastructure services has already taken place.

SYDNEY REGION



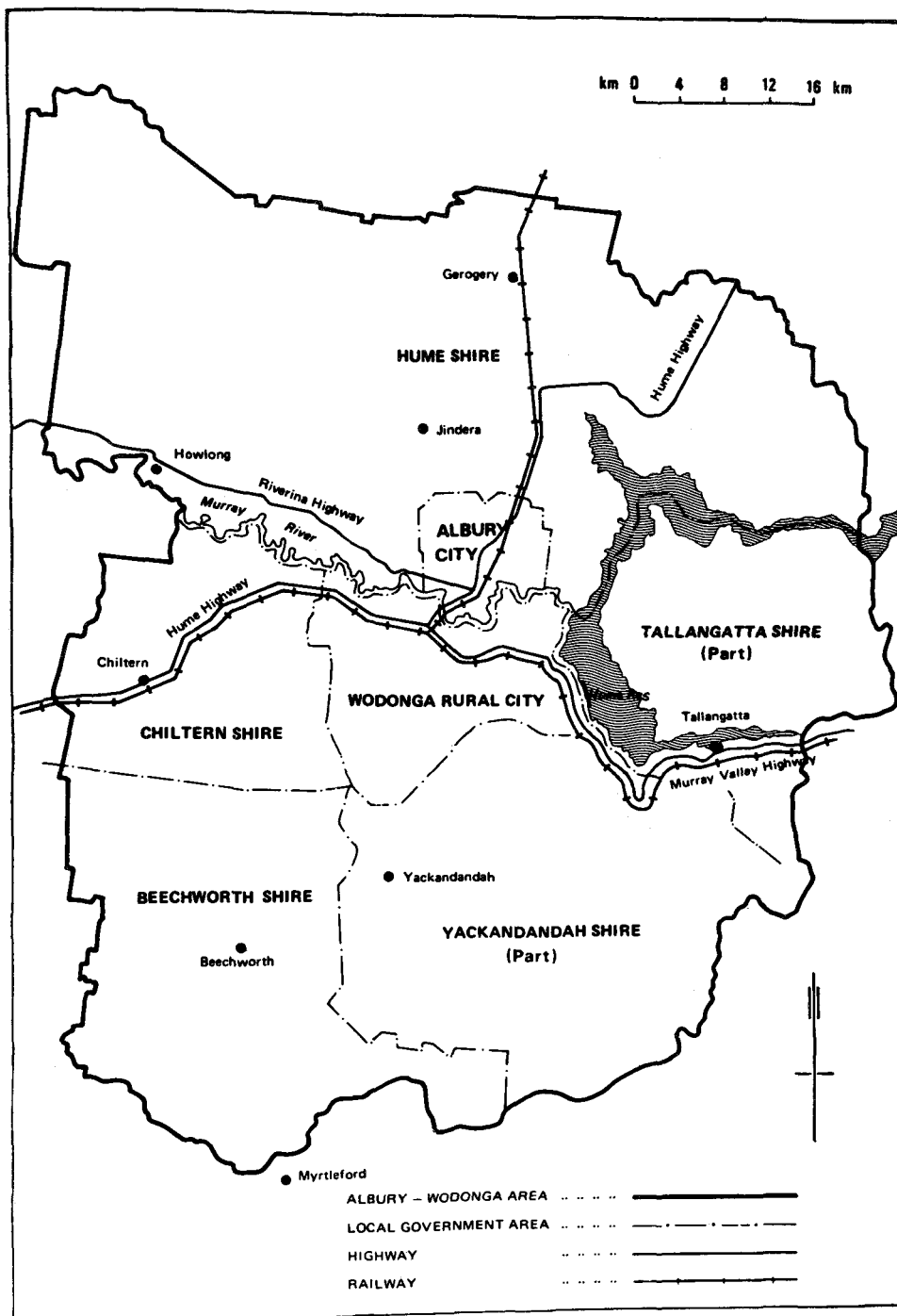
MACARTHUR GROWTH CENTRE



**BATHURST-ORANGE AREA**

Map showing the Bathurst-Orange Area, including local government areas (Cabonne Shire, Orange City, Blayney Shire, Bathurst City, and Oberon Shire) and parts of Cabonne, Mitchell, and Evans Shires. The map displays major roads (Highways 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100) and railways (Great Western Railway, Bathurst Railway, Orange Railway, Blayney Railway, Oberon Railway). The map also shows the Murrumbidgee River, Macintyre River, and various towns and villages (Bathurst, Orange, Blayney, Oberon, Carbone, Mitchell, Evans, etc.).

## ALBURY-WODONGA AREA





## CHAPTER 3

### LAND SETTLEMENT

An account of the land legislation of New South Wales in relation to the progress of settlement, describing the many forms of acquisition and tenure from the Crown, is given in Year Book No. 49. The review of these matters given in this section affords a general indication of the manner in which the law relating to the control and disposal of Crown lands is administered, and indicates the class of tenures under which land is held.

#### LAND ADMINISTRATION

On the establishment of responsible government in 1856, control of the Crown lands was conferred on the New South Wales Parliament. The principal enactments now governing the alienation, occupation, and management of Crown lands are the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913-1978, the Closer Settlement and Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts, the Irrigation Acts, and the Western Lands Acts.

The administration of Crown lands in the Eastern and Central land divisions is conducted by the Lands Department, under the direction of the Minister for Lands. The lands of the Western land division have been administered separately since 1901, first by a Board, and since 1934 by a Commission or Commissioner, responsible to the Minister for Lands.

Since 1938, the Catchment Areas Protection Board has exercised oversight over the disposal of lands within the principal catchment areas of the State. The Board comprises the Minister for Agriculture (as chairman), the Commissioner of the Soil Conservation Service, representatives of the Department of Lands, Agriculture, and Public Works and of the Water Resources Commission, the Forestry Commission, and the National Parks and Wildlife Service, and two representatives of agricultural interests.

#### LAND DIVISIONS

For administrative purposes, the State is divided into three territorial land divisions — the Eastern, Central, and Western Divisions—bounded by lines running approximately north and south. The Eastern Division, which comprises 24,549,010 hectares, covers the Coastal and Tableland Statistical Agricultural Areas and about one-third of the Slope Areas. The Central Division (23,089,682 hectares) embraces the remainder of the Slope Areas, and most of the Northern and Southern Plains Areas. The Western Division (32,504,087 hectares) almost coincides with the Western Plains Area. The total area of New South Wales is 80,142,779 hectares, but the land area (excluding the surface covered by rivers, lakes, etc.) is 78,942,406 hectares (789,424 square kilometres).

#### LAND BOARDS AND LAND AND VALUATION COURT

The Eastern and Central Divisions are divided into 87 Land Districts, with a Crown Land Agent in each; these Districts are grouped into 13 Land Board Districts. There are also special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool, Coomealla, Coleambally, and Tullakool Irrigation Areas. In each Land Board District, a Local Land Board, comprising an

official chairman (usually an officer of the Lands Department who sits on a number of boards) and two local members, determines many matters under the Crown Lands and other Acts.

The Western Division is divided into 11 administrative districts, which coincide with Pastures Protection Districts. In each district, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises the Assistant Western Lands Commissioner and two local members.

The Land and Valuation Court gives awards and judgements, having the same force as those of the Supreme Court, on appeals, references, and other matters under the Crown Lands Acts, Closer Settlement Acts, and certain other Acts concerned with the use, value, and ownership of land.

Further particulars regarding the Local Land Boards and the Land and Valuation Court are given in Chapter 9 "Law, Order, and Public Safety", in the section "Law and Crime".

### LAND TENURE

From the early days of settlement up to 1884, lands were alienated by grants from the Governor. Sales from the Crown commenced in 1825, and leasehold tenures were given to "squatters" after 1832. Conditional purchase under the "free selection before survey" system was introduced in 1861, to open to land-seekers a means of acquiring land already held under lease, and the system continued until 1884. From 1895, the disposal of Crown land was governed by the principals of pre-classification of land, survey before selection, each holding of sufficient size to provide a "living area", one man one selection, and *bona fide* selection. Sales at or after auction have decreased in importance and are now of minor significance. Closer settlement, described in later pages, was an important factor in providing for new settlers, until suspended upon the introduction of rural reconstruction schemes in 1971.

In the disposal of Crown lands, government policy has fluctuated as between purchase (ultimately freehold) tenure and leasehold tenure. Most of the lands of the State are now either alienated or in course of alienation, or carry rights to alienation, or are held under perpetual lease. In recent years, the State Government has taken steps to reduce the number and variety of Crown Land titles. The main provisions of the Crown Lands and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1968, give nearly all lease-holders the opportunity to purchase their leases and obtain freehold titles.

### ALIENATION AND TENURE OF CROWN LANDS

The area of land (in thousand hectares) alienated from the Crown in New South Wales at the end of each decennial period since 1861 is as follows:—

<i>At</i> 31 December		<i>At</i> 31 December		<i>At</i> 30 June		<i>At</i> 30 June	
1861	2,892	1891	9,584	1911	14,663	1941	20,349
1871	3,493	1901	10,687	1921	16,058	1951	20,690
1881	7,938			1931	17,837	1961	22,568
						1971	25,089

The area which had been alienated by 30 June 1977 (29,112,000 hectares) comprised 18,970,000 hectares sold by conditional purchase, 2,892,000 hectares granted or sold before 1862, 4,710,000 hectares sold by auction or under deferred payments since 1862, and 2,552,000 hectares disposed of by other forms of alienation. The methods of alienation are described on page 816 of the Year Book No. 49.

An analysis of alienated land in recent years is shown in the following table:—

**AREA OF ALIENATED LANDS, N.S.W.**  
(Thousand hectares, at 30 June)

Particulars of land	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Area which had been alienated	27,841	27,937	28,099	28,417	28,669	28,889	29,112
Area resumed or reverted to Crown	2,752	2,768	2,772	2,789	2,801	2,794	2,801
Area remaining alienated	25,089	25,169	25,328	25,628	25,868	26,096	26,311

The next table summarises the manner in which the lands of the State were held at 30 June 1977:—

**ALIENATION AND TENURE OF CROWN LANDS, N.S.W., 30 JUNE 1977**  
(Hectares)

Nature of tenure	Eastern and Central Divisions	Western Division	Total N.S.W.
Alienated .....	26,994,956	835,311	26,310,692
In process of alienation .....			
Virtually alienated .....			
Alienable leases (long-term and perpetual) .....			
Long-term leases with limited rights of alienation .....			
Total of foregoing tenures .....	36,174,058	905,167	37,079,225
Perpetual leases with no right of alienation .....	1,778,426	30,197,266	31,975,692
Other long-term leases .....	..	441,606	441,606
Short leases and temporary tenures .....	1,054,558	382,319	1,436,877
Forest leases and permits within State Forests .....	426,452	28,760	455,212
Mining leases and permits .....	54,901	8,254	63,155
Neither alienated nor leased (includes reserves, State Forests not occupied, roads, stock routes, etc.) .....	8,150,297	540,715	8,691,012
Total area .....	47,638,692	32,504,087	80,142,779

In the Eastern and Central Divisions, there were 39,488,395 hectares under occupation in 1977, and of that area 35,872,524 hectares ( or 91 per cent) were absolutely or virtually alienated, in process of alienation, or held under leases wholly alienable. Almost all of the Western Division is leasehold, mostly in the form of perpetual leases.

Of the land in process of alienation, 1,231,197 hectares were held as conditional purchase, 135,235 hectares as settlement purchases, 10,771 hectares as soldiers' group purchases, 118,208 hectares as irrigation land purchases, 17,137 hectares as auction and after auction sales, and 7,027 hectares as other. The land virtually alienated comprised homestead grants and selections.

Within the Western Division, the greater part of the land was let originally under long-term leases in very large holdings. Since 1934, however, the State has withdrawn substantial areas from these leases, in stages, to provide land for new settlers and to build up to reasonable size the holdings of settlers with inadequate areas. As a result, there have been significant changes in the number and average size of holdings in the Division over the years.

The total area of Crown land in New South Wales held under lease, occupation licence, or permissive occupancy was 43,621,500 hectares at 30 June 1977. The area under each tenure is shown in the next table:—

### LEASES, ETC., OF CROWN LANDS, 30 JUNE 1977

(Hectares)

Type of tenure	Area	Type of tenure	Area
<i>Virtually alienated —</i>		<i>Perpetual, no right of alienation —</i>	
Homestead selection and homestead grant ..	637,018	Closer settlement lease .. .. .	1,296,748
<i>Alienable (long-term and perpetual) —</i>		Group purchase lease .. .. .	82,388
Homestead farm .. .. .	1,859,104	Settlement purchase lease .. .. .	386,487
Suburban holding .. .. .	25,538	Special lease .. .. .	12,803
Settlement lease (a) .. .. .	884,771	Western lands lease .. .. .	30,197,266
Crown lease (a) .. .. .	2,049,347	Total .. .. .	31,975,692
Conditional purchase lease (a) .. .. .	30,333		
Conditional lease (a) .. .. .	3,269,894	<i>Other long-term —</i>	
Conditional lease brought under Western Lands Act (perpetual) .. .. .	66,488	Western lands lease, ordinary .. .. .	441,606
Returned soldiers' special holding .. .. .	4,636		
Week-end lease .. .. .	80	<i>Short-term and temporary —</i>	
Town lands lease .. .. .	9	Annual lease .. .. .	38,059
On irrigation areas —		Occupation licence .. .. .	24,982
Irrigation farm lease .. .. .	114,464	Preferential occupation licence .. .. .	17,222
Non-irrigable lease .. .. .	5,696	Permissive occupancy .. .. .	859,198
Town lands lease .. .. .	46	Irrigation lease .. .. .	98,754
Total .. .. .	8,310,406	Road permits .. .. .	398,662
		Total .. .. .	1,436,877
<i>Long-term, limited rights of alienation —</i>		Forest lease and occupation permit .. .. .	455,212
Prickly-pear lease .. .. .	23,214	Mining lease and permit .. .. .	63,155
Residential lease .. .. .	93	Total area of leases, etc. .. .. .	43,621,500
Special lease .. .. .	278,227		
Total .. .. .	301,534		

(a) New leases mainly perpetual; old leases convertible to perpetual leases.

The tenures listed in this table, and the rights and obligations of their holders, are described on page 816 of the Year Book No. 49. The multiplicity of tenures has arisen from legislative measures taken from time to time to adapt the conditions of occupation and acquisition of Crown land to the changing character of rural settlement.

### LAND IN IRRIGATION AREAS

Settlers within irrigation areas generally hold their land under freehold title, under tenures leading to alienation, or under leases convertible to alienable tenures. A residence condition frequently applies under Crown tenures and a requirement of improvements and satisfactory development of the land is usual. The principal tenures of irrigable land in irrigation areas carry water rights varying according to the type and area of the holding.

In irrigation areas at 30 June 1977, there were 8,945 hectares alienated (including 5,793 hectares alienated as Irrigation Farms), 118,208 hectares in process of alienation (including 110,947 hectares as Irrigation Farm Purchases), 120,206 hectares held under long-term alienable leases, and 98,754 hectares in other leases (including 50,962 hectares outside irrigation areas but under the control of the Water Resources Commission).

### RESERVES

Throughout the State, considerable tracts of land have been reserved from sale (some from lease, also) in the public interest for various purposes, the principal being travelling stock reserves, temporary commons, mining, forestry, and recreation reserves and parks. Some lands are reserved pending survey and classification. The reserves are subject to review periodically, and are revocable when their retention is found unnecessary.

### CLOSER SETTLEMENT

The circumstances leading to the closer settlement scheme instituted in 1905 are described on page 680 of the Year Book No. 36. The manner of provision and disposal of land under

these schemes is described on page 832 of Year Book No. 49.

The Closer Settlement Acts provide that private land and long-term leases may be acquired by the Crown in certain circumstances, by direct purchase or resumption, to provide for new holdings and for additions to existing holdings. Acquisition must be recommended by Closer Settlement Advisory Boards and approved by Parliament. The Acts also provide that persons with prescribed qualifications may enter into agreements with private land-owners to buy private lands, and the Crown may acquire the land from the vendors and dispose of it to settlers by perpetual lease.

Closer settlement operations have been concerned largely with the settlement of ex-servicemen. Between 1945 and 1960, all land acquired for closer settlement was allotted to ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War and the Korea and Malaya operations (for a detailed description of the schemes for the settlement of ex-servicemen, see page 744 of Year Book No. 61).

A new closer settlement scheme was introduced by the State Government in 1960, in terms of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1960, for land-seekers generally. The provisions of the new scheme were similar to those of the War Service (1939-1945) Land Settlement Scheme in respect of the methods of acquisition, sub-division, and allocation of land. However, advances were not made to assist incoming settlers, and the annual lease rental (at 5 per cent of the capital value of the farm) and the rate of interest on improvement debts incurred (at 4 per cent per annum) were higher than those charged under the War Service Scheme. Further details of this Scheme are given on page 936 of Year Book No. 63.

The Crown Lands and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1968, made a significant change to the General Closer Settlement Scheme. Under the main provisions of this Act, applicants could apply for a Settlement Purchase title instead of a Closer Settlement Lease, and all holders of Closer Settlement Leases, Settlement Purchase Leases, and Group Purchase Leases (all formal leases in perpetuity without conversion rights) could apply for conversion of their leases to Settlement Purchase, and thereby obtain freehold title.

The General Closer Settlement Scheme was suspended in 1971, and was replaced by the Marginal Dairy Farms and Rural Reconstruction Schemes which were later replaced by the Rural Adjustment Scheme in 1977. This Scheme is described in Chapter 13, "Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries" in the section "General Rural Activities and Services".



## CHAPTER 4

# DEMOGRAPHY

## POPULATION

### THE CENSUS

The number, distribution, and characteristics of the population of New South Wales have been ascertained at intervals by censuses—house-to-house enumerations taken under the provisions of Acts of Parliament. Each person enumerated is counted as an inmate of the “dwelling” where he or she spent the night at the date of enumeration.

Simple enumerations were made by regular musters of the population during the first forty years of existence of the Colony. The first actual census was taken in 1828. This was followed by census enumerations held in 1833 and 1836, and then at quinquennial intervals until 1861. Thereafter a census was taken at decennial intervals until 1921. The census which was due to be held in 1931 was postponed for reasons of economy until 30 June 1933, and because of the war the following census was not taken until 30 June 1947. Censuses have since been held on 30 June 1954, 1961, 1966, 1971 and 1976—and future population censuses will be held at quinquennial intervals.

Special censuses (known as population counts) have been held in the Bathurst-Orange Area in June 1974 and 1975 and in the Albury-Wodonga Area in October 1974 (see pages 92 and 93 of Year Book No. 64).

The successive censuses up to 1901 were taken under the authority of the State Government but, with the establishment of the Commonwealth, the Australian Government was empowered to take censuses, and the census of 1911 and all succeeding censuses have been conducted by the Australian Statistician.

### POST-ENUMERATION SURVEY

While every effort is made to minimise under-enumeration in all field collections, including the Census, some inevitably remains for various reasons (e.g. inadvertent omission of very young children, treatment by the collector of an occupied dwelling as unoccupied). Refusal by house-holders to complete the census schedule is not a significant cause of under-enumeration as estimates by the collector are used in such cases. These and similar problems are common to all population censuses, and the degree of under-enumeration is of a similar order to that experienced in comparable countries.

A post-enumeration survey, designed to measure the degree of error and under-enumeration in the Census and based on a sample of one-half of one per cent of households in New South Wales, was conducted after the 1976 Census by specially trained interviewers. Net under-enumeration in the State was derived by comparing results from the Census and the post-enumeration survey for the same individuals, and identifying omissions and duplications in the Census. It was also possible to extract, from this survey, estimates of under-enumeration for areas smaller than the State. The adjustment that was applied to the recorded population of New South Wales as a whole at the 1976 Census was 2.871 per cent. In general, the population figures shown in this section for the 1971 Census and subsequent years have been revised in accordance with final 1976 Census results adjusted for under-enumeration.

### INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES

The census is the most accurate source of information about population, and provides the basis of all subsequent population estimates.

*Manuscript of this section prepared in June 1978.*

For periods between censuses, the population of the State is estimated by adding the subsequent natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and the estimated net migration (the excess of arrivals over departures) to the population ascertained at the previous census. Accurate data as to natural increase are assured by the compulsory registration of births and deaths. A comprehensive system of recording overseas arrivals and departures is maintained, but complete records of interstate movements are not available and figures of net migration are therefore approximate. This component is based on (a) since 1971, statistics of permanent and long-term overseas migration (i.e. movements of one year or longer) by State of stay or residence and (b) estimates of interstate transfers of residence, based on family allowances and electoral records and on the results of any special counts. Intercensal population estimates are subject to revision when the results of the next census become available; the net migration component is adjusted for any discrepancy disclosed by the census.

Estimates of the population of Statistical Divisions and local government areas within the State are compiled annually. The estimates are based on the results of the previous census and available measures of population change (birth and death records, school and electoral enrolments, the results of any special population counts, etc.) since the census. As these measures of change are necessarily incomplete, the estimates are approximate, and are subject to revision when final results of the following census become available.

### THE GROWTH OF POPULATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The population of the Colony fluctuated during the first twenty-three years of its existence, but nevertheless increased from 1,035 in 1788 to 10,096 in 1810. Since 1810, the population has increased each year, with the exception of 1916 when large numbers of troops were overseas. The rate of growth, however, has varied considerably. New South Wales reached its first million of population in 1887, 100 years after its foundation, its second million 32 years later, in 1919, its third million in 1947 (28 years later), its fourth million in 1962 (15 years later), and its fifth million in 1978 (16 years later).

The growth of population of New South Wales between 1788 and 1856 is traced on page 223 of the Official Year Book for 1922, and the area and population at each territorial readjustment are shown on page 1 of Year Book No. 64. The regular census enumerations furnish a connected summary of the growth of population since 1856 as shown in the following table:—

GROWTH OF POPULATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

Date of Census	Population	Increase in population since previous Census			Number of persons per square kilometre
		Numerical	Proportional (per cent)	Average annual rate (per cent)	
7 April 1861	350,860	(b) 168,436	(b) 92.55	(b) 6.76	0.4
2 April 1871	502,998	152,138	43.36	3.67	0.6
3 April 1881	749,825	246,827	49.07	4.07	0.9
5 April 1891	1,127,137	377,312	50.32	4.16	1.4
31 March 1901	1,355,355	228,218	20.25	1.86	1.7
3 April 1911	1,646,734	291,379	21.50	1.97	2.0
4 April 1921	2,100,371	453,637	27.55	2.46	2.6
30 June 1933	2,600,847	500,476	23.83	1.76	3.2
30 June 1947	2,984,838	383,991	14.76	0.99	3.7
30 June 1954	3,423,529	438,691	14.70	1.98	4.3
30 June 1961	3,917,013	493,484	14.41	1.94	4.9
30 June 1966	4,237,901	319,400	8.15	1.58	5.3
30 June 1971	4,601,180	363,279	8.57	1.66	5.7
30 June 1971	(c) 4,679,400	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.8
30 June 1976	(c) 4,914,300	234,900	5.02	0.98	6.1

(a) The figures exclude Australian Capital Territory in 1911 and later years, and full-blood Aborigines before 1966; see text below table.

(b) Since 1851.

(c) Census results adjusted for under-enumeration — see the subsection "Post-enumeration Survey" earlier in this section.



Full-blood Aborigines were excluded from population statistics prior to the amendment of the Australian Constitution in 1967. Population figures for 1966 have been adjusted to include full-blood Aborigines and the population statistics for 1966 and all later periods, as shown in this edition of the Year Book, include full-blood Aborigines. Differences between population figures including Aborigines and those purporting to exclude them, should not be taken as a reliable measure of the number of full-blood Aborigines.

Steady growth of population until 1891 was succeeded by a slower rate of progress during the next two decades, owing to commercial and industrial stagnation following the economic crisis of 1893, with a resulting fall in immigration. Assisted immigration was practically in suspense from 1885 to 1905. As economic conditions improved early in the twentieth century, the rate of growth of population improved; the average annual rate of increase between 1911 and 1921, viz., 2.46 per cent, was greater than that for either of the two previous decades, despite the dislocations caused by World War I.

The next intercensal period, 1921 to 1933, commenced with a recession from the post-war boom, which was followed by a period of steady progress with revival of immigration until 1928, and ended in years of severe depression and substantial emigration.

The period from 1933 to 1947 was marked by a gradual recovery from the depression, followed by World War II. With a lower rate of natural increase and greatly reduced immigration over these years, the average annual rate of increase (0.99 per cent) was easily the lowest recorded for an intercensal period up to that time.

The average annual rate of population increase rose to 1.98 per cent during the seven years from 1947 to 1954, and fell only slightly to 1.94 per cent during the seven years from 1954 to 1961. This period of fourteen years was marked by a relatively high rate of natural increase and by considerable gains from immigration (which accounted for about one-third of the total increase in population).

Between 1961 and 1966, the average annual rate of increase fell to 1.58 per cent, reflecting lower rates of both natural increase and net migration during the period. During the five years from 1966 to 1971, the rate of natural increase fell further but a substantial increase in net migration caused the rate of population increase to rise slightly to 1.66 per cent.

In the intercensal period 1971 to 1976, the average annual rate of increase from net migration was the lowest recorded this century and, combined with a low rate of natural increase, resulted in the average annual rate of increase being the lowest recorded since the first census was taken in 1828.

The estimated population of the State at 30 June and 31 December in each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table:—

ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF POPULATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

Year	At 30 June			At 31 December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1967	2,154,800	2,140,500	4,295,200	2,171,100	2,158,800	4,329,900
1968	2,186,900	2,172,400	4,359,300	2,206,900	2,194,300	4,401,200
1969	2,227,900	2,213,200	4,441,200	2,251,500	2,239,300	4,490,800
1970	<u>2,268,700</u>	<u>2,253,700</u>	<u>4,522,300</u>	<u>2,292,500</u>	<u>2,281,200</u>	<u>4,573,700</u>
1971	(b) 2,349,600	(b) 2,329,800	(b) 4,679,400	2,369,900	2,351,100	4,721,000
1972	2,382,700	2,364,200	4,746,900	2,394,000	2,377,900	4,771,900
1973	2,404,200	2,389,200	4,793,400	2,414,200	2,401,800	4,816,000
1974	2,425,200	2,414,200	4,839,400	2,443,000	2,435,700	4,878,700
1975	2,444,300	2,440,100	4,884,500	2,447,700	2,448,100	4,895,800
1976	(b) 2,455,800	(b) 2,458,400	(b) 4,914,300	2,464,200	2,468,800	4,933,000
1977	2,475,900	2,480,800	4,956,700	2,486,200	2,493,100	4,979,300

(a) Estimates for the period 1971 to 1976 have been revised in the light of final results of the 1976 Census, as adjusted for under-enumeration.

(b) Census results adjusted for under-enumeration — see the subsection "Post-enumeration Survey" earlier in this section.

## SOURCES OF INCREASE IN POPULATION

The next two tables show the extent to which natural increase and net migration contributed to the growth of the population in New South Wales during each intercensal period since 1861 and in each of the last eleven years. The net migration figures given in the tables comprise the estimated net migration together with any adjustments made in accordance with the results of the various population censuses.

Natural increase (including the natural increase of migrants) has been responsible for about 70 per cent of the growth of population in New South Wales since 1861. The marked decline in the rate of natural increase since late last century has been due mainly to a fall in the birth rate. The increase in the birth rate during World War II and in the post-war years led to a higher rate of natural increase, which remained comparatively steady at about 12 per 1,000 of mean population until 1961. The steady decline in the rate of natural increase between 1961 and 1966 reflected a generally steady fall in the birth rate (from 22.07 per 1,000 in 1961 to 18.35 per 1,000 in 1966). A steady rise in the birth rate from 1967 (18.35) to 1971 (21.04) caused the rate of natural increase to rise to 12.13 in 1971. Both the birth rate (15.97 in 1976) and the rate of natural increase (7.40 in 1976) have declined each year since 1971.

Although the addition to the State's population by immigration has been erratic, net migration has added over a million persons to the population during the last hundred years. Between 1971 and 1976, net migration fluctuated considerably. The net losses during this period have resulted partly from New South Wales residents moving to other States, while the net gain in 1974 was due partly to the arrival of evacuees from Darwin following the December 1974 cyclone.

Details of overseas arrivals and departures are given later in this section.

## ELEMENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE (a): NATURAL INCREASE AND NET MIGRATION, N.S.W.

Period	Natural increase (b)		Net migration (c)		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<b>Intercensal Period (d)</b>						
1861-1871	48,002	57,092	28,352	18,692	76,354	75,784
1871-1881	64,076	75,646	71,293	35,812	135,369	111,458
1881-1891	96,176	111,575	103,279	66,282	199,455	177,857
1891-1901	106,053	122,038	(-) 5,455	5,582	100,598	127,620
1901-1911	117,769	132,071	29,665	11,874	147,434	143,945
1911-1921	149,619	169,326	64,184	70,508	213,803	239,834
1921-1933	178,628	198,693	68,342	54,813	246,970	253,506
1933-1947	156,254	195,487	17,486	14,764	173,740	210,251
1947-1954	133,448	148,743	95,201	61,299	228,649	210,042
1954-1961	150,250	165,876	101,799	75,559	252,049	241,435
1961-1966	105,327	114,947	47,625	51,501	152,952	166,448
1966-1971	102,744	113,723	77,814	68,998	180,558	182,721
1971-1976	110,129	119,556	(-) 3,900	9,100	106,300	123,600
<b>Year:</b>						
1966	17,718	19,494	9,900	9,300	27,600	28,800
1967	18,460	20,768	12,400	10,800	30,800	31,600
1968	18,931	20,962	16,900	14,500	35,800	35,500
1969	21,529	23,842	23,100	21,100	44,600	45,000
1970	21,094	23,753	19,900	18,200	41,000	41,900
1971	27,668	29,107	17,800	14,500	45,500	43,600
1972	25,884	27,742	(-) 1,800	(-) 900	24,100	26,800
1973	22,152	24,058	(-) 1,900	(-) 200	20,200	23,900
1974	20,297	21,866	8,500	12,000	28,800	33,900
1975	19,327	21,094	(-) 14,700	(-) 8,700	4,700	12,400
1976	16,893	19,477	(-) 300	1,200	16,500	20,600

(a) Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1961-66 in the figures for intercensal periods. Estimates of the total increase (and consequently net migration) during the period 1971 to 1976 have been revised in the light of final results of the 1976 Census, adjusted for under-enumeration—see the sub-section "Post-enumeration Survey" earlier in this section.

(b) Excess of live births over deaths.

(c) Excess of overseas and interstate arrivals over departures, excluding, for years subsequent to 1970, net overseas short-term (less than one year) movement. The sign (-) denotes an excess of departures over arrivals.

(d) For actual census dates see the first table in this section.

## POPULATION INCREASE (a): NUMERICAL AND AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE, N.S.W.

Period	Numerical increase			Average annual rate of increase		
	Natural increase (b)	Net migration (c)	Total	Natural increase (d)	Net migration (d)	Total (e) (per cent)
<b>Intercensal</b>						
Period (f)–						
1861–1871	105,094	47,044	152,138	25.17	11.27	3.67
1871–1881	139,722	107,105	246,827	22.95	17.59	4.07
1881–1891	207,751	169,561	377,312	22.05	18.00	4.16
1891–1901	228,091	127	228,218	18.17	0.01	1.86
1901–1911	249,840	41,539	291,379	16.65	2.77	1.97
1911–1921	318,945	134,692	453,637	16.87	7.13	2.46
1921–1933	377,321	123,155	500,476	12.94	4.22	1.76
1933–1947	351,741	32,250	383,991	9.04	0.83	0.99
1947–1954	282,191	156,500	438,691	12.53	6.95	1.98
1954–1961	316,126	177,358	493,484	12.33	6.92	1.94
1961–1966	220,274	99,126	319,400	10.80	4.86	1.58
1966–1971	216,467	146,812	363,279	9.81	6.65	1.66
1971–1976	229,685	5,200	234,900	9.54	0.22	0.98
<b>Year:</b>						
1966	37,212	19,200	56,400	8.78	4.53	1.34
1967	39,228	23,200	62,500	9.13	5.41	1.46
1968	39,893	31,400	71,300	9.14	7.20	1.65
1969	45,371	44,200	89,600	10.20	9.94	2.03
1970	44,847	38,100	83,000	9.90	8.41	1.85
1971	56,775	32,400	89,100	12.13	6.91	1.95
1972	53,626	(-) 2,700	50,900	11.30	(-) 0.58	1.08
1973	46,210	(-) 2,100	44,100	9.64	(-) 0.43	0.92
1974	42,163	20,500	62,600	8.71	4.23	1.30
1975	40,421	(-) 23,400	17,100	8.27	(-) 4.78	0.35
1976	36,370	800	37,200	7.40	0.17	0.76

(a) See footnote (a) in the preceding table.

(b) See footnote (b) in the preceding table.

(c) See footnote (c) in the preceding table.

(d) Average annual numerical increase per 1000 of mean population during the period.

(e) Average annual compound rate of total increase in population during the period.

(f) See footnote (d) in the preceding table.

NOTE: The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

## DISTRIBUTION AND RELATIVE GROWTH OF POPULATION BY AREAS

Approximately 75 per cent of the population of New South Wales live within the Sydney Statistical Division and the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts. These areas contain the three principal cities of the State—Sydney (the State capital), Newcastle (167 kilometres north of Sydney), and Wollongong (84 kilometres south of Sydney). The density of the State's population ranges from 6,866 persons per square kilometre in the Sydney suburban Municipality of Waverley, which is predominantly residential, to two persons in one hundred square kilometres in the unincorporated area of the Far West Division.

## POPULATION IN URBAN CENTRES AND RURAL AREAS

New criteria for delimiting the boundaries of "urban centres" in the State, for statistical purposes, were adopted for the 1966 Population Census—and were also used (with minor modifications) for the 1971 and 1976 Population Censuses. Using these criteria, an urban centre was delimited for each population cluster containing at least 1,000 persons and characterised by a sufficiently high population density. The boundaries of urban centres will be adjusted, on the basis of the new criteria, at each population census—as urbanisation proceeds, the boundaries will be moved outwards to embrace peripheral urban development.

Urban centres with a population of 25,000 or more (30,000 for the 1966 Census) were delimited by:—

- (a) identifying census collectors' districts (the smallest geographical areas for which population figures are available) as "urban" if either (i) the density of population in the district was at least 200 persons per square kilometre at the census date, or (ii) the district satisfied special criteria and rules applied to districts containing areas

which had special functions (e.g. airports, sporting areas, industrial areas, and holiday resorts) and did not meet the basic population density criterion; and

- (b) aggregating contiguous "urban" collectors' districts (with some special rules covering non-contiguous districts) which together contained a total population of at least 25,000.

Urban centres containing less than 25,000 population were, of necessity, delimited subjectively, in general accord with the criteria outlined above (by the inspection of aerial photographs, by field inspection, and/or by considering other relevant information). For these centres, all continuous urban development was included, together with any close but non-contiguous development which could clearly be regarded as part of the centre.

'Rural' areas comprise all areas in the State not included in an urban centre; the term 'migratory' refers to persons not elsewhere enumerated who, at the time of the census, were on ships in the waters of New South Wales or were travelling on long-distance trains, motor coaches, or aircraft.

The following table shows the urban and rural distribution of the population of the State as recorded at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses:—

URBAN AND RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (a), N.S.W.

Area of State	Census of 30 June 1976 (b)				Population at Census of 30 June 1971
	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of State population (per cent)	
Urban centres in—					
Sydney Statistical Division—					
Urban Sydney .. .. .	1,362,696	1,402,344	2,765,040	57·88	2,725,064
Other urban centres .. .. .	77,471	81,207	158,678	3·32	116,968
Newcastle Statistical District—					
Urban Newcastle .. .. .	124,335	126,797	251,132	5·26	250,346
Other urban centres .. .. .	43,690	44,127	87,817	1·84	79,178
Wollongong Statistical District—					
Urban Wollongong .. .. .	100,639	96,488	197,127	4·13	186,136
Other urban centres .. .. .	4,968	5,068	10,036	0·21	8,157
Rest of New South Wales .. .. .	381,192	387,990	769,182	16·10	708,778
Total Urban .. .. .	2,094,991	2,144,021	4,239,012	88·74	4,074,627
Rural .. .. .	279,764	251,893	531,657	11·13	520,594
Migratory .. .. .	5,417	1,017	6,434	0·13	5,959
Total New South Wales .. .. .	2,380,172	2,396,931	4,777,103	100·00	4,601,180

(a) Population as recorded at the Censuses (i.e. not adjusted for under-enumeration).

(b) Preliminary figures.

The population of Urban Sydney (the principal urban centre in New South Wales), at each census since 1861, is shown in the next table. The figures are based on the boundaries as delimited for statistical purposes at the time of each census.

## GROWTH OF POPULATION OF URBAN SYDNEY (a)

Census	Population			Increase since previous Census		Proportion of State population (per cent)
	Males	Females	Persons	Numerical	Proportional (per cent)	
7 April 1861	46,550	49,239	95,789	(b) 41,865	(b) 77.64	27.3
2 April 1871	66,707	70,879	137,586	41,797	43.63	27.4
3 April 1881	112,763	112,176	224,939	87,353	63.49	30.0
5 April 1891	193,753	189,580	383,333	158,394	70.42	34.0
31 March 1901	236,018	245,812	481,830	98,497	25.69	35.6
3 April 1911	305,728	323,775	629,503	147,673	30.65	38.2
4 April 1921	433,492	465,567	899,059	269,556	42.82	42.8
30 June 1933	591,104	644,163	1,235,267	336,208	37.40	47.5
30 June 1947	714,821	769,183	1,484,004	248,737	20.14	49.7
30 June 1954	909,978	953,183	1,863,161	379,157	25.55	54.4
30 June 1961	1,077,978	1,105,410	2,183,388	320,227	17.19	55.7
30 June 1966	1,206,126	1,241,093	2,447,219	249,881	11.37	57.7
30 June 1971 (c)	1,349,847	1,375,217	2,725,064	277,845	11.35	59.2
30 June 1976 (c)	1,362,696	1,402,344	2,765,040	39,976	1.45	57.9

(a) The figures exclude Full-blood Aborigines before 1966.

(b) Since 1851.

(c) Population as recorded at the Censuses (i.e. not adjusted for under-enumeration). The 1976 figures are preliminary.

The next table shows the population of the principal urban centres outside Urban Sydney as recorded at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses.

## POPULATION (a) OF PRINCIPAL URBAN CENTRES OUTSIDE URBAN SYDNEY

Urban centre	Census of 30 June		Urban centre	Census of 30 June	
	1971	1976 <i>p</i>		1971	1976 <i>p</i>
Newcastle	250,346	251,132	Casino	9,064	9,456
Wollongong	186,136	197,127	Inverell	9,712	9,432
Brisbane Water	n.a.	54,819	Moree	9,139	9,359
Maitland	24,537	36,030	Parkes	8,849	8,905
Wagga Wagga	27,719	32,984	Kempsey	8,863	8,881
Albury-Wodonga (part) (b)	27,403	31,954	Gunnedah	8,232	8,689
Broken Hill	29,808	27,647	Singleton	7,187	7,917
Tamworth	24,665	27,273	Muswellbrook	8,125	7,805
Orange	24,185	26,254	Forbes	7,471	7,754
Lismore	20,904	22,082	Cowra	7,295	7,734
Goulburn	21,606	21,735	Camden	5,360	7,644
Dubbo (c)	17,900	20,149	Terrigal-Wamberal	4,465	7,453
The Entrance	13,728	20,107	Cooma	7,788	7,353
Armidale	18,156	19,711	Ballina	6,141	7,323
Bathurst	17,196	18,589	Murwillumbah	7,387	7,294
Canberra (part) (b)	15,434	18,538	Raymond Terrace	6,086	6,989
Grafton	16,387	16,516	Narrabri	6,893	6,951
Cessnock-Bellbird	16,160	16,256	Deniliquin	6,622	6,865
Budgewoi Lake	10,245	15,748	Leeton	6,631	6,631
Nowra-Bomaderry	12,873	15,496	Young	6,064	6,459
Richmond-Windsor	11,389	13,440	Cootamundra	6,530	6,384
Taree	11,943	13,440	Bowral	5,903	6,283
Port Macquarie (c)	9,343	13,362	Forster-Tuncurry	3,687	6,195
Lithgow	13,146	12,703	Kiama	4,719	6,133
Katoomba-Wentworth Falls	11,620	12,301	Glen Innes	5,770	5,953
Coffs Harbour	10,088	12,197	Mudgee	5,598	5,724
Kurri Kurri-Weston	11,613	12,143	Tumut	5,531	5,569
Griffith	11,031	11,930	Wellington	5,536	5,395
Gold Coast (part) (b)	5,120	11,763	Nelson Bay	4,185	5,376

(a) Population as recorded at the Censuses (i.e. not adjusted for under-enumeration).

(b) Relates to that part of the urban centre in New South Wales. The population of the whole urban centre in 1971 and 1976 was:—Albury-Wodonga 37,931 and 45,567 respectively; Canberra 156,298 and 213,055; Gold Coast 74,240 and 105,777.

(c) The boundary of this urban centre was re-defined after the 1971 Census and the population shown for 1971 relates to the re-defined centre.

## POPULATION IN STATISTICAL AREAS

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official statistics of the State, New South Wales is divided into a number of geographical areas. These statistical areas are described in detail in the section "Geography" in Chapter 1 "Natural Environment."

The primary division of the State is into 12 Statistical Divisions and the population of each of these Divisions and of the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts at the last four censuses is shown in the following table:—

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY STATISTICAL AREAS (a), NEW SOUTH WALES

Statistical area	Population at 30 June				Increase (b) in population	
	1961	1966	1971(c)	1976(c)	Numerical	Proportional
					1971 to 1976	1971 to 1976 (per cent)
Statistical Divisions—						
Sydney	2,390,535	2,644,105	2,977,300	3,094,750	117,350	3·94
Hunter—						
Newcastle Statistical District	308,516	327,540	355,700	370,450	14,700	4·13
Balance of Hunter	51,035	51,213	55,400	58,800	3,350	6·05
Total, Hunter	359,551	378,753	411,100	429,250	18,050	4·39
Illawarra—						
Wollongong Statistical District	150,387	177,456	202,800	218,850	16,050	7·91
Balance of Illawarra	38,867	42,303	49,450	60,800	11,350	22·95
Total, Illawarra	189,254	219,759	252,250	279,650	27,400	10·86
Richmond-Tweed	95,103	94,706	99,400	110,850	11,450	11·52
Mid-North Coast	117,843	117,833	128,100	151,150	23,150	18·07
Northern	149,820	155,717	168,350	175,150	6,850	4·07
North-Western	97,740	97,433	101,050	103,350	2,350	2·33
Central West	153,350	154,052	155,300	161,800	6,550	4·22
South-Eastern	112,889	115,514	121,350	133,000	11,700	9·64
Murrumbidgee	121,426	129,509	134,950	140,250	5,400	4·00
Murray	81,023	85,501	88,150	94,550	6,450	7·32
Far West	37,639	35,688	35,500	33,750	(-) 1,750	(-) 4·93
Lord Howe Island	249	267	250	250	50	20·00
Migratory	10,591	9,064	6,400	6,450	50	0·78
New South Wales	3,917,013	4,237,901	4,679,400	4,914,300	234,900	5·02

(a) On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1976. Full-blood Aborigines are excluded in 1961.

(b) The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

(c) Census results adjusted for under-enumeration — see the sub-section "Post-enumeration Survey" earlier in this section.

The sources of growth of the population of Statistical Divisions and the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts are analysed in the next table. The natural increase in each Division and District has been subtracted from the increase in population during the intercensal period, leaving the increase due to migration. This migration represents the net movement of persons from overseas, interstate, and other parts of New South Wales; it does not include the natural increase of migrants.

### ELEMENTS OF INCREASE IN THE POPULATION BY STATISTICAL AREAS, 1971 TO 1976 (a)

Statistical area	Numerical increase			Average annual rate of increase		
	Natural increase (b)	Net migration (c)	Total	Natural increase (d)	Net migration (d)	Total (e) (per cent)
Statistical Divisions--						
Sydney .....	143,434	(-) 26,150	117,350	9.42	(-) 1.70	0.78
Hunter--						
Newcastle Statistical District .....	14,898	(-) 200	14,700	8.18	(-) 0.09	0.82
Balance of Hunter .....	2,850	600	3,350	9.98	1.86	1.19
Total, Hunter .....	17,748	400	18,050	8.42	0.18	0.87
Illawarra--						
Wollongong Statistical District .....	13,812	2,250	16,050	12.96	2.10	1.54
Balance of Illawarra .....	2,964	8,450	11,350	10.38	29.42	4.22
Total, Illawarra .....	16,776	10,700	27,400	12.42	7.87	2.08
Richmond-Tweed .....	3,956	7,500	11,450	7.50	14.18	2.20
Mid-North Coast .....	5,223	17,850	23,150	7.33	25.02	3.36
Northern .....	9,386	(-) 2,600	6,850	10.93	(-) 3.03	0.80
North-Western .....	5,753	(-) 3,400	2,350	11.28	(-) 6.72	0.46
Central West .....	7,431	(-) 950	6,550	9.42	(-) 1.31	0.82
South-Eastern .....	6,023	5,600	11,700	9.45	8.83	1.85
Murrumbidgee .....	8,135	(-) 2,900	5,400	11.88	(-) 4.13	0.77
Murray .....	4,468	1,900	6,450	9.80	4.31	1.42
Far West .....	1,354	(-) 3,100	(-) 1,750	7.92	(-) 17.95	(-) 0.99
Lord Howe Island .....	(-) 2	50	50	(-) 1.55	24.73	2.48
Migratory .....	..	50	50	..	2.25	0.23
New South Wales .....	229,685	5,200	234,900	9.54	0.22	0.98

(a) On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1976. The figures of total increase (and consequently net migration) are based on final results of the 1976 Census, adjusted for under-enumeration—see the sub-section "Post-enumeration Survey" earlier in this section.

(b) Excess of live births over deaths.

(c) See text above table.

(d) Average annual numerical increase per 1000 of mean population during the period.

(e) Average annual compound rate of total increase in population during the period.

NOTE: The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

The estimated population of the Statistical Divisions and the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts in each of the last six years is given in the next table.

**DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY STATISTICAL AREAS (a)**

Statistical area	Estimated population at 30 June					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 (b)	1977
Statistical Divisions—						
Sydney	3,017,700	3,040,750	3,063,250	3,082,550	3,094,750	3,121,750
Hunter—						
Newcastle Statistical District	360,200	363,700	366,450	369,050	370,450	372,300
Balance of Hunter	56,900	56,300	57,050	58,050	58,800	59,350
Total, Hunter	417,100	420,000	423,500	427,100	429,250	431,650
Illawarra—						
Wollongong Statistical District	208,000	211,700	214,750	217,250	218,850	220,250
Balance of Illawarra	52,700	55,550	57,950	59,700	60,800	61,800
Total, Illawarra	260,700	267,250	272,700	276,950	279,650	282,000
Richmond-Tweed	101,050	103,700	105,900	108,400	110,850	112,950
Mid-North Coast	133,500	139,400	143,800	147,800	151,150	155,050
Northern	169,950	171,350	172,150	173,650	175,150	175,650
North-Western	101,300	101,900	102,650	103,150	103,350	103,850
Central West	155,800	156,650	158,350	160,050	161,800	162,700
South-Eastern	123,100	125,050	127,300	131,850	133,000	134,450
Murrumbidgee	136,150	136,200	136,750	138,600	140,250	141,200
Murray	88,850	89,750	91,800	93,150	94,550	95,500
Far West	35,050	34,600	34,250	34,100	33,750	33,500
Lord Howe Island	250	250	250	250	250	250
Migratory	6,450	6,500	6,750	6,900	6,450	6,250
New South Wales	4,746,900	4,793,400	4,839,400	4,884,500	4,914,300	4,956,700

(a) On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1977. Estimates shown for the years 1972 to 1975 have been revised in the light of final results of the 1976 Census, as adjusted for under-enumeration.

(b) Census results adjusted for under-enumeration—see the sub-section "Post-enumeration Survey" earlier in this section.

### *Population of Municipalities and Shires*

The next table shows the population of the local government areas within the Sydney Statistical Division at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses, and in 1977. The figures for each local government area are on a comparable basis for all the years shown. In some cases, the figures shown for the census years for areas affected by boundary changes embody a measure of estimation.



## POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES AND SHIRES IN SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION (a)

Municipality (M) or Shire (S)	Population at Census of 30 June		Increase in population 1971 to 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1977
	1971 (b)	1976 (b)		
Ashfield M .. .. .	45,800	43,700	(-) 2,050	43,200
Auburn M .. .. .	49,300	48,600	(-) 700	48,500
Bankstown M .. .. .	164,550	159,500	(-) 5,100	159,250
Baulkham Hills S .. .. .	58,150	77,400	19,250	80,900
Blacktown M .. .. .	135,400	163,300	27,900	168,300
Blue Mountains M (City) .. ..	37,200	46,800	9,600	47,800
Botany M .. .. .	38,650	36,500	(-) 2,150	36,300
Burwood M .. .. .	32,500	30,000	(-) 2,500	29,500
Camden M .. .. .	11,300	14,900	3,600	15,350
Campbelltown M (City) .. ..	34,700	53,700	19,000	60,150
Canterbury M .. .. .	131,900	131,150	(-) 750	133,650
Colo S .. .. .	7,750	10,750	3,000	11,200
Concord M .. .. .	26,600	25,400	(-) 1,200	25,150
Drummoyne M .. .. .	31,850	32,550	700	32,550
Fairfield M .. .. .	114,550	117,250	2,700	117,500
Gosford S .. .. .	57,300	75,200	17,900	77,700
Holroyd M .. .. .	78,350	81,650	3,300	82,000
Hornsby S .. .. .	97,900	106,200	8,300	107,200
Hunter's Hill M .. .. .	14,300	13,300	(-) 1,000	13,150
Hurstville M .. .. .	67,900	67,700	(-) 200	67,200
Kogarah M .. .. .	47,750	47,600	(-) 100	47,650
Ku-ring-gai M .. .. .	99,850	102,300	2,450	102,500
Lane Cove M .. .. .	29,050	30,000	950	30,000
Leichhardt M .. .. .	72,750	64,600	(-) 8,100	63,600
Liverpool M (City) .. .. .	83,550	91,700	8,150	93,200
Manly M .. .. .	39,750	37,550	(-) 2,200	37,050
Marrickville M .. .. .	98,700	90,750	(-) 7,950	91,200
Mosman M .. .. .	29,750	27,450	(-) 2,300	27,200
North Sydney M .. .. .	54,000	49,650	(-) 4,400	48,900
Parramatta M (City) .. .. .	136,000	134,600	(-) 1,400	134,300
Penrith M (City) .. .. .	61,100	80,800	19,700	84,600
Randwick M .. .. .	126,300	123,450	(-) 2,850	123,500
Rockdale M .. .. .	85,150	85,550	350	86,450
Ryde M .. .. .	89,950	91,050	1,100	91,400
South Sydney M .. .. .	39,650	34,250	(-) 5,450	33,250
Strathfield M .. .. .	27,700	27,150	(-) 550	27,050
Sutherland S .. .. .	153,250	159,750	6,450	160,550
Sydney M (City) .. .. .	63,700	53,900	(-) 9,800	52,200
Warringah S .. .. .	158,850	173,600	14,750	174,400
Waverley M .. .. .	66,800	63,750	(-) 3,100	63,800
Willoughby M .. .. .	54,650	52,650	(-) 2,000	52,500
Windsor M .. .. .	15,700	18,550	2,850	19,000
Wollondilly S .. .. .	12,850	15,150	2,300	15,650
Woollahra M .. .. .	61,150	55,000	(-) 6,100	54,800
Wyong S .. .. .	33,400	48,400	15,000	50,200
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	2,977,300	3,094,750	117,350	3,121,750

(a) On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1977.

(b) Census results adjusted for under-enumeration — see the sub-section "Post-enumeration Survey" earlier in this section.

NOTE: The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

The next two tables show the population, at the last two censuses and in 1977, of the larger municipalities and shires which are outside the Sydney Statistical Division. In some cases, the figures shown for the census years for areas affected by boundary changes embody a measure of estimation.

The populations as shown represent the number of persons within the boundaries of each municipality and shire. However, in some cases the residential area of a town extends beyond the municipal boundary, and in others the municipality embraces a number of district centres of population. Similarly, shires often contain within their boundaries a number of distinct, and sometimes large, separate centres of population.

**POPULATION OF LARGER MUNICIPALITIES (a) IN N.S.W. OUTSIDE THE SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION**

Municipality	Population at Census of 30 June		Increase in population 1971 to 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1977
	1971 (b)	1976 (b)		
Wollongong (City) .. .. .	164,150	171,150	7,000	171,300
Newcastle (City) .. .. .	147,750	141,850	(-) 5,950	140,650
Lake Macquarie .. .. .	123,850	134,400	10,550	136,000
Shellharbour .. .. .	31,750	38,750	7,000	39,700
Greater Cessnock (City) .. .. .	35,350	36,900	1,550	37,250
Maitland (City) .. .. .	31,400	36,600	5,200	37,200
Wagga Wagga (City) .. .. .	29,650	35,600	5,950	36,650
Albury (City) .. .. .	29,150	34,100	4,950	34,900
Tamworth (City) .. .. .	27,200	30,700	3,500	31,250
Lismore (City) .. .. .	28,500	30,800	2,300	31,000
Broken Hill (City) .. .. .	30,600	28,850	(-) 1,750	28,650
Orange (City) .. .. .	23,750	26,500	2,750	26,700
Goulburn (City) .. .. .	22,150	22,650	500	22,800
Dubbo (City) .. .. .	18,350	21,050	2,650	21,400
Armidale (City) .. .. .	18,600	20,550	1,950	20,700
Queanbeyan (City) .. .. .	16,500	19,750	3,250	19,900
Lithgow (City) .. .. .	19,900	19,800	(-) 150	19,650
Bathurst (City) .. .. .	17,650	19,300	1,650	19,600
Grafton (City) .. .. .	16,800	17,250	450	17,300
Port Macquarie .. .. .	9,700	14,100	4,400	14,500
Taree .. .. .	11,800	13,450	1,700	13,750
Casino .. .. .	9,600	10,250	600	10,350
Moree .. .. .	9,400	9,750	400	9,800
Inverell .. .. .	9,950	9,850	(-) 100	9,700
Parkes .. .. .	9,100	9,300	200	9,350
Kiama .. .. .	6,900	8,950	2,050	9,250
Gunnedah .. .. .	8,450	9,000	550	9,100
Cowra .. .. .	7,500	8,050	600	8,200
Muswellbrook .. .. .	8,350	8,150	(-) 200	8,150
Forbes .. .. .	7,650	8,100	450	8,150
Cooma .. .. .	8,000	7,650	(-) 300	7,650
Narrabri .. .. .	7,050	7,250	200	7,300
Deniliquin .. .. .	6,800	7,150	350	7,200
Young .. .. .	6,200	6,650	450	6,750
Bowral .. .. .	6,050	6,550	500	6,550
Glen Innes .. .. .	5,900	6,200	300	6,250
Temora .. .. .	4,600	4,500	(-) 50	4,550
Yass .. .. .	4,350	4,450	50	4,450
Bega .. .. .	4,250	4,450	150	4,450
Junee .. .. .	3,850	4,150	300	4,200
Wingham .. .. .	3,000	3,600	600	3,700
Quirindi .. .. .	2,950	3,100	150	3,100

(a) Municipalities with a population at 30 June 1977 of 3000 or more. Figures for all years are on the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1977.

(b) Census results adjusted for under-enumeration—see the sub-section "Post-enumeration Survey" earlier in this section.

NOTE: The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

## POPULATION OF LARGER SHIRES (a) IN N.S.W. OUTSIDE THE SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION.

Shire	Population at Census of 30 June		Increase in population 1971 to 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1977
	1971 (b)	1976 (b)		
Shoalhaven .. .. .	29,300	38,650	9,350	39,600
Tweed .. .. .	24,700	28,750	4,050	29,550
Coffs Harbour .. .. .	19,100	25,550	6,450	26,350
Port Stephens .. .. .	17,950	21,350	3,400	21,850
Wade .. .. .	19,300	20,400	1,100	20,600
Kempsey .. .. .	16,450	17,800	1,350	18,000
Ballina .. .. .	10,900	14,400	3,500	15,100
Manning .. .. .	10,550	13,450	2,900	14,100
Singleton .. .. .	12,150	12,900	700	12,950
Eurobodalla .. .. .	8,600	12,100	3,500	12,600
Hastings .. .. .	10,750	12,300	1,600	12,550
Mudgee .. .. .	11,150	11,950	800	12,100
Leeton .. .. .	11,650	11,800	150	11,800
Tumut .. .. .	12,750	11,450	(-) 1,250	11,400
Great Lakes .. .. .	7,700	10,250	2,550	10,750
Nambucca .. .. .	9,050	10,100	1,050	10,250
Imlay .. .. .	7,300	9,400	2,100	9,700
Byron .. .. .	8,050	9,250	1,250	9,500
Parry .. .. .	8,550	9,350	850	9,450
Wellington .. .. .	9,250	9,450	200	9,450
Maclean .. .. .	7,800	8,950	1,150	9,100
Lachlan .. .. .	9,000	8,850	(-) 100	8,900
Kyogle .. .. .	9,350	8,750	(-) 550	8,700
Cootamundra .. .. .	8,600	8,550	(-) 50	8,550
Namoi .. .. .	8,500	8,450	(-) 50	8,500
Wingecarribee .. .. .	7,700	8,550	850	8,500
Bland .. .. .	8,550	8,500	(-) 50	8,450
Narrandera .. .. .	7,900	8,050	200	8,100
Scone .. .. .	7,700	7,700	—	7,700
Bellingen .. .. .	6,700	7,500	800	7,650
Walgett .. .. .	7,750	7,600	(-) 200	7,550
Coonabarabran .. .. .	7,600	7,550	(-) 50	7,500
Berrigan .. .. .	6,950	7,350	400	7,400
Mittagong .. .. .	6,400	7,050	650	7,100
Tenterfield .. .. .	6,850	6,900	50	6,850
Wentworth .. .. .	6,350	6,650	300	6,650
Richmond River .. .. .	6,450	6,550	100	6,550
Lyndhurst .. .. .	6,000	6,400	400	6,500
Snowy River .. .. .	5,200	6,350	1,150	6,500
Coonamble .. .. .	6,400	6,150	(-) 300	6,050
Boree .. .. .	5,700	5,950	250	6,000
Dungog .. .. .	5,900	6,000	100	6,000
Goobang .. .. .	6,050	5,750	(-) 300	5,800
Corowa .. .. .	5,500	5,650	200	5,700
Canobolas .. .. .	5,500	5,600	100	5,600
Guyra .. .. .	5,250	5,150	(-) 100	5,150
Kyeamba .. .. .	5,150	4,950	(-) 200	5,100
Wakool .. .. .	5,400	5,150	(-) 200	5,100
Bourke .. .. .	5,300	5,000	(-) 250	5,050
Gilgandra .. .. .	5,050	5,000	—	5,050
Uralla .. .. .	4,600	4,950	400	5,000

(a) Shires with a population at 30 June 1977 of 5,000 or more. Figures for all years are on the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1977.

(b) Census results adjusted for under-enumeration—see the sub-section "Post-enumeration Survey" earlier in this section.

NOTE: The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

## MEAN POPULATION

Mean or average populations are calculated for a given period to provide a basis to which events occurring throughout that period may be related. Birth rates, for example, are calculated by relating the number of births occurring in a year to the mean population of that year.

The estimated mean populations of the State and the Sydney Statistical Division are shown in the next table for the last six calendar and financial years.

### MEAN POPULATION, CALENDAR AND FINANCIAL YEARS (a)

Year	Year ended 30 June			Year ended 31 December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NEW SOUTH WALES						
1971	2,322,700	2,309,900	4,632,600	2,349,300	2,330,100	4,679,400
1972	2,368,500	2,349,300	4,717,800	2,382,700	2,364,700	4,747,400
1973	2,393,900	2,377,400	4,771,400	2,404,000	2,389,300	4,793,300
1974	2,414,600	2,401,800	4,816,400	2,425,900	2,415,400	4,841,300
1975	2,436,600	2,429,200	4,865,900	2,444,500	2,440,800	4,885,300
1976	2,449,200	2,449,000	4,898,200	2,455,600	2,458,300	4,913,900
SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION (b)						
1971	1,460,500	1,484,700	2,945,200	1,478,900	1,498,400	2,977,300
1972	1,489,500	1,510,900	3,000,400	1,497,000	1,520,900	3,017,900
1973	1,500,900	1,529,100	3,030,000	1,504,000	1,536,700	3,040,700
1974	1,511,700	1,540,300	3,052,000	1,520,000	1,544,400	3,064,400
1975	1,526,300	1,549,100	3,075,400	1,530,800	1,552,300	3,083,100
1976	1,530,600	1,557,300	3,087,900	1,531,500	1,563,000	3,094,500

(a) Figures have been revised in the light of final 1976 Census results, adjusted for under-enumeration—see the sub-section "Post-enumeration Survey" earlier in this section.

(b) On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 31 December 1976.

### SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Although in early years there was a marked preponderance of males in the State, the proportion of females gradually increased until females outnumbered males in the years 1944 to 1946. Between 1947 and 1961, males increased faster than females, and at 30 June 1961, the number of males was 1.5 per cent greater than the number of females. By 1971 the excess of males had been reduced to 0.6 per cent and by 30 June 1976, females outnumbered males by 0.1 per cent.

The great excess of males over females in early years, and the way in which this excess has gradually disappeared through the higher age groups of the population, are indicated by the next table, which shows the number of males per 100 females in decennial age groups at selected census dates between 1861 and 1976. The masculinity of the two age groups below 20 years mainly reflects the higher average masculinity of births, which varies between 104 and 106 males per 100 females, and the higher death rate among male infants. In the adult age groups, the masculinity of current migration also has an effect, while the older age groups reflect the influence of past migration as well, together with the natural tendency of females to outlive males, which has been strengthened in more recent censuses by the influence of two world wars. The high excess of males over females in the higher age groups, which marked the latter part of the last century, has disappeared, and there is now a preponderance of females at all ages over 54 years.

## MASCULINITY (a) OF POPULATION (b) IN AGE GROUPS, N.S.W.

Census	Age group (years)								
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 or more
1861	101	101	138	170	179	216	259	231	299
1881	102	103	126	141	161	168	156	168	201
1901	102	101	99	119	137	131	139	142	120
1921	103	102	95	105	108	117	119	107	100
1947	104	104	100	100	103	97	95	84	78
1961	104	105	109	107	102	104	84	75	58
1966	105	105	105	108	103	101	88	69	55
1971(c)	106	104	107	107	106	99	91	67	51
1976(c)	105	106	102	106	107	99	89	70	44
									100

(a) Males per 100 females.

(b) Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966.

(c) Census results adjusted for under-enumeration—see the sub-section "Post-enumeration Survey" earlier in this section.

## AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

The age distribution of the population at the Census of 30 June 1976 is as follows:--

## AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION, N.S.W., 30 JUNE 1976

Age group (years)	Number			Proportion of total population		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males (per cent)	Females (per cent)	Persons (per cent)
0-4	220,450	210,700	431,150	4.49	4.29	8.77
5-9	219,200	208,800	428,000	4.46	4.25	8.71
10-14	221,000	206,300	427,300	4.50	4.20	8.70
15-19	218,000	209,150	427,150	4.44	4.26	8.69
20-24	200,800	199,100	399,900	4.09	4.05	8.14
25-29	209,950	203,700	413,650	4.27	4.15	8.42
30-34	178,350	168,850	347,200	3.63	3.44	7.07
35-39	155,100	145,100	300,250	3.16	2.95	6.11
40-44	137,750	129,700	267,450	2.80	2.64	5.44
45-49	148,650	138,850	287,500	3.02	2.83	5.85
50-54	141,900	139,850	281,750	2.89	2.85	5.73
55-59	117,450	121,150	238,600	2.39	2.47	4.85
60-64	101,950	111,900	213,850	2.07	2.28	4.35
65-69	77,500	90,400	167,900	1.58	1.84	3.42
70-74	52,800	69,300	122,100	1.07	1.41	2.49
75-79	30,950	51,200	82,100	0.63	1.04	1.67
80-84	15,450	32,750	48,200	0.31	0.67	0.98
85 or more	8,550	21,650	30,250	0.17	0.44	0.62
Total all ages	2,455,850	2,458,450	4,914,300	49.97	50.03	100.00
Summary—						
0-5	268,300	256,400	524,700	5.46	5.22	10.68
6-14	392,400	369,350	761,750	7.98	7.52	15.50
15-20	258,700	248,500	507,200	5.26	5.06	10.32
21-64	1,351,200	1,318,900	2,670,100	27.50	26.84	54.33
65 or more	185,250	265,300	450,550	3.77	5.40	9.17

The above age distribution is based on "as recorded" 1976 Census results (adjusted for under-enumeration and obvious mis-statements of age). The figures for each age-group have been rounded, and consequently may not add exactly to the totals shown for all ages.

Particulars of the age distribution of the population in Statistical Divisions and in the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts at the 1976 Census are shown below:—

**PROPORTIONAL AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION (a) IN STATISTICAL AREAS,  
30 JUNE 1976**  
(Per cent)

Statistical area	Proportion of total population in age group (years)—							
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 or more	Not stated	All ages
Sydney .....	25.1	16.5	15.9	11.7	21.0	9.3	0.5	100.0
Hunter—								
Newcastle Statistical District ..	26.3	17.2	14.2	10.7	21.6	9.6	0.4	100.0
Balance of Hunter .....	29.0	15.1	14.2	11.2	20.4	9.8	0.3	100.0
Total, Hunter .....	26.7	16.9	14.2	10.8	21.4	9.6	0.4	100.0
Illawarra—								
Wollongong Statistical District ..	28.8	17.5	15.0	12.5	19.5	6.4	0.3	100.0
Balance of Illawarra .....	28.0	15.9	14.6	10.0	20.1	10.5	0.9	100.0
Total, Illawarra .....	28.6	17.1	15.0	12.0	19.6	7.3	0.5	100.0
Richmond-Tweed .....	27.6	15.9	12.2	10.4	21.8	11.9	0.4	100.0
Mid-North Coast .....	27.0	14.6	12.8	10.8	22.6	11.7	0.5	100.0
Northern .....	29.5	18.0	14.1	11.5	18.3	8.2	0.3	100.0
North-Western .....	30.9	15.9	14.1	11.7	18.7	8.3	0.4	100.0
Central West .....	28.9	17.1	14.1	11.4	19.2	9.0	0.4	100.0
South-Eastern .....	28.0	17.6	14.8	11.1	19.5	8.7	0.4	100.0
Murrumbidgee .....	29.9	18.4	14.1	11.2	18.0	8.0	0.4	100.0
Murray .....	29.8	16.6	14.4	11.2	19.3	8.4	0.3	100.0
Far West .....	26.6	17.5	14.0	10.5	21.7	9.2	0.5	100.0
New South Wales (b) .....	26.2	16.7	15.3	11.5	20.6	9.2	0.5	100.0

(a) Based on preliminary figures as recorded at the Census (i.e. not adjusted for under-enumeration—see text earlier in this section).

(b) Includes Lord Howe Island and migratory population.

**CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION**

The conjugal condition of the population of New South Wales, as disclosed by the 1976 census, was as follows:—

**CONJUGAL CONDITION OF POPULATION (a) N.S.W., 30 JUNE 1976**

Conjugal condition	Number			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males (per cent)	Females (per cent)	Persons (per cent)
Never married—						
Under age 15	641,990	611,004	1,252,994	26.97	25.49	26.23
Age 15 or more	501,868	373,772	875,640	21.08	15.59	18.33
Age not stated	1,559	1,528	3,087	0.07	0.06	0.06
Married (b)	1,137,517	1,140,695	2,278,212	47.79	47.59	47.69
Widowed	49,049	206,849	255,898	2.06	8.63	5.36
Divorced	38,683	51,171	89,854	1.63	2.13	1.88
Not stated	9,650	11,930	21,580	0.41	0.50	0.45
Total	2,380,316	2,396,949	4,777,265	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Preliminary figures as recorded at the Census (i.e. not adjusted for under-enumeration—see text earlier in this section).

(b) Includes persons permanently separated.

The proportion of married persons in New South Wales rose steadily from 39.6 per cent in 1933 to 47.5 per cent in 1954, contracted to 46.7 per cent in 1961 (mainly because of the increase in the proportion of the population under 15 years of age), rose to 47.8 per cent in 1971, and remained almost steady at 47.7 per cent in 1976.

## COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

During the post-war years, the Australian Government has encouraged immigration by various schemes of assisted migration arranged by agreements with the governments of other countries. Mainly as a result of this policy, there was an annual average excess of arrivals over departures for Australia of about 104,000 persons during the intercensal period 1966 to 1971. The effects of this heavy immigration are shown in the following comparison of the countries of birth of the population of New South Wales, as recorded at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses:—

## COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF N.S.W. POPULATION, 30 JUNE 1966 AND 1971

Country of birth	Males		Females		Persons	
	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971
<i>Australasia—</i>						
Australia .....	1,729,541	1,830,017	1,774,333	1,878,148	3,503,874	3,708,165
New Zealand .....	12,534	18,160	13,437	18,474	25,971	36,634
Other .....	1,338	1,921	1,337	1,929	2,675	3,850
<b>Total Australasia .....</b>	<b>1,743,413</b>	<b>1,850,098</b>	<b>1,789,107</b>	<b>1,898,551</b>	<b>3,532,520</b>	<b>3,748,649</b>
<i>Europe—</i>						
England .....	117,555	137,855	108,242	128,237	225,797	266,092
Wales .....	3,938	4,337	3,361	3,860	7,299	8,197
Scotland .....	27,628	27,542	25,926	26,239	53,554	53,781
Ireland (a) .....	10,186	11,689	8,143	9,684	18,329	21,373
Austria .....	5,291	5,283	4,301	4,358	9,592	9,641
Czechoslovakia .....	3,190	4,400	1,860	2,917	5,050	7,317
Denmark .....	1,294	1,748	697	1,062	1,991	2,810
Estonia .....	1,381	1,196	1,394	1,297	2,775	2,493
Finland .....	1,143	2,201	833	1,738	1,976	3,939
France .....	1,443	2,509	1,390	2,443	2,833	4,952
Germany .....	18,202	18,574	17,409	18,135	35,611	36,709
Greece .....	25,792	28,098	22,702	25,548	48,494	53,646
Hungary .....	7,815	7,458	5,969	5,859	13,784	13,317
Italy .....	41,430	44,832	31,445	35,584	72,875	80,416
Latvia .....	2,558	2,351	2,226	2,093	4,784	4,444
Lithuania .....	1,343	1,302	914	877	2,257	2,179
Malta .....	12,919	12,324	10,160	10,096	23,079	22,420
Netherlands .....	15,273	15,229	11,848	11,804	27,121	27,033
Poland .....	11,197	10,680	7,537	7,420	18,734	18,100
Romania .....	1,219	1,172	988	978	2,207	2,150
Spain .....	2,384	3,643	1,934	3,039	4,318	6,682
Switzerland .....	1,025	1,720	697	1,157	1,722	2,877
U.S.S.R. (a) .....	5,762	5,257	6,029	5,683	11,791	10,940
Yugoslavia .....	17,515	30,218	9,889	22,400	27,404	52,618
Other .....	4,474	6,374	2,693	4,469	7,167	10,843
<b>Total, Europe .....</b>	<b>341,957</b>	<b>387,992</b>	<b>288,587</b>	<b>336,977</b>	<b>630,544</b>	<b>724,969</b>
<i>Asia—</i>						
China .....	5,624	5,188	4,062	4,641	9,686	9,829
Cyprus .....	2,382	2,881	1,833	2,320	4,215	5,201
Hong Kong .....	1,349	1,659	763	1,183	2,112	2,842
India .....	2,611	4,072	2,142	3,843	4,753	7,915
Indonesia .....	1,381	1,672	1,072	1,298	2,453	2,970
Lebanon .....	4,772	11,424	3,529	7,619	8,301	19,043
Malaysia .....	1,845	2,529	1,128	2,019	2,973	4,548
Turkey .....	507	2,804	457	2,462	964	5,266
Other .....	4,427	8,107	3,655	7,070	8,082	15,177
<b>Total, Asia .....</b>	<b>24,898</b>	<b>40,336</b>	<b>18,641</b>	<b>32,455</b>	<b>43,539</b>	<b>72,791</b>
<i>Africa—</i>						
Republic of South Africa .....	1,840	2,466	1,864	2,515	3,704	4,981
United Arab Republic .....	5,326	7,216	4,874	6,447	10,200	13,663
Other .....	1,331	3,300	1,141	2,929	2,472	6,229
<b>Total, Africa .....</b>	<b>8,497</b>	<b>12,982</b>	<b>7,879</b>	<b>11,891</b>	<b>16,376</b>	<b>24,873</b>
<i>America—</i>						
Canada .....	1,844	2,893	1,647	2,622	3,491	5,515
United States .....	3,613	6,454	2,742	4,994	6,355	11,448
Other .....	775	4,353	717	4,166	1,492	8,519
<b>Total, America .....</b>	<b>6,232</b>	<b>13,700</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>11,782</b>	<b>11,338</b>	<b>25,482</b>
<i>Pacific Islands .....</i>	<i>1,570</i>	<i>2,024</i>	<i>1,843</i>	<i>2,249</i>	<i>3,413</i>	<i>4,273</i>
<i>At sea .....</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>143</i>
<b>Total born outside Australia .....</b>	<b>397,111</b>	<b>477,193</b>	<b>336,916</b>	<b>415,822</b>	<b>734,027</b>	<b>893,015</b>
<b>Total population .....</b>	<b>2,126,652</b>	<b>2,307,210</b>	<b>2,111,249</b>	<b>2,293,970</b>	<b>4,237,901</b>	<b>4,601,180</b>

(a) Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

(b) Includes Ukraine.

The proportional distribution of the urban and rural population of the State, according to the main groups of countries of birth, is shown for 1971 in the next table

**PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF N.S.W. BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 30 JUNE 1971**  
(Per cent)

Country of birth	Urban centres				Rural areas	Total New South Wales
	Sydney	Newcastle and Wollongong	Other urban centres	Total urban centres		
Australia .....	75.1	79.8	91.5	79.3	91.2	80.6
New Zealand .....	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.8
Europe—						
United Kingdom (a) .....	9.1	9.4	4.5	8.1	3.7	7.6
Other .....	10.6	9.4	2.7	8.7	4.0	8.2
Total, Europe .....	19.7	18.8	7.2	16.8	7.7	15.8
Asia .....	2.4	0.6	0.4	1.7	0.3	1.6
Africa .....	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5
United States of America .....	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Canada .....	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other .....	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4
Total born outside Australia ..	24.9	20.2	8.5	20.7	8.8	19.4
Total population .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Including the Republic of Ireland.

At 30 June 1971, Australian-born persons constituted 80.6 per cent of the total population, compared with 82.7 per cent in 1966 and 84.0 per cent in 1961. The percentage of people born in Europe increased from 14.9 in 1966 to 15.8 in 1971, the percentage born in the United Kingdom (including the Republic of Ireland) increasing from 7.2 to 7.6 and other European-born persons increasing from 7.7 to 8.2 per cent.

The total overseas-born population of the State increased by 158,988 (or 21.7 per cent) between 1966 and 1971, the countries of birth with the largest numerical increases being the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (44,464 persons), Yugoslavia (25,214), and Lebanon (10,742).

The tendency for migrants to settle in the larger urban centres is more clearly illustrated in the following table. This table shows the proportions of the population resident in the urban and rural areas of New South Wales at 30 June 1971, classified by country of birth. It reveals that the proportions of overseas-born persons residing in Urban Sydney are, in each case, higher than the proportion of Australian-born persons.



The proportions resident within Urban Newcastle and Urban Wollongong vary markedly according to country of birth, possibly reflecting the tendency for these centres to attract settlers with previous association with the centres' major industries (steel manufacture and coal mining). In rural areas, the proportions range from 12.8 per cent of those born in Australia to only 1.1 per cent of those born in Greece, the highest proportion for any overseas birthplace being 9.5 per cent in the case of those born in the Netherlands.

**COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF N.S.W. POPULATION: PROPORTION RESIDENT IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 30 JUNE 1971**

Country of birth	Urban centres			Rural areas	New South Wales (a)	
	Sydney	Newcastle and Wollongong	Other		Per cent	Number
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Number
Australia .....	55.16	9.39	22.54	12.81	100.00	3,708,165
Other Countries—						
New Zealand .....	77.65	4.80	11.78	5.28	100.00	36,634
Europe—						
United Kingdom (a) ..	70.91	11.71	11.67	5.49	100.00	349,443
Germany .....	66.21	15.01	10.93	7.63	100.00	36,709
Greece .....	88.43	5.51	4.80	1.12	100.00	53,646
Hungary .....	85.30	6.27	4.86	3.54	100.00	13,317
Italy .....	76.63	9.29	5.67	8.40	100.00	80,416
Malta .....	83.69	4.26	2.54	9.45	100.00	22,420
Netherlands .....	63.86	12.51	13.78	9.53	100.00	27,033
Poland .....	73.09	12.41	10.49	3.96	100.00	18,100
U.S.S.R. (a) .....	80.96	8.19	7.18	3.29	100.00	10,940
Yugoslavia .....	72.59	19.21	4.75	3.43	100.00	52,618
Other .....	77.88	10.90	6.26	4.72	100.00	60,327
Asia .....	89.27	3.34	4.59	1.96	100.00	72,791
Africa .....	90.89	2.58	4.14	2.25	100.00	24,873
United States of America ..	81.02	3.64	8.85	6.33	100.00	11,448
Canada .....	79.60	4.66	10.30	5.19	100.00	5,515
Other .....	84.04	4.80	7.35	3.28	100.00	16,785
Total, other countries .....	76.10	9.87	8.66	5.12	100.00	893,015
Total population .....	59.23	9.49	19.84	11.32	100.00	4,601,180

(a) Includes migratory population.

(b) Including the Republic of Ireland.

(c) Including Ukraine.

**PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA**

Particulars of the number of completed years of residence in Australia of persons born outside Australia are recorded at each census. A summary of these particulars in respect of overseas-born persons residing in New South Wales at 30 June 1971 is shown in the following table:—

**PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OF PERSONS IN N.S.W. BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1971**

Period of residence	Number of persons	Proportion of persons born outside Australia (per cent)
Residents of Australia—		
Under 1 year .. .. .	58,573	6.6
1 year and under 2 years .. .. .	59,287	6.6
2 years and under 3 years .. .. .	50,282	5.6
3 years and under 4 years .. .. .	34,316	3.8
4 years and under 5 years .. .. .	31,731	3.6
Total under 5 years .. .. .	234,189	26.2
5 years and under 6 years .. .. .	31,539	3.5
6 years and under 7 years .. .. .	30,902	3.5
7 years and under 12 years .. .. .	116,235	13.0
12 years and under 19 years .. .. .	135,007	15.1
19 years or more .. .. .	264,121	29.6
Not stated .. .. .	59,774	6.7
Total, residents of Australia .. .. .	871,767	97.6
Visitors to Australia .. .. .	21,248	2.4
Total born outside Australia .. .. .	893,015	100.0
Born in Australia .. .. .	3,708,165	..
Total population .. .. .	4,601,180	..

For the first time in an Australian census, overseas-born persons were asked in the 1971 Census whether they were a resident of, or a visitor to, Australia. The number of years an overseas-born person has been a resident of Australia is defined as commencing from the date of first arrival as a resident.

Post-war immigration gathered momentum from the middle of 1948, and, as a result, a large proportion (43.2 per cent) of the persons who had been born outside Australia and were in New South Wales in 1954 had been in Australia for less than six years. This proportion fell to 29.5 per cent in 1966, although considerable gains from immigration were experienced during the intervening years. Subsequent higher levels of immigration resulted in this proportion rising to 32.1 per cent in 1971—overseas visitors (recorded separately for the first time) accounted for 2.4 per cent of this figure.

### NATIONALITY (i.e., ALLEGIANCE)

The 1966 Census disclosed that the proportion of British subjects in the population of New South Wales had risen from 95.5 per cent in 1961 to 95.8 per cent in 1966. While large numbers of citizens of foreign countries had migrated to New South Wales in the period, the increase from this source was more than offset by natural increase, British migration to Australia, and the naturalisation of earlier foreign migrants. The 1971 Census disclosed that the heavy immigration during the intercensal period 1966 to 1971 caused the proportion of British subjects to fall to 94.2 per cent. Of the total number of British subjects in 1971 (4,334,145), 14 per cent (625,980) were born outside Australia.

### RELIGION

In New South Wales, there is no established church and freedom of worship is accorded to all religious denominations.

A classification of the population according to religious denomination, as recorded at the Censuses of 1961, 1966, and 1971, is shown in the next table:—

## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF THE POPULATION (a), N.S.W.

Religious denomination	Number of persons			Proportion of total stating religious denomination (per cent)		
	1961	1966	1971	1961	1966	1971 (b)
Christian—						
Church of England .....	1,556,965	1,623,800	1,639,316	44.12	42.12	37.81
Catholic Roman (c) .....	476,127	446,872	530,220	} 29.24	30.50	30.43
Catholic (c) .....	555,655	728,933	789,030			
Presbyterian .....	333,635	353,175	352,107	9.45	9.16	8.12
Methodist .....	294,280	305,811	302,856	8.34	7.93	6.99
Orthodox .....	57,852	96,609	129,178	1.64	2.51	2.98
Baptist .....	50,805	55,886	59,541	1.44	1.45	1.37
Lutheran .....	27,533	30,037	33,776	0.78	0.78	0.78
Congregational .....	21,743	23,021	20,902	0.62	0.60	0.48
Salvation Army .....	15,642	17,400	19,733	0.44	0.45	0.46
Seventh Day Adventist .....	12,431	14,536	16,183	0.35	0.38	0.37
Church of Christ .....	12,889	14,015	14,353	0.37	0.36	0.33
Other Christian .....	63,814	68,205	125,257	1.81	1.77	2.89
Total Christian .....	3,479,371	3,778,300	4,032,452	98.60	98.01	93.01
Non-Christian—						
Hebrew .....	24,026	25,913	25,971	0.68	0.67	0.60
Muslim .....	n.a.	n.a.	9,808	n.a.	n.a.	0.23
Other .....	2,888	4,505	4,843	0.08	0.12	0.11
Total Non-Christian .....	26,914	30,418	40,622	0.76	0.79	0.94
Indefinite .....	8,456	12,919	8,981	0.24	0.34	0.21
No religion .....	14,248	33,204	(b) 253,631	0.40	0.86	5.85
Total stating religion .....	3,528,989	3,854,841	4,335,686	100.00	100.00	100.00
No reply .....	388,024	383,060	(b) 265,494	..	..	..
Total population .....	3,917,013	4,237,901	4,601,180	..	..	..

(a) Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966.

(b) See text below table.

(c) So described on individual census schedules.

In population censuses in Australia there is no legal obligation to answer the question as to religious denomination; this accounts for the relatively large number of persons in the category "No reply" in the above table (representing 9.9, 9.0 and 5.8 per cent of the total population at the respective censuses). In the 1971 Census schedule, the instruction "(If no religion write "none")" was added to the question on religion and this has resulted in a significant rise in the category "No religion" and a fall in the category "No reply" when compared with previous censuses; it has also affected the figures for the "Proportion per cent of total stating religious denomination".

## ABORIGINES

Aborigines have been enumerated at all population censuses, but the degree of coverage has varied substantially, improving progressively as the number of Aborigines able to be contacted by census collectors has increased.

Following the repeal in 1967 of Section 127 of the Constitution, the requirement that "in reckoning the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth, or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, aboriginal natives shall not be counted", was removed. Consequently, it is no longer necessary, for purposes of the Constitution, to identify aboriginal natives in population censuses. For general statistical purposes, however, the 1971 Census continued the previous practice of seeking data relating to the racial origin of the population. For the 1971 Census, the question on racial origin was re-designed and persons of mixed race were asked to indicate only one race—the race to which they considered themselves to belong. Because of this change, the data compiled for persons of Aboriginal descent at the 1971 Census are not comparable with data compiled for earlier censuses.

The number of persons in New South Wales who identified themselves at the 1971 Census as being of Aboriginal origin was 23,101 (11,682 males and 11,419 females).

### POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND CAPITAL CITIES

The population of each of the Australian States and Territories at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses and as estimated at 30 June 1977, is shown in the following table:—

#### POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Census, 30 June		Estimated 30 June 1977
	1971(a)	1976(a)	
POPULATION			
New South Wales	4,679,400	4,914,300	4,956,700
Victoria	3,520,400	3,746,000	3,782,300
Queensland	1,881,400	2,111,700	2,136,800
South Australia	1,185,300	1,261,600	1,276,800
Western Australia	1,043,100	1,169,800	1,197,100
Tasmania	390,200	407,400	410,600
Northern Territory	91,900	101,400	105,500
Australian Capital Territory	145,600	203,300	208,200
Australia	12,937,200	13,915,500	14,074,100
PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA (per cent)			
New South Wales	36.17	35.32	35.22
Victoria	27.21	26.92	26.87
Queensland	14.54	15.18	15.18
South Australia	9.16	9.07	9.07
Western Australia	8.06	8.41	8.51
Tasmania	3.02	2.93	2.92
Northern Territory	0.71	0.73	0.75
Australian Capital Territory	1.13	1.46	1.48
Australia	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Census results adjusted for under-enumeration—see the sub-section "Post-enumeration Survey" earlier in this section.

During the intercensal period 1933 to 1947, the population of New South Wales increased at an average annual rate of 0.99 per cent, which was faster than that of any other Australian State except Queensland (where the rate was 1.11 per cent).

In the seven years from 1947 to 1954, however, the rate of increase in New South Wales (1.98 per cent) was lower than in any other State, the average for Australia as a whole being 2.46 per cent.

Between 1954 and 1966, the rate of population increase in New South Wales was the second lowest, being lower than that in all other States except Tasmania. In the intercensal periods, 1966 to 1971 and 1971 to 1976, the average annual rates of increase were 1.66 per cent and 0.98 per cent respectively while the averages for Australia for the same periods were 1.92 per cent and 1.47 per cent.

Sydney is the fifth largest city of the British Commonwealth, being exceeded in population by London, Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi. A comparison of the principal urban centres of the Australian States and Territories is shown in the next table.

POPULATION OF CAPITAL CITIES OF AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1976

Capital city	Population 30 June 1976(a)	Proportion of population of whole State or Territory (per cent)	Capital city	Population 30 June 1976(a)	Proportion of population of whole State or Territory (per cent)
<i>Sydney</i>	2,765,040	57.9	<i>Perth</i>	731,275	63.9
<i>Melbourne</i>	2,479,225	68.0	<i>Canberra(b)</i>	194,517	98.4
<i>Brisbane</i>	892,987	43.8	<i>Hobart</i>	131,524	32.6
<i>Adelaide</i>	857,196	68.9	<i>Darwin</i>	41,374	42.6

(a) Preliminary population as recorded at the Census (i.e. not adjusted for under-enumeration—see text earlier in this section).

(b) Excludes that part of Urban Canberra in New South Wales.

## OVERSEAS MIGRATION

### OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

The statistics of overseas arrivals and departures (as given in this section) represent overseas ship and aircraft passengers arriving in or departing from all ports in Australia, whose State of intended stay or residence was New South Wales (in the case of arrivals) or who regarded themselves as living, or as having spent most time, in New South Wales (in the case of departures). The figures should not be taken to represent complete overseas migration to or from New South Wales. Transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, passengers on most pleasure sea cruises commencing and finishing in Australia on ships not then engaged in regular voyages, and all members of the crews of ships and aircraft, are excluded from the figures. The earliest statistics shown in this Year Book relate to the year 1974, when changes in definitions and procedures were introduced which affected comparability with statistics for earlier years.

Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to the length of their stay, as stated by travellers on arrival in or departure from Australia. In the classification:—

*Permanent Movement* covers persons arriving to settle permanently in Australia and Australian residents leaving to settle permanently abroad.

*Long-term Movement* comprises—in the case of arrivals: Australian residents returning from abroad after an absence of twelve months or more and visitors arriving with the intention of staying in Australia for at least twelve months; and in the case of departures: Australian residents leaving with the intention of staying abroad for at least twelve months and visitors leaving after a stay of twelve months or more.

*Short-term Movement* covers all arrivals and departures of passengers whose intended or actual period of stay in Australia or overseas was less than twelve months.

The intended length of stay (as stated by residents departing and non-residents arriving) represents the traveller's intention at the time. Many travellers subsequently change their intentions, and this must be borne in mind in interpreting the statistics.

The statistics of overseas travellers are derived from (a) fully enumerated strata comprising all passengers by sea, all permanent and long-term movement, and all travellers with a "not stated" duration of stay; and (b) sampled strata comprising all passengers by air with a duration of stay equal to or less than twelve months. Since statistics of short-term movement by air are estimates based on a sample and subject to sampling errors, they are likely to differ from figures that would be obtained from full enumeration. A measure of the difference which may be expected is given by the "standard error" of the estimate, and details of estimates of standard errors will be provided by this Bureau on request.

Detailed statistics of overseas arrivals and departures are given in the annual Subject Bulletin *Demography* (Catalogue No. 3101.1).

The next table shows, for New South Wales, particulars of overseas arrivals and departures in each of the last four years:—

### OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, N.S.W.: TYPE OF MOVEMENT

Type of movement	1974	1975	1976	1977
ARRIVALS				
Permanent and long-term movements—				
Males .. .. .	40,561	23,835	27,338	31,098
Females .. .. .	37,827	25,702	26,126	29,197
Short-term movement—				
Australian residents—				
Males .. .. .	172,401	195,363	204,153	210,315
Females .. .. .	147,768	178,327	197,441	195,931
Visitors—				
Males .. .. .	140,880	133,001	143,922	149,946
Females .. .. .	107,178	105,481	109,649	115,544
Total movement—				
Males .. .. .	353,842	352,199	375,413	391,359
Females .. .. .	292,773	309,510	333,216	340,672
Persons .. .. .	646,615	661,709	708,629	732,031
DEPARTURES				
Permanent and long-term movements—				
Males .. .. .	24,936	22,951	21,882	19,671
Females .. .. .	21,917	20,249	20,302	18,047
Short-term movement—				
Australian residents—				
Males .. .. .	176,039	198,752	205,435	213,542
Females .. .. .	156,108	184,876	198,760	191,756
Visitors—				
Males .. .. .	172,152	157,503	157,098	165,123
Females .. .. .	125,897	122,832	113,086	115,829
Total movement—				
Males .. .. .	373,127	379,206	384,415	398,336
Females .. .. .	303,922	327,957	332,148	325,632
Persons .. .. .	677,049	707,163	716,563	723,968
EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES				
Permanent and long-term movements—				
Males .. .. .	15,625	884	5,456	11,427
Females .. .. .	15,910	5,453	5,824	11,150
Short-term movement—				
Australian residents—				
Males .. .. .	(-) 3,638	(-) 3,389	(-) 1,282	(-) 3,227
Females .. .. .	(-) 8,340	(-) 6,549	(-) 1,319	4,175
Visitors—				
Males .. .. .	(-) 31,272	(-) 24,502	(-) 13,176	(-) 15,177
Females .. .. .	(-) 18,719	(-) 17,351	(-) 3,437	(-) 285
Total movement—				
Males .. .. .	(-) 19,285	(-) 27,007	(-) 9,002	(-) 6,977
Females .. .. .	(-) 11,149	(-) 18,447	1,068	15,040
Persons .. .. .	(-) 30,434	(-) 45,454	(-) 7,934	8,063

NOTE. The sign (-) denotes an excess of departures over arrivals.

Whilst there has been a decline in the number of long-term and permanent travellers during the period 1974 to 1977, the number of visitors arriving from overseas in 1977 was seven per cent higher than it was in 1974 and the number of Australian residents departing for overseas countries increased by twenty-two per cent.

### OVERSEAS IMMIGRATION

Immigration has been a major factor in Australia's growth. Immigration programmes are determined in the light of existing economic and social conditions in Australia. The

Commonwealth Government's current policy precludes discrimination on grounds of race, colour, nationality, descent, national or ethnic origin, or sex and provides for three main categories of immigrants—immediate family members nominated by residents of Australia; refugees and quasi-refugees; and workers with skills or qualifications for which there is a strong and continuing demand.

#### *Assisted Immigration*

Since World War II, immigration programmes have played a prominent part in the Commonwealth Government's policies for national development, and successive Commonwealth governments have borne a substantial part of the passage costs of selected migrants from overseas countries under a series of formal migration agreements. Currently, the personal contribution towards passage costs by assisted migrants 18 years of age and over is \$150 to \$200, provided travel is on transport arranged by the Commonwealth Government. The contribution for a married couple, or a family group with any number of children under 18 years of age is \$300 (no contribution is required from those under 18 years of age).

#### *Migrant Settlement*

A number of services are provided to assist migrants to settle in Australia.

The (Commonwealth) Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs provides a multi-lingual migrant social welfare service staffed by professional social workers (18 in New South Wales) and welfare officers (28 in New South Wales). The Department also provides the Telephone Interpreter Service in Sydney and Wollongong. In addition, the Ethnic Affairs Division of the New South Wales Premier's Department provides a community interpreter and information service and is staffed by 28 interpreters at its head office and four regional offices. The Division also has a panel of interpreters who are on call for court, police, accident, and crisis situations.

Grants are paid by the Commonwealth Government to selected organisations providing welfare services to migrants, for the purpose of employing professional welfare workers. The Good Neighbour Movement, which is sponsored and funded by the Commonwealth Government, co-ordinates and co-operates with community groups to help migrants to settle and to integrate into Australian society. The Movement has an autonomous parent body in each State, and in New South Wales there are 117 affiliated organisations. As well as co-ordinating community groups, the Movement provides direct services to migrants and maintains close contact with ethnic groups.

Initial accommodation for the great majority of migrants, assisted and unassisted, is provided by the persons and organisations nominating them. Assisted migrants nominated by the Commonwealth Government are offered initial accommodation in five government hostels in New South Wales (four in Sydney and one in Wollongong), and families may be eligible for a six-month tenancy of a furnished self-contained flat. Accommodation of Indo-Asian refugees is undertaken at three government hostels in Sydney.

The Commonwealth Government, in conjunction with State and other educational authorities, provides free facilities to enable migrants and refugees to learn English and to acquire an appreciation of the Australian way of life. In addition to day and evening classes, correspondence, radio and recorded courses, and a special television course, there are full-time intensive and accelerated courses, and courses for migrant workers in industry, which are given to meet the needs of individual groups of adult migrants (see also the section "Other Post-school Education" in Chapter 7 "Education"). All Indo-Asian refugees are given the opportunity for 300 hours of full-time English instruction. Special attention is given to the needs of migrant women, and a Home Tutor project, based on the use of voluntary tutors and directed mainly towards helping migrant women, has been introduced. Special classes in the English language are financed and equipped by the Commonwealth Government for migrant children of school age at migrant hostels and in public and private schools.

*Citizenship*

The Australian Citizenship Act, 1948-1976 (known as the Nationality and Citizenship Act before September 1973), which came into force originally on 26 January 1949, created the status of "Australian citizenship". Australian citizenship may be acquired (a) by birth in Australia, (b) by birth outside Australia to an Australian mother or (in wedlock) to an Australian father, subject to registration of the birth at an Australian consulate, and (c) by grant of citizenship to persons resident in Australia under the conditions prescribed under the Act. To qualify for grant of citizenship all settlers must have lived in Australia for three years (including one year of continuous residence immediately prior to the granting of citizenship). Apart from residential qualifications, applicants must be of sound mind, of good character, intend to live permanently in Australia and have an adequate knowledge of English and of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. All are required to take an oath, or make an affirmation, of allegiance.

Marriage to a foreign national has no effect on Australian citizenship. Persons of foreign nationality who marry Australian citizens do not automatically acquire Australian citizenship, but may be granted Australian citizenship under easier conditions than those which normally apply. Certain Australian citizens (e.g. persons born overseas and granted Australian citizenship) may have dual nationality, i.e. they may be regarded by the authorities in the country of birth as a national of that country. Consequently, they may be subject to the obligations and entitled to the rights of citizens of the other country, if they visit it.

The following table shows the number of certificates granted in 1977 and in the period 1947 to 1977 and the previous nationality of the recipients:—

**CITIZENSHIP CERTIFICATES GRANTED TO RESIDENTS OF N.S.W.:  
PREVIOUS NATIONALITY OF RECIPIENTS**

Nationality	1947 to 1977	1977	Nationality	1947 to 1977	1977
American (U.S.A.) .. .. .	1,248	102	Lebanese .. .. .	19,160	2,677
Argentinian .. .. .	1,008	389	Lithuanian .. .. .	2,394	9
Austrian .. .. .	4,248	115	Norwegian .. .. .	530	15
Chilean .. .. .	1,487	420	Polish .. .. .	19,473	162
Chinese .. .. .	5,725	314	Portuguese .. .. .	1,320	235
Czechoslovak .. .. .	6,500	91	Romanian .. .. .	1,330	13
Danish .. .. .	1,128	52	Russian .. .. .	6,305	121
Dutch .. .. .	17,511	234	Spanish .. .. .	2,462	340
Egyptian (U.A.R.) .. .. .	5,464	349	Swedish .. .. .	401	24
Estonian .. .. .	2,561	3	Swiss .. .. .	1,691	173
Filipino .. .. .	1,392	299	Syrian .. .. .	1,322	295
Finnish .. .. .	1,307	82	Ukrainian .. .. .	5,970	7
French .. .. .	2,426	267	British—		
German .. .. .	15,161	392	Citizen of—		
Greek .. .. .	47,291	2,949	United Kingdom .. .. .	(a) 21,728	4,603
Hungarian .. .. .	13,624	115	Other Commonwealth countries .. .. .	(a) 7,942	1,827
Irani .. .. .	1,462	188	Uruguayan .. .. .	2,103	991
Israeli .. .. .	2,269	135	Yugoslav .. .. .	33,026	4,448
Italian .. .. .	46,843	2,646	Stateless .. .. .	4,606	93
Jordanian .. .. .	1,248	155	Other .. .. .	7,373	1,254
Latvian .. .. .	5,047	6			
			Total granted .. .. .	324,086	26,590

(a) Relates to the years 1974 to 1977 only. Prior to 1 December 1973, British subjects acquired Australian citizenship by registration or notification instead of naturalisation.

A citizenship certificate covers the person being granted citizenship and any children of whom he (or she) is the responsible parent or guardian. The children covered by the above certificates granted in 1977 numbered 397.



## VITAL STATISTICS

### REGISTRATION OF VITAL STATISTICS

Civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1 March 1856. Births, deaths, and marriages must be registered in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1973-1976, which replaced the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1899-1970, from 1 January 1974. The registration of ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages, and the civil requirements in regard to the celebration of marriages, are governed by the (Commonwealth) Marriage Act, 1961-1976, which came fully into operation on 1 September 1963, and superseded State legislation formerly dealing with these matters.

The administration of civil registration in New South Wales is the responsibility of the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages. With the introduction of the new Act from 1 January 1974, a new registration system of regional registries (currently located at Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong), using the latest techniques of data processing and recording was implemented and district registrars and assistant district registrars were renamed local registrars. The function of all local registrars now has become one of receiving and checking forms of information of births and deaths and despatching these documents to the appropriate regional registry for processing and registration. Copies of the registrations of births and deaths are despatched to the appropriate local registrar to permit certified copies and extracts of registrations to be issued.

#### BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Information for the registration of all births is required to be furnished to a local registrar or a regional registry within one month after the birth—a declaration and other evidence may be required after the expiration of that period.

Every still-born child is required by law to be registered, within 1 month after birth, in a register of still-births which is kept by the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for statistical and medical research purposes only. (The statistics of deaths in New South Wales exclude still-births.)

Prior to 1 January 1969, a still-born child was defined as "any child of seven months' gestation or over, not born alive, including any child not born alive which measures at least fourteen inches, but excluding any child which has actually breathed." From 1 January 1969, under amended legislation, a still-born child is defined as a child who is of at least twenty weeks' gestation, or at least 400 grammes weight at delivery, and has not breathed after delivery.

In the case of the death of any person in New South Wales, the occupier of the house or place in which the death occurs, or a relative, is responsible for ensuring that the death is registered within one month. A dead body may not be buried unless the undertaker is in possession of a certificate of registration of death, an order for burial issued by a coroner, a medical certificate of cause of death, or a notice of intention to sign a medical certificate of cause of death. A certificate issued by medical practitioners or a coroner is required to be produced to the medical referee for the crematorium prior to him authorising the cremation of a dead body.

#### MARRIAGES

Marriages may be celebrated only by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant, by an authorised civil celebrant, or by a designated State officer. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least one full calendar month before the marriage. A minister or civil celebrant, or State officer (includes local registrars) who celebrates a marriage must transmit an official certificate of the marriage to the Principal

Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages at Sydney within 14 days for registration. The Marriage Act provides that the marriage of persons under 18 years of age (under 21 years of age prior to 1 July 1973) is not permitted without the consent of parents or guardians or (where this is not obtainable) of a magistrate or some other prescribed authority. The Act also provides that the minimum age at which persons are legally free to marry is 18 years for males and 16 years for females, but that a judge or magistrate may, in exceptional circumstances, make an order authorising the marriage of a male who has reached age 16 years or a female who has reached age 14 years, subject to certain conditions.

At 1 January 1977, there were 4,779 persons registered as ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales. The distribution amongst the various denominations was: Roman Catholic 1,698, Church of England 905, Methodist 382, Presbyterian 345, Baptist 279, Salvation Army 224, Seventh Day Adventist 193, Churches of Christ 105, Jehovah's Witness 76, Latter Day Saints 76, Orthodox 69, Congregational 64, Lutheran 43, Assemblies of God 43, Christian Brethren 33, Jewish 27, and other denominations 217. In addition, 92 persons were registered as civil celebrants.

Births, deaths, and marriages of full-blood Aborigines are registered, but the births and deaths of full-blood Aborigines, which could be distinguished, were excluded from the vital statistics of the State from 1933 to 1966. Following amendment of the Australian Constitution in 1967, births and deaths of full-blood Aborigines have been included in the vital statistics of New South Wales from 1 January 1967 and the figures for the year 1966 have been adjusted to include such events. Differences between the statistics now published and those formerly published which implied the exclusion of Aboriginal births and deaths, cannot be taken as reliable statistics of births or deaths among full-blood Aborigines because no satisfactory basis existed for distinguishing these events.

Population estimates revised in the light of the final results of the 1976 Census of Population and Housing (adjusted for under-enumeration) have been used in calculating the birth, death, and marriage rates now published for the years 1971 to 1976.

## MARRIAGES

The average annual number of marriages registered in New South Wales and the crude rates per 1,000 of mean population for periods since 1921 are as follows:—

<i>Period</i>	<i>Average annual number of marriages</i>	<i>Marriage rate</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Average annual number of marriages</i>	<i>Marriage rate</i>
1921-25	18,041	8.20	1951-55	28,483	8.41
1926-30	19,253	7.86	1956-60	28,433	7.70
1931-35	18,742	7.20	1961-65	31,788	7.86
1936-40	25,295	9.29	1966-70	39,216	8.96
1941-45	28,505	9.97	1971-75	40,313	8.42
1946-50	30,163	9.90			

The number of marriages registered and crude rates per 1,000 of mean population in recent years were:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of marriages</i>	<i>Marriage rate</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of marriages</i>	<i>Marriage rate</i>
1966	35,575	8.39	1972	41,520	8.75
1967	37,077	8.63	1973	40,722	8.50
1968	39,213	8.99	1974	39,327	8.12
1969	41,286	9.29	1975	36,958	7.57
1970	42,928	9.48	1976	38,487	7.83
1971	43,038	9.20			

From 1971 marriage rates have been based on population estimates revised in the light of the final results of the 1976 Census of Population and Housing (adjusted for under-enumeration) and hence are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

The marriage rate rose to an all-time high of 12.20 per 1,000 in 1942 and then declined to 8.67 in 1945. After rising to over 10 per 1,000 in 1946 and 1947, following the return and demobilisation of servicemen, the rate declined steadily to 7.68 in 1956. It fluctuated between 7.50 and 7.95 during the period 1957 to 1964, then rose to 9.48 in 1970, reflecting the increase (resulting from increased numbers of births in the nineteen-forties) in the proportion of the population aged 20-24 years. The rate has fallen in each year since, except for 1976 when it increased slightly to 7.83 per 1,000 of mean population.

The crude marriage rate for Australia reflects similar fluctuations to New South Wales. The rate in 1976 was 7.90 per 1,000 of mean population.

#### CONJUGAL CONDITION AT MARRIAGE

The following table shows particulars relating to first marriages and remarriages in the years since 1971:—

#### CONJUGAL CONDITION AT MARRIAGE, N.S.W.

Period	Bridegrooms			Total	Brides		
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced		Spinsters	Widows	Divorced
1971	38,440	1,353	3,245	43,038	38,519	1,354	3,165
1972	36,655	1,315	3,550	41,520	36,596	1,449	3,475
1973	35,408	1,412	3,902	40,722	35,511	1,435	3,776
1974	34,271	1,230	3,826	39,327	34,334	1,323	3,670
1975	31,483	1,203	4,272	36,958	31,510	1,305	4,143
1976	29,919	1,368	7,200	38,487	30,249	1,537	6,701

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MARRIED							
1971	89.3	3.1	7.5	100	89.5	3.1	7.4
1972	88.3	3.2	8.6	100	89.1	3.5	8.4
1973	87.0	3.5	9.6	100	87.2	3.5	9.3
1974	87.1	3.1	9.7	100	87.3	3.4	9.3
1975	85.2	3.3	11.6	100	85.3	3.5	11.2
1976	77.7	3.6	18.7	100	78.6	4.0	17.4

Remarriage was greater among widowers than widows up to 1945, except for a short period after the First World War, when a temporary reversal of this trend was due to the remarriage of war widows. However, in the years since World War II, the number of widows remarrying has exceeded the number of widowers.

Remarriages of divorcees increased steadily over the years until 1953, and remained fairly steady until 1965, when the steady increase re-commenced. The large increase in 1976 was due to the introduction of the Family Law Act, 1975-1977, which came into effect on 1 January 1976. The number of divorces made absolute in 1976 in New South Wales was 22,147 (compared with 10,723 in 1975). Since 1945, remarriages of divorcees have exceeded those of widowers and widows in each year. The ratio of divorcees remarrying to widowers and widows remarrying has increased steadily since 1965 when it was 1.8 to 1; in 1976 this ratio was 4.8 to 1.

#### AGE AT MARRIAGE

The age at marriage of brides and bridegrooms who were married during 1976, classified by conjugal condition, is shown in the following table. Further details of the age and conjugal condition of persons marrying are given in the annual Subject Bulletin *Demography* (Catalogue No. 3101.1).

**MARRIAGES, N.S.W., 1976: AGE AT MARRIAGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION**

Age at marriage (years)	Conjugal condition at marriage							
	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Total	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Total
Under 20	1,994	—	—	1,994	9,143	2	15	9,160
20 to 24	16,249	4	197	16,450	15,053	35	730	15,818
25 to 29	7,956	31	1,385	9,372	4,052	89	1,752	5,893
30 to 34	2,111	48	1,521	3,680	1,123	123	1,398	2,644
35 to 44	1,124	153	2,038	3,315	579	254	1,647	2,480
45 to 59	400	546	1,704	2,650	249	618	1,021	1,888
60 or more	85	586	355	1,026	50	416	138	604
All ages	29,919	1,368	7,200	38,487	30,249	1,537	6,701	38,487

A percentage age distribution of bridegrooms and brides at decennial intervals since 1921 and in each of the last six years is given in the next table.

**PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, N.S.W.**

Year	Bridegrooms					Brides				
	Under 21 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 years and over	Under 21 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 years and over
1921	4-50	26-88	33-09	29-79	5-74	20-79	34-90	24-67	16-97	2-67
1931	9-12	32-98	29-67	22-27	5-96	30-55	35-31	18-35	12-85	2-94
1941	5-95	33-19	31-75	23-22	5-89	24-39	36-93	21-31	14-06	3-31
1951	7-53	37-52	27-55	20-09	7-31	29-56	35-47	16-10	14-20	4-67
1961	11-82	38-93	23-39	18-45	7-41	39-28	33-16	10-99	11-22	5-35
1971	15-57	44-80	21-21	12-47	5-96	42-78	34-44	10-93	7-56	4-30
1972	15-40	42-83	22-82	12-50	6-45	42-61	32-72	12-09	7-82	4-76
1973	15-38	41-86	22-67	13-16	6-92	42-14	31-72	12-63	8-52	4-99
1974	15-54	41-23	23-27	13-37	6-59	42-98	30-94	12-78	8-51	4-80
1975	14-51	39-86	23-58	14-89	7-16	41-04	30-68	13-18	9-93	5-17
1976	12-12	35-80	24-35	18-17	9-55	35-11	29-75	15-31	13-31	6-47

Legislative changes in July 1973 reduced the permissible age, without parental consent, from 21 to 18 years. However, in spite of this, the proportion of bridegrooms and brides marrying under 21 years of age to total marriages have, in the last three years, steadily declined to 12 per cent (bridegrooms) and 35 per cent (brides) in 1976.

The following statement shows the average age at marriage of bridegrooms and brides in various years since 1921. The difference between the average ages at marriage of bachelors and spinsters is between 2 and 3 years, the males being the older. There is a tendency for this difference to be slowly reduced. Men who remarry are, on the average, about 4 years older than women who remarry.

## AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE, N.S.W.

(Years)

Year	Average age at marriage of—				Year	Average age at marriage of—			
	All bride-grooms	Bachelors	All brides	Spinsters		All bride-grooms	Bachelors	All brides	Spinsters
1921	29.7	28.5	26.2	25.2	1971	26.8	24.7	24.0	22.1
1931	28.7	27.3	25.1	24.1	1972	27.0	24.7	24.2	22.1
1941	28.8	27.4	25.6	24.4	1973	27.3	24.8	24.4	22.2
1951	28.8	26.6	25.7	23.7	1974	27.2	24.8	24.4	22.1
1961	28.3	26.0	24.9	22.7	1975	27.6	25.0	24.8	22.3
					1976	29.0	25.3	25.9	22.7

Average ages at marriage vary little from year to year, but over the years 1941 to 1974 they fell by over two years for both bachelors and spinsters. For 1975 and 1976 there has been a significant upturn in the average ages of contracting parties. The modal age for marriage is lower than the average age, that for brides remaining steady over a long period at 21 years, and for bridegrooms at 22 years, until 1972 when the modal age for both brides and bridegrooms fell by 1 year. Since 1974, the modal age for bridegrooms has risen to 22 years and that for brides has remained steady at 20 years.

## MARRIAGES ACCORDING TO DENOMINATION OF THE CEREMONY

Of the marriages performed in New South Wales in 1976, the number celebrated by ministers of religion was 27,477 or 71 per cent of the total.

The number and proportion of marriages celebrated by ministers of the principal religious denominations were Roman Catholic (8,771 or 23 per cent), Church of England (8,743 or 23 per cent), Methodist (3,845 or 10 per cent) and Presbyterian (2,844 or 7 per cent). Those contracted before State officers (which includes registrars) numbered 6,490 (or 17 per cent of the total) whilst 4,520 marriages (or 12 per cent of the total) were celebrated by civil celebrants registered under Section 39(2) of the Marriage Act, 1961–1976.

For the first time in New South Wales, the number of Roman Catholic marriages exceeded the number of Church of England marriages in 1975 and 1976.

Since 1971, when 86 per cent of all marriages were performed by ministers of religion, there has been a significant swing towards “non-religious” ceremonies (particularly those performed by civil celebrants) which accounted for 29 per cent of all marriages in 1976.

## DIVORCES

Detailed statistics of divorces are shown in the Chapter “Law, Order and Public Safety”.

## BIRTHS

## LIVE BIRTHS

Movements in the crude birth rate (i.e., the number of live births per thousand of mean population) prior to 1948 are discussed in earlier issues of this Year Book. From 1948 until 1962 the rate remained fairly steady at 21 or 22 per thousand, but then a rapid decrease followed, until in both 1966 and 1967 the rate had fallen to 18.35. This fall was due partly to the increased use of oral contraceptives, and to the increasing tendency to defer having children during the early years of marriage. From 1968 to 1971, the rate rose each year, reaching 21.04 in 1971 when the number of live births increased by 10,018 (11 per cent) over the number registered in the previous year. This rise is probably due to the increasing number of females reaching child-bearing age. From 1972 to 1976, the rate declined significantly reaching 15.97 in 1976, the lowest ever recorded in New South Wales.

From 1 January 1968 the criterion for differentiating between a live birth and a still-birth for statistical purposes was slightly changed to accord with international recommendations (see text in that part of the sub-section "Births" relating to "Still-Births").

Statistics of the live births in New South Wales since 1916 are summarised in the next table:—

### LIVE BIRTHS (a), NEW SOUTH WALES

Period	Number of live births			Birth rate (b)	Masculinity rate (c)
	Males	Females	Total		
Annual average—					
1916-20	26,441	25,108	51,549	26.29	105.3
1921-25	27,823	26,626	54,449	24.74	104.5
1926-30	27,401	25,917	53,318	21.77	105.7
1931-35	23,071	21,896	44,967	17.29	105.4
1936-40	24,361	23,318	47,679	17.51	104.5
1941-45	28,997	27,586	56,583	19.79	105.1
1946-50	35,398	33,459	68,857	22.60	105.8
1951-55	37,796	35,941	73,737	21.78	105.2
1956-60	40,889	38,724	79,613	21.55	105.6
1961-65	42,586	40,311	82,897	20.49	105.6
1966-70	42,368	40,191	82,559	18.87	105.4
1971-75	46,025	43,606	89,631	18.71	105.5
Year—					
1966	40,185	37,591	77,776	18.35	106.9
1967	40,407	38,434	78,841	18.35	105.1
1968	41,897	39,799	81,696	18.72	105.3
1969	44,136	41,900	86,036	19.35	105.3
1970	45,217	43,231	88,448	19.52	104.6
1971	50,271	48,195	98,466	21.04	104.3
1972	48,928	46,350	95,278	20.07	105.6
1973	44,815	42,517	87,332	18.22	105.4
1974	44,465	41,697	86,162	17.80	106.6
1975	41,646	39,272	80,918	16.56	106.0
1976	40,103	38,389	78,492	15.97	104.5

(a) Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966. See text in sub-section "Registration of Vital Statistics", earlier in this section.

(b) Number of live births per 1,000 of mean population. See text in sub-section "Registration of Vital Statistics", earlier in this section, relating to population revisions.

(c) Number of male live births per 100 female live births.

The number of ex-nuptial live births in New South Wales since 1916 is as follows:—

Period	Number	Year	Number
1916-20	2,571	1966	6,024
1921-25	2,681	1967	6,300
1926-30	2,682	1968	6,622
1931-35	2,244	1969	6,860
1936-40	2,010	1970	7,455
1941-45	2,324	1971	9,674
1946-50	2,902	1972	9,766
1951-55	2,975	1973	8,726
1956-60	3,741	1974	8,371
1961-65	5,059	1975	8,291
1966-70	6,654	1976	7,991
1971-75	8,966		

The ratio per cent of ex-nuptial live births to total live births in New South Wales since 1916 is as follows:—

Period	Ratio per cent to total live births	Year	Ratio per cent to total live births
1916-20	4.99	1966	7.75
1921-25	4.92	1967	7.99
1926-30	5.03	1968	8.11
1931-35	4.99	1969	7.97
1936-40	4.22	1970	8.43
1941-45	4.11	1971	9.82
1946-50	4.21	1972	10.25
1951-55	4.03	1973	9.99
1956-60	4.70	1974	9.72
1961-65	6.10	1975	10.25
1966-70	8.06	1976	10.18
1971-75	10.00		

In the last one hundred years, the number of female births has not exceeded that of male births in any year, the smallest proportion being 102 males to 100 females (which was recorded in 1901). Over the last three decades, the ratio of male to female births was highest in 1956 (when it was 107.4 to 100), and lowest in 1944 (when it was 103.8 to 100).

The proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births remained fairly constant (at about 5 per cent of live births) from 1920 to 1936. Between 1936 and 1957, the proportion declined to 3.88, but during the period 1958-1972 it increased steadily to 10.25. Since 1972 it has varied between 9.72 and 10.25 per cent. In both 1972 and 1975, the proportion (10.25 per cent) was the highest on record.

Crude birth rates for each of the Australian States and for Australia are given for the last six years in the following table. These rates make no allowance for the differences in sex and age composition of the respective populations.

#### BIRTH RATES (a), AUSTRALIA

State or country	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
New South Wales	21.04	20.07	18.22	17.80	16.56	15.97
Victoria	21.45	20.07	18.50	18.01	16.65	16.19
Queensland	21.23	20.30	19.14	18.52	17.46	16.70
South Australia	19.39	18.17	16.75	16.33	15.95	15.02
Western Australia	23.26	20.71	18.81	18.08	17.73	17.66
Tasmania	21.32	19.94	18.51	18.52	17.26	16.44
Australia (b)	21.36	20.11	18.51	18.03	16.92	16.37

(a) Number of live births per 1,000 of mean population. See text in sub-section "Registration of Vital Statistics", earlier in this section, relating to population revisions.

(b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

#### Relative Fertility

Crude birth rates, which relate the number of live births to the total population, may not truly indicate the trend in fertility over a period of time, and they are of limited use in comparisons with other States or countries. To obtain rates suitable for such purposes, it is essential to eliminate the effects of changing age and sex composition of the population and changes in the conjugal condition.

To determine the trend in fertility for long-term comparisons, it is convenient to relate total live births to the number of women (irrespective of conjugal condition) at each and at the combined reproductive ages. This has been done in the following table, which shows the number of births per 1,000 women in age groups from 15 to 44 years in each census year from 1933 to 1976.

#### LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE, N.S.W.

Age group (years)	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971	1976
15-19	29.73	32.52	39.06	48.03	49.97	58.70	35.50
20-24	106.05	161.17	186.37	215.64	159.67	173.88	123.56
25-29	119.68	175.98	180.58	210.30	172.11	188.37	144.32
30-34	94.39	122.69	113.14	124.59	99.91	101.72	75.04
35-39	59.23	68.13	57.23	58.04	46.18	42.61	24.96
40-44	24.04	20.96	17.57	16.72	12.52	10.68	5.25
15-44	72.57	101.37	99.92	108.38	88.60	101.48	74.27

For years subsequent to 1971, there has been a dramatic decline in fertility. The total fertility in 1976 was only 2.3 per cent higher than it was in the depression year of 1933. Up to 1971, the long-term trend in the fertility rates for women aged under 25 was upward; for the age group 25 to 29 years the rate fluctuated around 180 live births per 1,000 women. However, the 1976 fertility has shown a severe downturn for women less than 34 years of age

whilst the older age groups have continued their long-term downward trend reflecting the increasing tendency towards the limitation of family size.

The low fertility rates for all age groups in 1933 followed the economic recession of the early 'thirties. In 1947, the rates were increased by the general demobilisation of servicemen after the 1939-1945 War. The lower rates reflected in the figures shown for 1966 and 1976 show the tendency for women to continue working after marriage, and thus to defer having children in the early years of marriage. In addition, the 1976 figure probably reflects the uncertainty created by significant social and economic changes which have occurred since the early 1970's.

In comparison, the crude birth rate for New South Wales was 36.9 per cent higher in 1947 than in 1933, 21.1 per cent lower in 1966 than in 1947, 14.7 per cent higher in 1971 than in 1966 and 24.1 per cent lower in 1976 than in 1971.

Age specific female fertility rates form the basis of gross and net reproduction rates, which are used as a measure of the potential reproductive capacity of the female population.

The sum of the specific female birth rates at each age may be taken as the number of female children born to 1,000 women who live right through the child-bearing period and, at each year of age, experience the fertility rates shown. This number divided by 1,000 is known as the gross reproduction rate and is the average number of female children born to each woman passing through the child-bearing period in given conditions of fertility. The gross rate makes no allowance for the fact that not all females will live to the end of their reproductive period.

The net reproduction rate represents the gross reproduction rate adjusted for the effects of mortality. This rate indicates the average number of female children who will be born to each female during her lifetime, provided that current fertility remains constant and that age distribution and the mortality experience on which the life tables were based continue substantially unchanged. A net reproduction rate of unity indicates that the female population is just replacing itself and total population will ultimately become stationary.

The following table shows the gross and net reproduction rates for New South Wales in 1976, and during the three years around each previous census since 1933:—

#### GROSS AND NET REPRODUCTION RATES, NEW SOUTH WALES

Reproduction Rate	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67	1970-72	1976
Gross.....	1.061	1.379	1.470	1.613	1.325	1.343	0.999
Net .....	0.968	1.308	1.414	1.561	1.284	1.302	0.970

#### Live Births Classified by Age of Mother

The number of live births to married and unmarried mothers, classified by age group of the mother, is shown in the following table for the years 1971 and 1976.

#### LIVE BIRTHS, BY AGE OF MOTHER, N.S.W.

Age group (years)	Nuptial live births		Ex-nuptial live births		All live births	
	1971	1976	1971	1976	1971	1976
Under 15	—	1	35	45	35	46
15-19	7,498	4,443	3,789	2,981	11,287	7,424
20-24	30,741	22,134	3,246	2,470	33,987	24,604
25-29	30,070	27,935	1,399	1,464	31,469	29,399
30-34	13,844	12,012	675	658	14,519	12,670
35-39	5,187	3,313	372	309	5,559	3,622
40-44	1,361	623	143	58	1,504	681
45-49	91	40	8	6	99	46
50 or more	—	—	1	—	1	—
Not stated	—	—	6	—	6	—
Total	88,792	70,501	9,674	7,991	98,466	78,492



Similar information for single years of age is published in the annual Subject Bulletin *Demography* (Catalogue No. 3101.1).

The number of live births per thousand women in age groups between 15 and 44 years in New South Wales for 1971 and 1976 is as follows:—

	Age group (years)						Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	
1971	57.05	168.09	188.87	100.20	42.70	10.69	100.08
1976	35.50	123.56	144.32	75.04	24.96	5.25	74.27

Similar information for single years of age is published in the annual Subject Bulletin *Demography* (Catalogue No. 3101.1).

### *Live Births Classified by Previous Issue of Mother*

The following summary shows details of the previous issue and average number of children of married women who gave birth to live children during 1976, classified according to age of mother:—

### NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS RESULTING IN A LIVE BIRTH, N.S.W., 1976 AGE OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS ISSUE (a)

Age of mother (years)	Total married mothers	Average number of children (b)	Number of married mothers with previous issue (a) numbering						
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
Under 15	1	1.00	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-19	4,416	1.23	3,458	910	47	1	—	—	—
20-24	21,952	1.62	11,176	8,414	2,005	310	43	4	—
25-29	27,616	2.04	8,658	11,635	5,439	1,440	341	68	35
30-34	11,870	2.57	2,315	3,954	3,342	1,480	467	196	116
35-39	3,261	3.21	523	813	759	526	283	157	200
40-44	612	4.35	80	104	91	91	62	60	124
45-49	40	4.45	8	8	2	7	2	3	10
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	69,768	2.02	26,219	25,838	11,685	3,855	1,198	488	485
Per cent of total married mothers	100.00	—	37.58	37.03	16.75	5.53	1.72	0.70	0.70

(a) Including ex-nuptial children by the same father. Children of a former marriage and all still-born children are excluded.

(b) Including children born alive at present confinement.

Details for each year of age are published annually in the annual Subject Bulletin *Demography* (Catalogue No. 3101.1).

Over the years, there has been a significant reduction in the size of families. The average number of children born to married mothers, to whom a live-born child was born during the year, has declined steadily from 3.90 in 1901 to 2.06 in 1976.

In 1894, 51 per cent of the children born represented the fourth or later child. By 1907 this proportion had fallen to 39 per cent. When the information was next recorded in 1938, it had fallen to 23 per cent. The decline continued during World War II, and in 1947 the proportion was only 16.4 per cent. After 1947, the proportion gradually increased to 22.0 per cent in 1962, but has since declined each year to 9.0 per cent in 1976.

## STILL-BIRTHS

From 1 January 1968, to accord with international recommendations, beating of the heart was adopted in lieu of breathing as the criterion of a live birth for statistical purposes and, from that date, any child registered as still-born whose heart beat after the complete expulsion or extraction from the mother was excluded from the statistics of still-births and counted as a live birth; these numbered 31 in 1968 and 44 in 1969.

From 1969 the definition of a still-birth for registration purposes was significantly amended in terms of the period of gestation and size of foetus at delivery—see text in sub-section "Registration of Vital Statistics", earlier in this section. This change, which was also adopted for statistical purposes, resulted in an estimated increase of 26 per cent in the number of still-births registered in 1969. (The criterion of beating of the heart in lieu of breathing was retained for statistical purposes.)

The number of still-births in New South Wales in 1976 was 836 (446 males and 390 females). The masculinity (number of males per 100 females) of still-births is usually considerably higher than that of live births, and in 1976 it was 114.4 compared with 104.5 for live births.

Amongst ex-nuptial births, the frequency of still-births is usually higher than amongst the nuptial births. In 1976, the rates were 18.18 ex-nuptial still-births and 9.6 nuptial still-births per 1,000 of all births (live and still) of each type.

Compulsory registration of still-births became effective on 1 April 1935. Details for each of the last eight years are as follows:—

## STILL-BIRTHS (a), NEW SOUTH WALES

Nuptiality	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 (a)	1975 (a)	1976
NUMBER								
Nuptial—								
Males .. .. .	488	576	544	521	447	446	351	364
Females .. .	453	434	461	459	440	425	323	324
Ex-Nuptial—								
Males .. .. .	83	67	93	85	79	82	56	82
Females .. .	56	77	84	86	62	83	65	66
Total .. .. .	1,080	1,154	1,182	1,151	1,028	1,036	795	836
RATE PER 1,000 OF ALL BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL)								
Nuptial .. .. .	11.75	12.32	11.19	11.33	11.16	11.07	9.19	9.66
Ex-nuptial .. .	19.86	18.95	17.97	17.21	15.90	19.33	14.38	18.18
Total .. .. .	12.40	12.88	11.86	11.94	11.63	11.88	9.73	10.54

(a) As a result of procedural changes affecting the date of registration of still-births in the years 1974 and 1975, the figures for these years (although correct when combined) are not strictly comparable with each other or with previous and subsequent years. The effect of these changes cannot be precisely measured.

The percentage of ex-nuptial to total still-births in each of the last eight years is as follows:—

1969 12.87	1970 12.48	1971 14.97	1972 14.86	1973 13.72	1974 15.93	1975 15.22	1976 17.70
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The number of male still-births per 1,000 female still-births in each of the last eight years is as follows:—

1969 1,122	1970 1,258	1971 1,169	1972 1,112	1973 1,048	1974 1,039	1975 1,049	1976 1,144
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Statistics of still-births for each of the years subsequent to 1935 are presented in the annual Subject Bulletin *Perinatal Deaths* (Catalogue No. 3303.1).

## PLURAL BIRTHS

During the year 1976, there were 837 cases of plural births in New South Wales. They consisted of 827 cases of twins and 10 cases of triplets. The live children born as twins numbered 1,589 (811 males and 778 females), and 65 were still-born; the live children born as triplets numbered 28 (13 males and 15 females), and 2 were still-born. Of the plural births, 66 cases of twins and 1 case of triplets were ex-nuptial.

Seventeen cases of quadruplets have been recorded—five between 1877 and 1897, and one in each of the years 1913, 1930, 1950, 1953, 1956, 1962, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, and 1974. One case of quintuplets was recorded in 1975 and one case of nonuplets (nine children) has been recorded, namely in 1971.

## SUMMARY OF CONFINEMENTS, LIVE BIRTHS, AND STILL-BIRTHS

The following table shows the number of confinements, live births, still-births, and plural births in the year 1976:—

## CONFINEMENTS AND CHILDREN BORN, N.S.W., 1976

Class of birth	Confinements		Children						
	Married mothers	Un-married mothers	Born living		Still-born		All births		
			Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Total
Single births .....	69,640	8,004	69,013	7,862	627	142	69,640	8,004	77,644
Twins—									
Both living .....	717	62	1,434	124	—	—	1,434	124	1,558
One living, one still-born .....	29	2	29	2	29	2	58	4	62
Both still-born .....	15	2	—	—	30	4	30	4	34
Total twins .....	761	66	1,463	126	59	6	1,522	132	1,654
Triplets—									
All living .....	7	1	21	3	—	—	21	3	24
Two living, one still-born .....	2	—	4	—	2	—	6	—	6
One living, two still-born .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All still-born .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total triplets .....	9	1	25	3	2	—	27	3	30
Quadruplets .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	70,410	8,071	70,501	7,991	688	148	71,189	8,139	79,328
	78,481		78,492		836				

## LEGITIMATIONS

The (Commonwealth) Marriage Act, 1961–1976, provides that a child born before 1 September 1963, whose parents were not married to each other at the time of his birth but have subsequently married each other, becomes, by virtue of the marriage, the legitimate child of his parents from 1 September 1963. A child born after 1 September 1963, whose parents subsequently marry each other, becomes legitimated from the date of his birth. The legitimation takes place whether or not there was a legal impediment to the parents' marriage at the time of the child's birth, and whether or not the child was still living at the time of the marriage.

The average annual number of legitimations registered for the period 1971–1975 was 1,584. In 1976, 1,615 children were legitimated.

## DEATHS

The statistics of deaths in New South Wales cover all deaths registered in the State other than still-births. The deaths of full-blood Aborigines, which could be distinguished, were excluded from the death statistics of New South Wales from 1933 to 1966, but have been included (following amendment of the Australian Constitution in 1967) from 1 January 1967. The figures for 1966 have been adjusted to include deaths of full-blood Aborigines (see subsection "Registration of Vital Statistics" earlier in this section). In the period September 1939 to December 1941, the Australian defence personnel who died in New South Wales (256 males) were included, but New South Wales defence personnel who died outside the State were excluded. From 1 January 1942 to 30 June 1947, all deaths of Australian defence personnel, Allied defence personnel, prisoners of war, internees from overseas, and other non-civilians were excluded from the death statistics which, for that period, relate to civilians only.

The following table shows the average annual number of deaths in quinquennial periods since 1916 and the number of deaths in each of the last 11 years, together with the rate per 1,000 of mean population.

## DEATHS (a), NEW SOUTH WALES

Period	Number of deaths (excluding still-births)			Death rate (b)			Per cent of male to female rate
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Annual average--							
1916-20	12,052	8,750	20,802	12.15	9.03	10.61	135
1921-25	11,660	8,721	20,381	10.39	8.08	9.26	129
1926-30	12,925	9,779	22,704	10.35	8.14	9.27	127
1931-35	12,760	9,837	22,597	9.67	7.67	8.69	126
1936-40	14,542	11,193	25,735	10.59	8.30	9.45	128
1941-45	15,383	12,424	27,807	10.75	8.70	9.73	124
1946-50	16,685	12,867	29,552	10.94	8.45	9.70	129
1951-55	18,217	13,918	32,135	10.70	8.27	9.49	129
1956-60	19,119	14,883	34,002	10.28	8.11	9.20	127
1961-65	20,866	16,648	37,514	10.26	8.27	9.27	124
1966-70	22,822	18,427	41,249	10.41	8.46	9.44	123
1971-75	22,959	18,833	41,792	9.56	7.89	8.73	121
Year--							
1966	22,467	18,097	40,564	10.56	8.57	9.57	123
1967	21,947	17,666	39,613	10.18	8.25	9.22	123
1968	22,966	18,837	41,803	10.49	8.66	9.58	121
1969	22,607	18,058	40,665	10.14	8.15	9.15	124
1970	24,123	19,478	43,601	10.62	8.62	9.62	123
1971	22,603	19,088	41,691	9.62	8.19	8.91	118
1972	23,044	18,608	41,652	9.67	7.87	8.77	123
1973	22,663	18,459	41,122	9.43	7.73	8.58	123
1974	24,168	19,831	43,999	9.96	8.21	9.09	121
1975	22,319	18,178	40,497	9.13	7.45	8.29	123
1976	23,211	18,911	42,122	9.45	7.69	8.57	123

(a) Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text in subsection "Registration of Vital Statistics", earlier in this section.

(b) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population. See text in subsection "Registration of Vital Statistics", earlier in this section, relating to population revisions.

The rates shown are crude rates, with no allowance for changing age or sex composition of the population from year to year. The higher crude rates since the 1931-35 period have been due mainly to changes in the age structure of the population.

## DEATHS—AGE AND SEX

The sex and age composition of a population largely determines the level of the crude death rate. The true level of the death rate and a proper assessment of the changes in it are dependent upon an analysis of population and deaths by sex and age. The changing sex and age composition of the population is analysed in the section "Population" in this chapter. The number of deaths by sex and single years of age is published in the annual Subject Bulletin *Demography* (Catalogue No. 3101.1), and such data, summarised in broad age groups for the years 1971 to 1976 inclusive, are shown in the following table:—

## DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS, NEW SOUTH WALES

Period	Total deaths (a)	Age at death (years)								
		0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 or more
MALES										
1971	22,603	1,135	204	689	502	837	2,209	4,417	5,747	6,853
1972	23,044	1,140	179	617	471	824	2,266	4,561	5,879	7,100
1973	22,663	1,055	154	621	484	848	2,257	4,437	6,031	6,768
1974	24,168	1,012	182	666	554	795	2,332	4,688	6,351	7,573
1975	22,319	886	152	682	519	755	2,355	4,313	5,944	6,698
1976	23,211	796	174	685	540	812	2,260	4,414	6,220	7,300
FEMALES										
1971	19,088	849	115	236	255	557	1,291	2,407	3,957	9,420
1972	18,608	803	114	202	235	513	1,301	2,280	3,908	9,251
1973	18,459	724	117	220	245	474	1,226	2,280	3,833	9,332
1974	19,831	710	135	213	239	531	1,372	2,448	4,086	10,091
1975	18,178	597	100	217	245	492	1,156	2,256	3,980	9,133
1976	18,911	571	99	166	257	432	1,175	2,290	3,882	10,037
PERSONS										
1971	41,691	1,984	319	925	757	1,394	3,500	6,824	9,704	16,273
1972	41,652	1,943	293	819	706	1,337	3,567	6,841	9,787	16,351
1973	41,122	1,779	271	841	729	1,322	3,483	6,717	9,864	16,100
1974	43,999	1,722	317	879	793	1,326	3,704	7,136	10,437	17,664
1975	40,497	1,483	252	899	764	1,247	3,511	6,569	9,924	15,831
1976	42,122	1,367	273	851	797	1,244	3,435	6,704	10,102	17,337

(a) Includes a small number of cases, 12 in 1976, where age at death was not stated.

## EXPECTATION OF LIFE

The average expectation of life at specified ages according to the Australian mortality experience of the three years around each of the censuses of 1947, 1954, 1961, 1966, and 1971 is shown in the following table:—

### EXPECTATION OF LIFE, AUSTRALIA (Years)

At age	Males					Females				
	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67 (a)	1970-72 (a)	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67 (a)	1970-72 (a)
0	66.07	67.14	67.92	67.63	67.81	70.63	72.75	74.18	74.15	74.49
10	59.04	59.53	59.93	59.50	59.66	63.11	64.78	65.92	65.75	66.08
20	49.64	50.10	50.40	49.98	50.19	53.47	55.06	56.16	56.00	56.35
30	40.40	40.90	41.12	40.72	40.94	44.08	45.43	46.49	46.34	46.67
40	31.23	31.65	31.84	31.44	31.61	34.91	36.00	36.99	36.85	37.16
50	22.67	22.92	23.13	22.76	22.87	26.14	27.03	27.92	27.83	28.10
60	15.36	15.47	15.60	15.27	15.35	18.11	18.78	19.51	19.52	19.74
70	9.55	9.59	9.77	9.52	9.51	11.14	11.62	12.19	12.23	12.39
80	5.36	5.47	5.57	5.51	5.52	6.02	6.30	6.68	6.72	6.88
90	2.74	2.93	3.02	3.05	3.15	3.08	3.24	3.48	3.53	3.73
100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.82	2.25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.04	2.13

(a) The population and deaths used in the calculations include particulars of full-blood Aborigines for the complete period. For the earlier periods particulars of full-blood Aborigines are excluded.

### DEATHS RATES—AUSTRALIAN STATES

The next table shows the crude death rates for each of the Australian States and for Australia for each of the last six years. These rates make no allowance for the differences in sex and age composition of the respective populations.

### DEATH RATES (a), AUSTRALIA

State or country	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<b>New South Wales</b> .. .. .	<b>8.91</b>	<b>8.77</b>	<b>8.58</b>	<b>9.09</b>	<b>8.29</b>	<b>8.57</b>
Victoria .. .. .	8.69	8.35	8.46	8.40	7.93	8.21
Queensland .. .. .	8.68	8.58	8.41	8.87	7.88	8.17
South Australia .. .. .	8.17	8.12	8.07	8.28	7.94	7.92
Western Australia .. .. .	7.49	6.95	7.19	6.96	6.95	6.61
Tasmania .. .. .	8.44	8.22	8.46	8.72	8.26	8.32
Australia (b) .. .. .	8.55	8.33	8.28	8.52	7.91	8.10

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population. See text in subsection "Registration of Vital Statistics", earlier in this section relating to population revisions.

(b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

### INFANTILE MORTALITY

#### *Deaths of Children under 1 Year of Age (excluding Still-births)*

During the year 1976, the children who died before completing the first year of life numbered 1,152 which was equivalent to a rate of 14.68 per 1,000 live births. These figures exclude still-births, which are not included in any of the tables relating to deaths unless specifically stated. From 1 January 1968 the criterion for differentiating between a live birth and a still-birth for statistical purposes was slightly changed to accord with international recommendations (see text in that part of the subsection "Births" relating to "Still-births").

The death rate is higher for male infants than for female, the rates in 1976 being 16.81 and 12.45 per 1,000 live births, respectively. The rates for each sex are shown in the following table in quinquennial periods since the year 1916 and for the last six years:—

## INFANTILE MORTALITY (a), N.S.W.

Period	Deaths under one year of age			Death rate(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Annual average—						
1916-20	1,918	1,447	3,365	72.54	57.64	65.28
1921-25	1,798	1,384	3,182	64.61	51.98	58.43
1926-30	1,655	1,266	2,921	60.41	48.83	54.78
1931-35	1,075	811	1,886	46.59	37.05	41.95
1936-40	1,109	854	1,963	45.52	36.64	41.18
1941-45	1,147	887	2,034	39.55	32.16	35.95
1946-50	1,163	827	1,990	32.85	24.73	28.91
1951-55	1,049	803	1,852	27.76	22.33	25.11
1956-60	1,023	747	1,770	25.01	19.31	22.24
1961-65	964	721	1,685	22.64	17.88	20.32
1966-70(c)	927	641	1,567	21.86	15.95	18.98
1971-75	883	621	1,505	19.19	14.24	16.79
Year—						
1971	977	733	1,710	19.43	15.21	17.37
1972	977	686	1,663	19.97	14.80	17.45
1973	878	613	1,491	19.59	14.42	17.07
1974	846	582	1,428	19.03	13.96	16.57
1975	738	493	1,231	17.72	12.55	15.21
1976	674	478	1,152	16.81	12.45	14.68

(a) Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text in subsection "Registration of Vital Statistics", earlier in this section.

(b) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

(c) From 1 January 1968, includes children whose heart beat after delivery but who did not breathe—see text in subsection "Births", earlier in this section.

In 1930 the rate was less than 50 deaths per 1,000 live births for the first time on record; it fell below 40 per 1,000 in 1933, below 30 per 1,000 in 1947, and below 20 per 1,000 in 1963. In 1976 the rate (14.68) was the lowest ever recorded.

During the period reviewed, there has been an unbroken and pronounced excess of the male rate over the female rate, and this excess has tended to increase. In the five years 1916 to 1920 the excess was 26 per cent, and in the five years 1971 to 1975 it was 35 per cent. In 1976 the excess was also 35 per cent.

The remarkable improvement which has taken place in the infantile mortality rate in the period covered by the table is due, in large degree, to the measures adopted to combat preventable diseases by health laws and by education, to the rising standard of living, and to the establishment of baby health centres and other means of promoting the welfare of mothers and young children. Most mothers utilise the equipment and facilities for childbirth provided in public hospitals, and in 1976-77, the number of babies born in public hospitals in New South Wales was equal to approximately 98 per cent of all births in that year. Particulars of these developments are given in the chapters "Health Services" and "Welfare Services".

*Infantile Mortality by Age*

Of the total number of deaths of infants under one year of age in 1976, 65 per cent occurred within a week of birth, 73 per cent within the first month, and 83 per cent within three months. The following table shows the number of deaths by sex at various ages under 1 year in New South Wales for the last six years:—

## INFANTILE MORTALITY, N.S.W.: AGE AT DEATH

Year	Age at death						Total under 1 year
	Under 1 week	1-3 weeks	Under 1 month	1-2 months	3-5 months	6-11 months	
MALES							
1971	659	62	721	96	98	62	977
1972	664	50	714	115	89	59	977
1973	598	60	658	94	64	62	878
1974	566	55	621	87	89	49	846
1975	497	49	546	79	68	45	738
1976	452	39	491	70	66	47	674
FEMALES							
1971	488	51	539	65	70	59	733
1972	469	54	523	56	66	41	686
1973	400	47	447	63	59	44	613
1974	400	36	436	41	59	46	582
1975	320	31	351	55	44	43	493
1976	299	48	347	43	49	39	478
PERSONS							
1971	1,147	113	1,260	161	168	121	1,710
1972	1,133	104	1,237	171	155	100	1,663
1973	998	107	1,105	157	123	106	1,491
1974	966	91	1,057	128	148	95	1,428
1975	817	80	897	134	112	88	1,231
1976	751	87	838	113	115	86	1,152

The rate of deaths at various ages under 1 year per 1,000 live births in New South Wales for the last six years is shown, by sex, in the following table:—

## INFANTILE MORTALITY, NSW: DEATH RATE (a)

Year	Deaths per 1,000 live births at age:—			
	Under 1 week	Under 1 month	Under 3 months	Under 1 year
MALES				
1971	13.11	14.34	16.25	19.43
1972	13.57	14.59	16.94	19.97
1973	13.34	14.68	16.78	19.59
1974	12.73	13.97	15.92	19.03
1975	11.93	13.11	15.01	17.72
1976	11.27	12.24	13.99	16.81
FEMALES				
1971	10.13	11.18	12.53	15.21
1972	10.12	11.28	12.49	14.80
1973	9.41	10.51	12.00	14.42
1974	9.59	10.46	11.44	13.96
1975	8.15	8.94	10.34	12.55
1976	7.79	9.04	10.16	12.45
PERSONS				
1971	11.65	12.80	14.43	17.37
1972	11.89	12.98	14.78	17.45
1973	11.43	12.65	14.45	17.07
1974	11.21	12.27	13.75	16.57
1975	10.10	11.09	12.74	15.21
1976	9.57	10.68	12.12	14.68

(a) Deaths per thousand live births at the ages shown.



*Infantile Mortality in Statistical Divisions of New South Wales*

The next table shows the number of infant deaths and the infant death rates in each Statistical Division of the State during the last six years.

**INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE STATISTICAL DIVISIONS OF N.S.W.**

Statistical Division	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE						
Sydney (b) .. . . .	1,110	1,051	966	925	790	743
Hunter .. . . .	112	148	128	112	104	101
Illawarra .. . . .	86	86	90	91	64	62
Richmond-Tweed(c) .. . . .	34	34	24	27	19	20
Mid-North Coast(c) .. . . .	40	42	36	38	36	32
Northern .. . . .	80	67	60	68	48	42
North-Western .. . . .	52	46	46	39	36	31
Central West .. . . .	68	47	41	44	37	33
South-Eastern .. . . .	42	46	34	25	27	30
Murrumbidgee .. . . .	56	69	43	30	35	38
Murray .. . . .	20	17	17	26	22	11
Far West .. . . .	10	10	6	3	13	9
Lord Howe Island .. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, excluding Sydney .. . . .	600	612	525	503	441	409
Total, New South Wales .. . . .	1,710	1,663	1,491	1,428	1,231	1,152
INFANTILE DEATH RATE <sup>(a)</sup>						
Sydney(b) .. . . .	17.64	17.15	17.28	16.98	15.35	15.11
Hunter .. . . .	13.25	18.15	17.53	15.90	15.47	15.17
Illawarra .. . . .	15.39	15.77	16.48	17.86	13.23	13.49
Richmond-Tweed(c) .. . . .	18.68	20.24	14.48	15.44	10.94	11.27
Mid-North Coast(c) .. . . .	16.64	17.62	16.19	15.89	16.82	14.65
Northern .. . . .	21.66	19.14	19.26	20.96	16.84	14.53
North-Western .. . . .	22.14	21.77	23.76	20.11	19.15	16.64
Central West .. . . .	21.07	15.14	14.41	15.11	13.43	12.07
South-Eastern .. . . .	16.77	19.13	15.31	10.54	12.87	15.05
Murrumbidgee .. . . .	18.51	24.25	16.49	11.07	14.17	14.16
Murray .. . . .	11.25	10.21	11.56	15.94	14.91	7.54
Far West .. . . .	14.03	14.37	10.40	5.02	26.05	18.22
Lord Howe Island .. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, excluding Sydney .. . . .	16.87	18.00	16.71	15.87	14.97	13.94
Total, New South Wales .. . . .	17.37	17.45	17.07	16.57	15.21	14.68

(a) Number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

(b) The Sydney Statistical Division (as delineated in 1966) and the Outer Sydney Statistical Division were amalgamated from 1 January 1976 to form a new Sydney Statistical Division. The figures shown are comparable for all years and relate to the area within the new boundaries.

(c) From 1 January 1976, the former North Coast Statistical Division has been divided to form the Richmond-Tweed Statistical Division (formerly the Richmond-Tweed Subdivision of the North Coast Division) and the Mid-North Coast Statistical Division (the balance of the former North Coast Statistical Division). The figures shown are comparable for all years and relate to the area within the new boundaries.

*Causes of Infantile Mortality*

Over the past fifty years, there has been a great decline in mortality from gastro-enteritis and colitis and other diseases of the digestive system, and from infective and parasitic diseases. The mortality rate from congenital malformations and certain diseases peculiar to early infancy has been reduced only slightly. Deaths in this class are mainly due to causes in existence before the actual birth of the infant, and under conditions prevailing in earlier years the infant would probably have been still-born.

The following table shows the incidence of mortality caused by the principal diseases among infants at various periods during the first year of life in New South Wales for the year 1976. In the table, cumulative age groups have been avoided in order to indicate the changing importance of various causes of death as age advances.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, N.S.W., 1976

Cause of death(a)	Inter-national code number	Deaths of children at ages under 1 year per 1,000 live births					
		Under 1 day	1 day and under 1 week	1 week and under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 1 year	Total under 1 year
Infective and parasitic diseases . . . . .	000-136	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.10	0.14	0.38
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs . . . . .	320-389	—	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.18
Pneumonia . . . . .	480-486	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.15	0.37	0.65
Other diseases of the respiratory system . . . . .	460-474, 490-519	—	—	0.01	0.09	0.22	0.32
Diseases of the digestive system . . . . .	520-577	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.19
Congenital anomalies . . . . .	740-759	1.24	0.84	0.55	0.39	0.59	3.61
Maternal conditions . . . . .	760-763	0.37	0.36	0.04	—	0.01	0.78
Difficult labour and other complications of pregnancy and childbirth . . . . .	764-773	3.20	1.07	0.18	0.01	0.03	4.48
Anoxic and hypoxic conditions n.e.c. and immaturity unqualified . . . . .	776-777	1.31	0.60	0.11	0.03	0.03	2.08
Other causes of perinatal morbidity and mortality . . . . .	774, 775, 778	0.10	0.11	—	0.01	—	0.23
Accidents, poisonings and violence . . . . .	E800-E999	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.19	0.37	0.60
All other . . . . .	Residual	0.03	—	0.04	0.43	0.69	1.18
Total . . . . .	—	6.37	3.20	1.11	1.44	2.56	14.68

(a) Classified on the basis of the International Classification of Diseases, Eighth Revision (1965).

Of the deaths under 1 day, 98 per cent were due either to congenital anomalies or to "conditions peculiar to the perinatal period", which include causes in the mother and conditions due to complications of pregnancy and childbirth, including placental and cord conditions and immaturity. These causes also resulted in 93 per cent of the deaths at ages 1 day and under 1 week and in 79 per cent of the deaths at ages 1 week to under 1 month. In ages from 1 month to under 3 months, the proportion had fallen to 31 per cent, and, of these, congenital anomalies accounted for 27 per cent. In this age group deaths caused by respiratory diseases, principally pneumonia, accounted for 17 per cent of all deaths, and accidents, poisonings and violence for 13 per cent. At ages 3 months to under 1 year, deaths due to congenital anomalies had fallen to 23 per cent, while deaths due to respiratory diseases and those due to accidents, poisonings and violence rose to 23 and 14 per cent, respectively.

The most marked reduction in the mortality rate has been achieved amongst infants who have survived the first month of life. Deaths of infants aged 1 month and over are mainly due to post-natal influences such as infective diseases, diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems, etc., and the decline is due to the effectiveness of the measures taken to overcome these post-natal causes of death.

Detailed tables of causes of infantile mortality are published annually in the annual Subject Bulletin *Causes of Death* (Catalogue No. 3302.1).

#### *Perinatal Mortality*

As pre-natal causes are a common factor in both still-births and the mortality of infants in the first few weeks subsequent to birth, it is of interest to study the combined rate for still-births and the deaths of children who were born alive—a combination which has come

to be known as "perinatal mortality". Statistics of perinatal mortality are shown in the following table on two bases:—

- (a) for still-births (for definition, see text in that part of the subsection "Births", relating to "Still-Births") plus early neonatal deaths (children who die within 7 days of their birth); and
- (b) for still-births plus neonatal deaths (children who die within 28 days of their birth).

### PERINATAL MORTALITY, N.S.W.

Mortality per 1,000 live births and still-births combined						
Year	Still-births plus deaths under 1 week			Still-births plus deaths under 28 days		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1971	25.46	21.19	23.37	26.68	22.24	24.51
1972	25.64	21.62	23.69	26.65	22.77	24.76
1973	24.52	21.21	22.90	26.11	22.06	24.14
1974	24.31	21.51	22.96	25.54	22.37	24.00
1975	21.50	17.85	19.73	22.66	18.63	20.71
1976	22.15	17.77	20.01	23.11	19.01	21.10

The perinatal death rate (that is the number of still-births and neonatal deaths combined per 1,000 all births) has declined steadily from 58.49 in 1936 (the highest recorded since the compulsory registration of still-births) to 21.10 in 1976 (the lowest recorded).

Perinatal mortality figures for years subsequent to 1935 are presented in the annual Subject Bulletin *Perinatal Deaths* (Catalogue No. 3303.1) and in earlier issues of the "Vital Statistics" chapter of this Year Book.

### CAUSES OF DEATH

The classification of causes of death in Australia has been based, since 1907, on the classification introduced by the International Statistical Institute in 1893 and periodically revised by international commissions in 1900, 1909, 1920, 1929, 1938, 1948, 1955, and 1965—now known as the International Classification of Diseases (I.C.D.).

The Eighth Revision (1965), was adopted for use from 1 January 1968. This revision incorporated many changes which restrict comparability of cause of death statistics for years before 1968 with those for 1968 and later years, particularly in the field of heart disease.

The International Classification (Eighth Revision) code number for each cause or group of causes is generally shown in parenthesis in the heading to relevant tables in this section.

The following table shows deaths registered in New South Wales during 1976, classified according to the abbreviated list of fifty causes adopted by the World Health Assembly in 1965, and the rates per million of mean population for these causes. More detailed statistics are contained in the annual Subject Bulletin *Causes of Death* (Catalogue No. 3302.1).

## CAUSES OF DEATH, N.S.W., 1976 (a)

Abbreviated classification	International classification code number	Number of deaths	Proportion of total deaths (per cent)	Rate per million of mean population
Cholera .. .. .	000	—	—	—
Typhoid fever .. .. .	001	—	—	—
Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis .. .. .	004, 006	1	—	—
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases .. .. .	008, 009	48	0.11	10
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .. .. .	010-012	18	0.04	4
Other tuberculosis, including late effects .. .. .	013-019	14	0.03	3
Plague .. .. .	020	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	032	—	—	—
Whooping cough .. .. .	033	—	—	—
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever .. .. .	034	1	—	—
Meningococcal infection .. .. .	036	2	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis .. .. .	040-043	—	—	—
Smallpox .. .. .	050	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	055	4	0.01	1
Typhus and other rickettsioses .. .. .	080-083 —	—	—	—
Malaria .. .. .	084	3	0.01	1
Syphilis and its sequelae .. .. .	090-097	96	0.23	20
All other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .	(b)	7,612	18.07	1549
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue .. .. .	140-209	54	0.13	11
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature .. .. .	210-239	557	1.32	113
Diabetes mellitus .. .. .	250	24	0.06	5
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency .. .. .	260-269	73	0.17	15
Anaemias .. .. .	280-285	26	0.06	5
Meningitis .. .. .	320	3	0.01	1
Active rheumatic fever .. .. .	390-392	329	0.78	67
Chronic rheumatic heart disease .. .. .	393-398	545	1.29	111
Hypertensive disease .. .. .	400-404	13,113	31.13	2669
Ischaemic heart disease .. .. .	410-414	1,958	4.65	398
Other forms of heart disease .. .. .	420-429	5,987	14.21	1,218
Cerebrovascular disease .. .. .	430-438	261	0.62	53
Influenza .. .. .	470-474	840	1.99	171
Pneumonia .. .. .	480-486	1,732	4.11	352
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma .. .. .	490-493	287	0.68	58
Peptic ulcer .. .. .	531-533	12	0.03	2
Appendicitis .. .. .	540-543	114	0.27	23
Intestinal obstruction and hernia .. .. .	550-553, 560	504	1.20	103
Cirrhosis of liver .. .. .	571	270	0.64	55
Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	580-584	46	0.11	9
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	600	—	—	—
Abortion .. .. .	640-645	—	—	—
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium .. .. .	{ 630-639, 650-678	9	0.02	2
Congenital anomalies .. .. .	{ 740-759	385	0.91	78
Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions .. .. .	{ 764-768, 772, 776	162	0.38	33
Other causes of perinatal mortality .. .. .	{ 760-763, 769-771, 773-775, 777-779	432	1.03	88
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions .. .. .	{ 780-796	220	0.52	45
All other diseases .. .. .	{ Remainder of 240-738	3,287	7.80	669
Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	{ E810-E823	1,271	3.02	259
All other accidents .. .. .	{ E800-E807, E825-E949	1,077	2.56	219
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries .. .. .	{ E950-E959	556	1.32	113
All other external causes .. .. .	{ E960-E999	189	0.45	38
Total deaths .. .. .	000-E999	42,122	100.00	8,572

(a) Classified in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases, Eighth Revision (1965).

(b) Numbers 002, 003, 005, 007, 021-031, 035, 037-039, 044-046, 051-054, 056-079, 085-089, 098-136.

The incidence of the individual diseases has varied with the changing sex and age composition of the population, and degenerative diseases associated with ageing now account for a high proportion of the deaths. New drugs and improved preventive measures have greatly reduced the mortality from infective diseases and diseases of early childhood, thus increasing the number of persons reaching the higher age groups, where the risk from degenerative diseases is naturally greatest. Of the deaths associated with ageing in 1976, diseases of the heart accounted for 15,400 deaths, malignant neoplasms for 7,612, cerebrovascular disease for 5,987, hypertensive disease for 545, and nephritis and nephrosis for 270 deaths. Altogether, these five causes were responsible for 71 per cent of the total deaths in the State during 1976.

The remainder of this section consists of an analysis of the statistics of those causes of death in New South Wales which have special interest or significance.

### *Diseases of the Heart*

Diseases of the heart have accounted for well over one-third of the deaths in New South Wales in recent years — in 1976, the number of such deaths was 15,400, or 36.6 per cent of all deaths.

The group *diseases of the heart* includes rheumatic heart disease, ischaemic heart disease, and other diseases of the heart such as endocarditis and myocarditis. In 1976, 13,113 deaths (or 85 per cent of the total deaths in this group) were due to ischaemic heart disease (conditions of the coronary artery). Since most diseases of the heart are of a degenerative nature (i.e. due to ageing), the majority of deaths from these causes occur at advanced ages—in 1976, 66 per cent were at ages 70 or more, and 83 per cent at ages 60 or more.

The following table shows the number of deaths and death rates from diseases of the heart in New South Wales for the last six years:—

**DISEASES OF THE HEART (393-398, 410-414, 420-429)**

Year	Number of deaths			Proportion of total deaths (per cent)	Death rate (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons
1971	8,483	6,600	15,083	36.2	36.11	28.32	32.23
1972	8,583	6,454	15,037	36.1	36.02	27.29	31.67
1973	8,346	6,119	14,465	35.2	34.72	25.61	30.18
1974	8,898	6,773	15,671	35.6	36.68	28.04	32.37
1975	8,190	6,258	14,448	35.7	33.50	25.64	29.57
1976	8,707	6,693	15,400	36.6	35.46	27.23	31.34

(a) Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

### *Malignant Neoplasms*

In the following two tables, statistics for malignant neoplasms include neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues, to which 647 deaths were assigned in 1976.

Malignant neoplasms are annually responsible for more deaths than any other cause except diseases of the heart. During the year 1976, they accounted for 18.1 per cent of the total deaths in New South Wales.

**MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-209) (a)**

Period	Number of deaths			Proportion of total deaths (per cent)	Annual death rate (b)
	Males	Females	Persons		
1946-50	9,835	9,415	19,250	13.03	12.63
1951-55	11,629	10,365	21,994	13.69	12.99
1956-60	13,272	11,243	24,515	14.42	13.27
1961-65	15,101	12,507	27,608	14.72	13.62
1966-70	17,510	13,987	31,497	15.27	14.40
1971-75	20,160	15,392	35,552	17.01	14.85
1972	3,917	2,974	6,891	16.54	14.52
1973	3,966	3,067	7,033	17.10	14.67
1974	4,207	3,143	7,350	16.70	15.18
1975	4,280	3,193	7,473	18.45	15.30
1976	4,326	3,286	7,612	18.07	15.49

(a) See text in subsection "Deaths" earlier in this section, relating to causes of death.

(b) Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Although fatal malignant neoplasms occur at all ages, the disease is essentially one of advanced age. Of the persons who died from malignant neoplasms during 1976, 93 per cent were 45 or more years of age and 58 per cent were 65 or more.

A classification of deaths from malignant neoplasms during 1976 according to the site of the neoplasm, sex and age group is shown in the following table:—

**MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-209): DEATHS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SITE OF DISEASE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP, N.S.W., 1976**

Site of disease		Total, all ages	Age group (years)									
			0 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 and over
Malignant neoplasm of—												
Buccal cavity	M	103	8	5	13	16	17	21	7	7	4	5
and pharynx	F	31	—	2	1	3	3	5	6	2	5	4
Large intestine	M	567	25	23	31	66	74	76	92	74	64	42
and rectum	F	581	16	20	32	46	50	70	86	92	85	84
Stomach	M	328	8	11	17	29	48	54	52	64	28	17
	F	217	4	6	8	14	20	18	30	52	31	34
Pancreas	M	(a) 201	4	9	9	24	43	36	35	15	13	12
	F	191	2	5	15	10	31	29	24	30	29	16
Other digestive	M	197	9	14	11	31	28	31	26	27	11	9
organs	F	184	5	9	14	16	21	23	25	24	25	22
Trachea, bronchus,	M	1,277	27	65	101	136	227	240	236	161	62	22
and lung	F	263	12	11	15	38	54	38	41	27	12	15
Other parts of	M	93	2	7	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	5
respiratory system	F	13	—	—	—	2	5	1	—	2	2	—
Breast	M	8	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	1
	F	608	51	47	74	69	74	66	64	64	50	49
Skin	M	150	30	13	17	7	29	17	12	7	9	9
	F	93	18	6	5	10	10	8	6	4	10	16
Cervix and												
uterus	F	211	21	11	17	18	23	33	22	22	23	21
Other female												
genital organs	F	200	16	18	23	27	23	23	31	21	9	9
Prostate	M	421	—	3	7	15	37	51	93	87	75	53
Other male												
genital organs	M	27	14	2	1	2	3	1	—	1	2	1
Urinary organs	M	223	6	6	14	25	26	45	37	41	13	10
	F	116	1	6	6	10	17	14	17	23	10	12
Brain and	M	124	28	15	13	13	17	14	14	5	3	—
nervous system	F	92	25	6	12	6	15	12	9	5	2	—
Other and un-	M	248	25	12	16	28	34	31	42	31	18	11
specified sites	F	198	8	7	19	11	21	22	29	29	25	27
Neoplasms of—												
Lymphatic and												
haematopoietic	M	359	79	11	29	34	34	48	52	44	15	13
tissues	F	288	56	7	13	20	35	43	37	35	27	15
Total—Males	(a)	4,326	265	196	291	436	633	686	707	574	327	210
Females		3,286	235	162	254	300	402	405	427	432	345	324
Persons	(a)	7,612	500	358	545	736	1,035	1,091	1,134	1,006	672	534

(a) Includes one male where age was unknown.

Fatal malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs (the largest group) are situated most frequently in the stomach and large intestine (including rectum), the numbers in 1976 being 545 and 1,148 respectively. The respiratory system was the site of 32 per cent of the fatal malignant neoplasms among men in 1976, compared with only 8 per cent among women. In women the breast ranked next to the digestive organs as the most common site, accounting for 19 per cent of the deaths.

*Cerebrovascular Diseases*

Cerebrovascular diseases are the third most important cause of death in New South Wales following diseases of the heart, and malignant neoplasms. In 1976, there were 5,987 deaths due to cerebrovascular disease, accounting for 14.2 per cent of all deaths.

Cerebrovascular diseases ("strokes") include haemorrhage, embolism, thrombi and other conditions of the intracranial arteries which cause various degrees of brain impairment.

As with all diseases of the circulatory system, cerebrovascular disease is more common with advanced age. In 1976, 73.1 per cent of all deaths due to cerebrovascular disease were at age 70 or more, 89.3 per cent were at age 60 or more.

The following table shows the number of deaths and death rates for cerebrovascular disease in New South Wales for the last six years:—

**CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)**

Year	Number of deaths			Proportion of total deaths (per cent)	Death rate (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons
1971	2,503	3,699	6,202	14.9	10.65	15.87	13.25
1972	2,681	3,617	6,298	15.1	11.25	15.30	13.27
1973	2,528	3,788	6,316	15.4	10.52	15.85	13.18
1974	2,741	3,930	6,671	15.2	11.30	16.27	13.78
1975	2,391	3,689	6,080	15.0	9.78	15.11	12.45
1976	2,448	3,539	5,987	14.2	9.97	14.40	12.18

(a) Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

*Violence*

The cause of death classification *External Violence* (E800-E999) includes accidents, poisonings, suicides, and homicides. Deaths from these causes in 1976 totalled 3,093 (2,126 males and 967 females), and accounted for 7.3 per cent of the total deaths in New South Wales.

The number of deaths from various types of external violence for the last six years are shown in the following table:—

**VIOLENCE (E800-E999)**

Period	Number of deaths			
	Motor vehicle accidents	All other accidents	Suicides	Total, all violence (a)
<b>MALES</b>				
1971	986	693	397	2,197
1972	830	700	429	2,098
1973	903	664	394	2,087
1974	921	728	370	2,147
1975	994	685	388	2,198
1976	926	681	407	2,126
<b>FEMALES</b>				
1971	323	368	224	982
1972	327	389	215	975
1973	350	390	201	1,008
1974	393	388	214	1,064
1975	339	365	185	946
1976	345	396	149	967

(a) Includes deaths due to homicide and legal intervention, injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted, and surgical and medical complications and misadventures.

The rates of deaths from external violence per 10,000 of mean population for the last six years were:—

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<i>Males</i>	9.35	8.80	8.68	8.85	8.99	8.66
<i>Females</i>	4.21	4.12	4.22	4.40	3.88	3.93

Accidents accounted for 2,348 deaths in New South Wales in 1976 which was slightly more than three-quarters of all deaths due to external violence. Of these, 54 per cent were due to motor vehicle accidents, 18 per cent to falls, 8 per cent to drowning (including drownings in water transport accidents), 2.5 per cent to accidents caused by fire, 2 per cent to accidental poisoning by solid and liquid substances, 1 per cent were caused by electric current, and 1 per cent were due to railway accidents. Each year more than twice as many males as females die through accidental causes.

In 1976 there were 556 deaths due to suicide, which accounted for 18 per cent of all deaths due to external violence. The mode of suicide usually adopted by men is either poisoning, shooting, or hanging. Women, as a general rule, avoid weapons and resort mostly to poison. Of all the suicides in this State in 1976, 41 per cent were by the agency of poison (of which over one-third were by gas), 28 per cent by shooting, 15 per cent by hanging, 7 per cent by jumping from heights, 4 per cent by drowning, and 5 per cent by other means. The male mortality rate from suicide is more than twice the female rate.

Accidents were the principal cause of death amongst males in the age group 1 year and under 40 years, and amongst females in the age group 1 year and under 30 years. They were responsible for 69 per cent of the deaths of males aged 15-24 years. Details relating to road accidents are published in the section "Motor Transport and Road Traffic" in chapter 12 "Transport and Communication".



## CHAPTER 5

# HEALTH SERVICES

## STRUCTURE OF HEALTH SERVICES

Health services in New South Wales are administered by Commonwealth, State, and local government authorities.

There are State Government institutions and public and private hospitals for the treatment of sickness, State and private institutions for those suffering from psychiatric disorders, and repatriation hospitals for ex-service personnel suffering from war-caused injuries or illness. The Commonwealth Government provides medical benefits for those not privately insured, meets half of the approved net operating costs of recognised hospitals, and gives financial assistance to State Governments in the form of grants to assist in the development of health institutions and services. In local areas, municipal and shire councils administer ordinances under the Local Government Act as to hygiene and sanitation.

The notification of certain infectious diseases is compulsory. The Commonwealth Government maintains a strict system of quarantine to prevent the introduction of diseases from abroad and prohibits the importation of food and drugs likely to be harmful. There are prescribed standards of quality and purity for food products, and the manufacture and supply of poisons and drugs are regulated under a licensing system. Medical practitioners, pharmacists, etc. must be registered before engaging in their profession.

Medical research in Australia is conducted in association with international research organisations. The Medical Research Endowment Fund was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1937 to promote medical research. It is administered by the National Health and Medical Research Council, which also advises the Commonwealth and State Governments on health questions generally.

## COMMONWEALTH HEALTH AUTHORITIES

The Commonwealth Department of Health is responsible for health insurance and the national health benefits scheme, Medibank, in association with the Health Insurance Commission. The Department of Health administers schemes relating to pharmaceutical and tuberculosis benefits, and maintains the quarantine services, the National Biological Standards Laboratory, the Australian Radiation Laboratory, the National Acoustic Laboratories, the Ultrasonics Institute, the Australian Institute of Anatomy, the Australian Dental Standards Laboratory, and a number of pathology laboratories throughout Australia. The Department also conducts (in association with the University of Sydney) a School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine and an Institute of Child Health, and has promoted national campaigns against tuberculosis, rubella, and poliomyelitis.

The Hospitals and Health Services Commission was established in April 1974 as a Commonwealth Government authority which, with the assistance of the Department of Health, had a broad charter to recommend the provision of health services, and to administer, jointly with the State, the Community Health Program. In March 1978, the Commission was disbanded, and a Social Welfare Policy Secretariat was established to review and develop policies and programmes in the fields of health and welfare. The Secretariat is administered by the Department of Social Security.

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission controls laboratories established to ensure the supply of essential biological products in accordance with national health needs. The laboratories, which are self-supporting, produce a wide range of vaccines, sera,

antibiotics, insulin, and other products for use in the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of human and animal diseases. Comprehensive research in various areas is also undertaken.

### STATE HEALTH AUTHORITIES

The New South Wales Ministry of Health, which is under the control of the Minister for Health, embraces the Health Commission of New South Wales and a variety of boards, committees, and other authorities concerned with health, hospitals, and associated services.

#### THE HEALTH COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

In terms of the Health Commission Act, 1972-1978, the Health Commission of New South Wales was established in April 1973, when it assumed the functions of the former Department of Health and Hospitals Commission of New South Wales. The Commission comprises a chairman (the Permanent Head) and four Commissioners appointed to the offices of Personal Health Services, Environmental and Special Health Services, Manpower and Management Services, and Finance and Physical Resources.

A prime aim of the Health Commission is to ensure the provision of fully comprehensive health care services for the population of New South Wales. It is responsible for the activities of public hospitals, State psychiatric and mental retardation hospitals, other State hospitals, and the State's community health services, and for dental services, health education, forensic medicine, occupational health, immunisation, diagnostic and analytical laboratories, and, since 1 January 1977, ambulance services (under the provisions of the Ambulance Services Act, 1976). The Commission is also responsible for the administration of Acts of Parliament relating to pure foods, therapeutic goods, and sanitation, and for the activities of local government authorities relating to public health matters.

The Central Administration of the Commission is responsible for determination of policy, development of quantity and quality standards of operations, review of activity programmes and budgets, monitoring of performance, and determination of industrial issues and other matters which do not lend themselves to regional determination, including major building programmes.

Regionalisation of health service administration and delivery has been undertaken in New South Wales in order that services be more accessible, responsive, and responsible to diverse local populations. Thirteen Regional Offices of Health are operational throughout the State, each administered by a Regional Director of Health. Regional Offices of Health are located at Rozelle (Inner Metropolitan); Chatswood (Northern Metropolitan); Kogarah (Southern Metropolitan); Parramatta (Western Metropolitan); Wollongong (Illawarra); Newcastle (Hunter); Bathurst (Central Western); Albury (Murray); Tamworth (New England); Lismore (North Coast); Dubbo (Orana and Far West); Wagga Wagga (Riverina); and Goulburn (South Eastern). Regional Directors are delegated considerable authority consistent with overall Commission and ministerial responsibility.

In addition to its public health and hospital responsibilities, the Health Commission is responsible for co-ordinating health care facilities operated by voluntary organisations, local government authorities, private medical practices, private hospitals and nursing homes, and government departments and authorities. When determining the health needs of the community and planning to meet these needs, the Commission takes into account health services provided by such organisations and agencies.

#### OTHER AUTHORITIES

These authorities include the Protective Commissioner of the Supreme Court (who controls and administers the estates of certain categories of patients in psychiatric hospitals), boards established for the registration of health professionals (chiropractic, dental, medical, nursing, optometry, optical dispensing, pharmacy, and physiotherapy), the Institute of Psychiatry, the State Cancer Council (for cancer education and research), the Drug and Alcohol Authority, and various boards and committees such as the Poisons Advisory Committee, the Health Advisory Council, and the Professional Services Advisory Council.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES

Certain public health services are administered by local government authorities. In the Sydney and Wollongong areas, sewerage and stormwater drainage services are provided by the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board; similar services are provided in the Newcastle district by the Hunter District Water Board, at Broken Hill by the Broken Hill Water Board, and in other districts by municipal or shire councils.

Municipal and shire councils are responsible for the collection and disposal of garbage, and for the provision of sanitary services in unsewered built-up areas. Miscellaneous health services administered by the councils include street cleaning and drainage, supervision of the sanitation and drainage of buildings, and the prevention of nuisances. Councils also assist the Health Commission in such matters as the control of infectious diseases, the administration of the Pure Food Act, 1908-1975, and the medical examination of school children in country areas.

## GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH

The current expenditure (from revenue) by Commonwealth and State Governments on public health in New South Wales is shown in the next table:—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE (FROM REVENUE) ON PUBLIC HEALTH IN NEW SOUTH WALES  
(\$ thousand)

Item	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>Commonwealth Government—</b>					
Cash benefits to persons (a)—					
Hospital benefits—					
Pensioner .....	9,422	9,556	10,230	3,786	13
Other (b) .....	33,774	34,917	46,888	46,531	14,866
Reinsurance .....	—	—	—	—	8,784
Medibank—private hospital daily bed payments .....	—	—	—	13,738	22,936
Medical benefits—					
Pensioner .....	11,623	13,517	18,677	1,944	—
Other (b) .....	66,617	67,882	85,667	33,936	822
Medibank .....	—	—	—	263,950	234,718
Pharmaceutical benefits—					
Pensioner .....	23,697	26,956	33,820	45,488	49,013
Other .....	46,588	55,939	69,133	62,415	45,264
Domiciliary care benefits .....	321	2,082	2,223	2,322	2,410
Nursing home benefits .....	39,462	45,705	65,794	76,259	91,819
Supply of milk to school children .....	3,998	2,894	15	—	—
Other .....	225	269	334	417	505
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>235,727</b>	<b>259,717</b>	<b>332,781</b>	<b>550,786</b>	<b>471,150</b>
<b>State Government (c)—</b>					
Final consumption expenditure—					
Hospital and clinical services .....	182,610	264,079	424,723	594,982	732,353
Other health .....	23,520	29,114	49,280	68,657	81,778
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>206,130</b>	<b>293,193</b>	<b>474,003</b>	<b>663,639</b>	<b>814,131</b>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>441,857</b>	<b>552,910</b>	<b>806,784</b>	<b>1,214,425</b>	<b>1,285,281</b>

(a) Includes most of the unallocable expenditure on cash benefits to persons resident in the Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Includes benefits paid to non-residents of New South Wales through benefit organisations registered in the State.

(c) Comprises current expenditure on goods and services (essentially expenditure on wages, salaries and supplements, etc. and on purchases of goods and services) by public authorities (including public hospitals)—after offsetting fees and charges for services rendered and sales of goods and services. Included are grants for current purposes to private non-profit organisations.

The above table does not include expenditure by the Commonwealth Government in the administration of its health services, upon the medical treatment of ex-service personnel in repatriation hospitals, etc., and on certain health services (e.g. the production of polio vaccine) for which expenditure cannot be allocated between the States. It also excludes expenditure from loans (e.g., on works such as hospital buildings) and capital charges on loans.

## HEALTH INSURANCE AND HEALTH BENEFITS

### MEDIBANK

The Australian Health Insurance Program, Medibank, commenced on 1 July 1975 and superseded the previous voluntary health insurance system, the Pensioner Medical Service and the Subsidised Health Benefits Plan. Details of the previous system are shown in Year Book No. 64.

The Program, which is designed to provide substantial financial cover against medical and hospital expenses for all persons living in Australia, operates in terms of the Health Insurance Act, 1973-1978, the Health Insurance Commission Act, 1973-1978, and the National Health Act, 1953-1978. Prior to 1 October 1976, Medibank was financed entirely from general revenue. However, with effect generally from 1 October 1976, the Program was modified to introduce measures to offset part of its cost. This was effected through the provisions of the Health Insurance Levy Acts of 1976 and 1977, the Health Insurance Levy Assessment Act, 1976-1978 and the Income Tax (International Agreements) Amendment Act (No. 2), 1976. The new arrangements offer the following options to Australian residents:—

- (a) to maintain basic Medibank cover (referred to as Medibank Standard) by paying a levy of 2.5 per cent of taxable income with a maximum of \$150 per annum for a person without dependants and \$300 per annum for a person with dependants; or
- (b) to maintain Medibank Standard (as above) and supplement it by purchasing insurance for hospital cover additional to the basic cover; or
- (c) to opt out of Medibank by purchasing approved hospital and medical insurance from a private insurance fund (including Medibank Private—see the subsection "Registered Health Insurance Organisations" later in this section).

Levy exemptions are granted to low income earners (in 1977-78, persons whose taxable income was less than \$3,114), most pensioners, and certain Defence Force personnel and Repatriation beneficiaries. Where a husband and wife have separate incomes, the combined amount of levy payable does not exceed \$300; where one of the incomes equals or exceeds \$12,000 (2.5 per cent of \$12,000 being equal to \$300), the other income earner is not charged the levy.

### MEDIBANK MEDICAL BENEFITS

Prior to October 1976, Medibank Medical benefits were payable to all Australian residents. However, as a result of the changes introduced in October 1976, these benefits are now payable only to those persons covered by Medibank Standard (including low income earners and pensioners who are exempt from the health insurance levy).

In terms of the Health Insurance Act, Medibank Medical benefits are payable in respect of fees charged by medical practitioners, certain dentists, and participating optometrists, for services specified in Schedule 1 of the Act. From 1 July 1978, benefits, in general, will be payable for a medical service at the rate of 75 per cent (previously 85 per cent) of the fee specified in the Schedule, with the proviso that the difference between the schedule fee and the benefit payable for the service will not exceed \$10 (previously \$5). Eligible pensioners will, however, continue to receive benefits equal to 85 per cent of the schedule fee. In determining the schedule fee for each medical service, the Commonwealth Government has accepted the various independent findings of Medical Fees Tribunals.

Medical benefits cover both general practitioner and specialist services whether performed at the doctor's surgery or in the patient's home. The schedule fees for services performed by specialists and consultant physicians are higher than those for the same services performed by general practitioners and, to become entitled to the full benefit in

respect of these higher fees, a patient must have a referral certificate from another medical practitioner, otherwise general practitioner rates apply.

The patient is responsible for meeting the difference between the Medibank benefit and the actual fee charged for the service (which may be higher than the schedule fee). However, medical benefits insurance, to cover the difference between the Medibank benefit and the schedule fee, may be taken out with private health benefits organisations.

Medibank benefits are payable in three ways:—

- (a) in cash or by cheque, payable to a person who has incurred and paid medical expenses;
- (b) by cheque, made payable to the provider of the service (e.g. the doctor) in a case where a person has incurred, but not paid, medical expenses; and
- (c) by direct payment to the provider of the service (known as “direct billing” or “bulk billing”). Before 1 October 1976, medical practitioners who chose to “bulk bill” were required to accept the benefits payable as full payment for the service. From that date, they may charge patients an amount not exceeding the gap between the schedule fee and the benefits payable. From 1 August 1977, the Health Insurance Amendment Act, 1977, provided for the abolition of bulk billing in respect of pathology services (except for eligible pensioners and their dependants).

#### MEDIBANK HOSPITAL PAYMENTS

In terms of the Cost-Sharing Agreements between the Commonwealth and State Governments, the Commonwealth meets 50 per cent of the net operating costs of “recognised” hospitals. Payments to New South Wales under these Agreements amounted to \$317,177,000 in 1975–76 (including an amount pre-paid in respect of the period 1 July to 30 September 1976) and \$234,399,000 in 1976–77.

For the purposes of the Agreements, hospitals are classified into two groups—“recognised” (i.e. public) hospitals and “private” hospitals. Patients admitted to a “recognised” hospital may be treated as “hospital patients” or “private patients”. Only persons covered by Medibank Standard can be treated as “hospital patients” and these patients receive full hospital care, including treatment by doctors engaged by the hospital, free of charge. “Private patients” in a “recognised” hospital contract separately for medical services with the doctor of their choice. They are required to pay accommodation charges of \$40 per day (shared accommodation) or \$60 per day (private accommodation), but in general there are no other hospital charges.

All patients admitted to private hospitals are classified as “private patients”. The Commonwealth Government pays to these hospitals a Medibank benefit of \$16 per occupied bed day and this amount must be shown as a deduction on accounts rendered to patients.

The private health benefits funds offer full insurance against the accommodation charges for private patients in “recognised” hospitals and patients in private hospitals, and in some cases offer a higher level of insurance against many of the additional charges in private hospitals.

Outpatient services are free at “recognised” hospitals, as the cost of providing such services is included in the Cost-Sharing arrangements between the Commonwealth and State Governments.

#### REGISTERED HEALTH INSURANCE ORGANISATIONS

A number of health insurance organisations are registered with the Commonwealth Department of Health to provide medical and hospital benefits for those persons who elect to insure privately for these benefits. These organisations include Medibank Private which was established in October 1976 to allow the Health Insurance Commission to offer private insurance for medical and hospital benefits.

Private health insurance organisations offer a range of *medical benefits* commencing with the same basic coverage as provided by Medibank Standard. A range of *hospital benefits* is also offered to cover the cost of shared or private accommodation in public hospitals, and of treatment in private hospitals. Coverage for the cost of various ancillary services is also available.

Persons covered by Medibank Standard may purchase supplementary "hospital-only" cover from a private health insurance organisation to provide for treatment by a doctor of their own choice in shared or private accommodation in public hospitals. These benefits may also be applied towards meeting charges for treatment in private hospitals. A Commonwealth subsidy is payable to the organisations in respect of the contribution rates for this type of cover.

### **HOSPITAL BENEFITS REINSURANCE ARRANGEMENTS**

Hospital insurance "Special Account" arrangements, under which the Commonwealth Government formerly reimbursed hospital benefits organisations for part of the amount of benefits paid to persons who would otherwise not have been entitled to benefits because of chronic or pre-existing illness, were replaced by reinsurance arrangements from 1 October 1976. Under the revised arrangements, the Commonwealth Government continues to subsidise benefits payments for such persons through a Trust Fund administered by trustees appointed by the Minister.

### **PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS SCHEME**

Under the pharmaceutical benefits scheme, assistance is provided towards the cost of a comprehensive range of drugs and medicines to persons receiving treatment from a medical practitioner. The drugs and medicines are supplied by an approved chemist upon presentation of a prescription from the patient's medical practitioner, or by an approved hospital to patients receiving treatment at the hospital. From 1 July 1978, the amount of patient contribution will be \$2.50 (previously \$2) for the general public; eligible pensioners and their dependants will continue to be supplied free of charge.

The cost of the scheme is borne by the Commonwealth Government, and, in 1976-77, expenditure by the Government on pharmaceutical benefits in New South Wales (excluding benefits for eligible pensioners) amounted to \$45,265,000; patient contributions amounted to \$43,763,000. The number of benefit prescriptions was approximately 21,993,000. Government expenditure on 14,313,000 pensioner benefit subscriptions in New South Wales totalled \$49,013,000.

### **HEALTH PROGRAM GRANTS**

Health Program Grants were introduced on 1 July 1975 under the authority of the Health Insurance Act, 1973-1978. These grants were primarily intended to finance, either wholly or partly, approved health services (including contract medical services) provided outside of hospitals by medical practitioners employed on a salaried or sessional basis. From 1 October 1976, the grants are made to the organisations (excluding industrial organisations) providing these services, only in respect of patients covered by Medibank Standard. The program was expanded in March 1977 to provide grants for health services development and evaluation projects. In 1976-77, the Health Insurance Commission paid \$2,224,000 under this Program in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory.

### **NURSING HOME BENEFITS**

The Commonwealth Government provides benefits towards the cost of accommodation of patients in approved nursing homes. The basic benefit of \$3.50 per day for "ordinary-care" patients, and the supplementary benefits of \$3 per day for patients receiving

intensive care, remained unchanged during 1976-77. However the third form of benefit, the additional benefit, changed in regard to both the rate payable and the basis for eligibility.

Under the revised Medibank arrangements introduced on 1 October 1976, the additional benefit became payable by the Commonwealth for patients covered by Medibank Standard (previously, this Commonwealth benefit was payable only in respect of eligible pensioner patients). Privately insured patients attracted an equivalent amount of additional benefit from their insurance funds. From 15 December 1976 to 30 September 1977, the rate of additional benefit was \$7.70 per day.

From 1 October 1977, the basic benefit for "ordinary-care" patients and the additional benefit were combined into a single basic benefit, which in New South Wales is \$13.65 per day. Also from 1 October 1977, the supplementary benefit (renamed the "extensive care" benefit) was increased to \$6 per day. The benefits are payable by the Commonwealth Government to patients covered by Medibank Standard and by private health insurance organisations to members insured for Standard hospital benefits (or above).

In 1976-77, expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on nursing home benefits in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory was \$68,584,000.

### **DOMICILIARY NURSING CARE BENEFIT**

Since March 1973, the Commonwealth Government has provided a Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit to help meet the cost of home nursing for aged people who are chronically ill, but are being cared for in their own homes. The benefit \$2 per day may be paid to a person who provides continuous care for a relative or, in certain circumstances, a patient other than a relative, in a private home, provided the home is the usual residence of both the person providing the care and the patient. The patient must be aged 65 years or more, and must be receiving care from a registered nurse on a regular basis involving at least two visits each week. In remote areas where professional nursing care is not readily available, some relaxation of this provision may be made. A person cannot receive benefits for more than two patients at any one time. During 1976-77, \$2,409,000 was paid to beneficiaries in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory, and, at 30 June 1977, the number of beneficiaries was 3,115.

### **AIDS AND APPLIANCES**

The Commonwealth Government meets the cost of supplying (free of charge) hearing aids and batteries to children and to eligible pensioners and their dependants, artificial limbs to civilians, and stoma appliances to members of the community who need them. The National Acoustic Laboratories conducts hearing tests, and services and supplies the hearing aids, and stoma associations supply the stoma appliances. The costs incurred in supplying home dialysis equipment to all persons requiring it are met jointly by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

## COMMONWEALTH HEALTH PROGRAMMES

### HOSPITALS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

In 1974-75, the Commonwealth Government initiated a five-year programme of capital assistance for the development of public hospitals. Grants were made to the States, subject to their meeting part of the cost from their own resources, for the construction and modernisation of public hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, public nursing homes, and health hostels. New South Wales received \$15,810,000 under this Program in 1977-78. Assistance under the Program ceased on 30 June 1978.

### NURSING HOMES ASSISTANCE

The Commonwealth Government meets the approved operating deficits of certain religious and charitable nursing homes which enter into an agreement with the Government for this purpose. Prior to October 1977, nursing home benefits (described in the section "Health Insurance and Health Benefits" earlier in this Chapter) were not payable in respect of patients accommodated in such homes. Since that date, privately insured patients are eligible for nursing home benefits through their health insurance funds. These deficit financing arrangements commenced from 1 January 1975, in terms of the Nursing Homes Assistance Act, 1974-1977, and Commonwealth Government expenditure in New South Wales during 1976-77 amounted to \$22,802,000.

### COMMUNITY HEALTH PROGRAM

The Community Health Program, which commenced in 1973, encourages an approach of prevention of health problems through education, etc. programmes and fosters the development of community based diagnostic, therapeutic, and rehabilitation services, particularly in high need areas.

Under the Program, the Commonwealth Government contributes up to 50 per cent of capital costs and 75 per cent of operating costs of approved projects (up to 75 per cent of capital costs and 90 per cent of operating costs prior to 1 July 1977). The balance of the required funds is met by the State, for its projects, and, usually, by the organisation itself in the case of projects sponsored by voluntary organisations. Financial allocations to the State take the form of annual block grants for the total Program. Under these arrangements, the State determines the allocations to individual projects.

In April 1978, there were 340 approved projects in New South Wales under the Community Health Program. These projects range from very large centres such as the Mount Druitt Polyclinic to relatively self-contained community nursing posts involving only one nurse. They include community health centres, day hospitals and day care centres, health hostels, rehabilitation facilities, referral and assessment centres, "shop-front" and "drop-in" facilities, mobile community health facilities, training courses, and community health co-ordination and administration teams. Financial assistance to New South Wales under the Program amounted to \$30,062,000 in 1976-77. In addition to funds provided to the States for local projects, the Commonwealth Government provides funds, generally on a total cost basis, direct to non-governmental organisations for national projects. In 1978, there are fourteen such projects, one of which is the Family Medicine Program.

### FAMILY MEDICINE PROGRAM

The Family Medicine Program, which is sponsored by the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners, commenced in 1973-74 as a national project under the Community Health Program. Its objectives are to improve the standard of family medicine, increase the recruitment of medical graduates to general practice, and to improve the availability of general practitioners to needy areas. The Program offers medical graduates, especially



women, training or re-orientation in general practice, aimed at assisting their entry or re-entry into family medicine. In 1977-78, \$4,750,000 was allocated in Australia to the Program.

### **SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE**

The Australian School Dental Scheme is a co-operative Federal-State venture introduced by the Commonwealth Government in March 1973 with the aim of providing free routine dental care through school dental clinics to all children under 15 years of age. In 1976-77, the Commonwealth Government contributed 90 per cent of the capital costs and 65 per cent of the recurrent costs of the clinics, and 90 per cent of the costs of training dental therapists; in 1977-78, the respective proportions were 75 per cent, 50 per cent, and 75 per cent. From 1 July 1978, the cost of the Scheme will be shared equally between the Commonwealth and State Governments. Expenditure by the Commonwealth Government in New South Wales amounted to \$5,780,000 in 1976-77 and \$3,981,000 in 1977-78.

The Health Commission of New South Wales is responsible for the development and administration of the Scheme within this State. Further details of the Scheme are shown in the section "Environmental and Special Health Services" later in this chapter.

### **DRUG EDUCATION PROGRAM**

The Commonwealth and State Governments are co-operating in the conduct of the National Drug Education Program which commenced in 1970-71 and is concerned with education and research into drug abuse. Grants made to New South Wales under this Program in 1976-77 amounted to \$212,000.

### **BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICES**

Operating costs of the Blood Transfusion Service, which is conducted by the Australian Red Cross Society, are financed jointly by the New South Wales Government (60 per cent), the Society itself (5 to 10 per cent), and the Commonwealth Government (balance). Approved capital expenditure is shared equally between the Commonwealth and State Governments. Blood collected by the Service is processed into blood fractions, plasma, and serum by the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission and the Commonwealth Government reimburses the Commission for the cost of processing the blood. The blood products are supplied, free of charge, to hospitals and approved pathologists. Grants to New South Wales in 1976-77 amounted to \$1,486,000.

## HOSPITAL AND COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

Primary health care services throughout the State are provided mainly by private general medical practitioners, community nurses, and other health professionals. General practitioners are registered physicians who elect to practise privately and who do not limit themselves to one branch of medicine. They often refer patients to specialist medical practitioners for more specialised treatment. Patients are also referred for treatment to persons in the para-medical professions such as speech therapy, orthoptics, or physiotherapy.

### COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

#### COMMUNITY NURSING

Community nurses undertake nursing duties of a preventive and rehabilitative nature within the community, in co-ordination with nurses employed in baby health centres, mental health shop-front centres, and district nursing services. These nurses are based at convenient locations such as local government or voluntary organisation premises, baby health centres, or hospitals, and supplement the medical services provided by general practitioners.

#### GENERALIST COMMUNITY NURSING

A new concept in community nursing has been introduced in recent years, that of the "generalist community nurse". These nurses are employed by the Health Commission in areas where there is a scarcity of health services, and are usually based at primary schools and work within geographically defined areas. The functions of generalist community nurses include providing an advisory service for mothers and children; providing a counselling service for individuals and families; participating in health screening programmes and undertaking specific screening tasks; providing ordinary domiciliary care; mobilising such supporting services (e.g. housekeeping, delivered meals, transport) as may be essential; keeping under surveillance those at special risk of breakdown such as the very old, the isolated, the recently bereaved, and those recently discharged from hospital with chronic disability. Nurses with specialised experience in baby health, geriatrics, mental retardation, and mental health are available as consultants to generalist nurses.

The first generalist community nurses were appointed in the Western Metropolitan Health Region in December 1973.

#### COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES

Back-up services required to give support to the primary health care services from a secondary level of health care services. These services are usually housed in community health centres which are administered by a community physician or other health professional, with appropriate administrative and clinical staff. Teams of health professionals provide a range of services which includes child health, mental health, geriatric, and rehabilitation services. Marriage guidance, family planning, and ante-natal clinics are also included in community health centre services.

The size of community health centres and the services available vary according to the needs of the community. Some centres (Area or District Health Centres) have smaller satellite centres (such as Neighbourhood Health Centres) with a basic staff and accommodation for visiting teams or other personnel from the local area health centre. The largest type of centre is known as a Polyclinic. The first of these has been operating since May 1975 at Mount Druitt in Sydney's outer western suburbs.

Apart from normal services offered by an area health centre, facilities are available for the

public hospitals system to conduct specialist outpatient clinics locally rather than have patients make long journeys to the metropolitan hospital concerned.

There are more than 250 community health centres in operation in New South Wales varying in size from the large area health centre to the single community nurse based in outback areas.

#### SPECIALISED HEALTH SERVICES

Baby, Child, School, Maternal, and Aboriginal Health Services, and Bush Nursing Services are available throughout New South Wales as part of the community health services. Most Baby Health Centres and Child Health Centres have diversified, and the range of services offered by these centres has been expanded to include facilities for the provision of general health care services for the community.

A hospital-based health interpreter service was introduced in October 1977 to provide migrant counselling and interpreter services. In addition, bilingual health education officers, ethnic counsellors, and educators are employed, under the Community Health Programme, to work with non-English speaking groups, particularly in respect of the health and well-being of mothers and babies.

The Rural Aerial Health Service flies community health teams to remote areas of the State to provide services similar to those available in the more accessible areas.

The Prison Medical Service, a division of the Health Commission, provides a comprehensive range of hospital, medical, psychiatric, and dental care for persons in prison establishments in New South Wales. In certain gaols, a medical service is provided by private practitioners who visit on a regular basis.

#### COMMUNITY HEALTH PROGRAMME

The philosophy and concepts of the Community Health Programme, as developed and tested in New South Wales, formed the basis of a nationwide programme which was launched in 1973-74 (see the section "Commonwealth Health Programmes" earlier in this chapter).

The State's programme is funded jointly by the State and Commonwealth Governments. The total allocation to the State's Community Health Programme in 1976-77 was \$33,955,000 of which the Commonwealth Government contributed \$30,062,000. Included in this allocation are grants totalling \$1,840,000 to voluntary organisations, which usually are required to contribute a proportion of the required funds from their own sources. In the case of Women's Health Centres and Refuges matching funds are provided by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

### HOSPITAL SERVICES

Institutions for the treatment of sickness and disease comprise private hospitals and nursing homes, public hospitals and nursing homes, State hospitals, psychiatric centres, and repatriation hospitals.

#### PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES

In New South Wales, a private hospital or nursing home may be conducted only under licence issued annually in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act, 1908-1972, which prescribes that every private hospital and nursing home must be under the direct control of a person approved by the Health Commission of New South Wales. Licensees are required to comply with regulations as to structure, management, and inspection of premises.

Private hospitals and nursing homes are usually run as business enterprises with a significant proportion operated on a non-profit basis by charitable or church-affiliated organisations.

Particulars of the private hospitals conducted in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the following table:—

#### PRIVATE HOSPITALS IN N.S.W.

At 31 December	General medical and post- operative	Medical, surgical, and post- operative	Medical, surgical, and lying-in	Other	Total		
					Metropol- itan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total N.S.W.
HOSPITALS							
1975	35	53	13	3	80	24	104
1976	32	53	13	2	78	22	100
1977	29	53	13	2	76	21	97
NUMBER OF BEDS (a)							
1975	1,089	2,479	845	100	3,713	800	4,513
1976	996	2,817	854	87	3,931	823	4,754
1977	943	2,817	854	87	3,898	803	4,701

(a) Excludes cots (482 in 1977).

At 31 December 1977, there were 26 private hospitals with more than 60 beds each, 19 with 40 to 59 beds, 39 with 20 to 39 beds, 10 with 10 to 19 beds, and 3 with less than 10 beds. Of those in the Sydney metropolitan area, the numbers were 23, 14, 29, 8, and 2, respectively.

Nursing homes provide nursing care for convalescents, the aged, and those chronically ill but needing little medical care. The next table shows the number of licensed nursing homes in New South Wales and their accommodation in recent years:—

#### PRIVATE NURSING HOMES IN N.S.W.

At 31 December	Nursing homes			Number of beds (a)		
	Metropolitan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.	Metropolitan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
1972	374	99	473	17,228	3,810	21,038
1973	367	100	467	17,268	3,863	21,131
1974	338	96	434	16,044	3,501	19,545
1975	355	80	435	17,606	2,973	20,579
1976	346	79	425	17,790	2,999	20,789
1977	351	81	432	17,918	3,072	20,990

(a) Excludes cots (260 in 1977).

At 31 December 1977, there were 119 licensed nursing homes with more than 60 beds each, 126 with 40 to 59 beds, 144 with 20 to 39 beds, 34 with 10 to 19 beds, and 9 with less than 10 beds. Of those in the metropolitan area, the numbers were 110, 96, 113, 25, and 7, respectively.

#### PUBLIC HOSPITAL SERVICES

The Public Hospitals Act, 1929–1978, provides for the systematic organisation of the public hospital services—hospitals, convalescent, nursing, foundling, etc. homes, and organisations which provide district nursing services, aerial medical services, blood

transfusion services, etc., or services to hospitals. The Act is administered by the Health Commission.

Public hospitals and related bodies are classified under the Public Hospitals Act according to the schedule to the Act in which they are listed, as follows:—

*Second Schedule Hospitals* are those constituted as corporate bodies under the Act and generally, under present circumstances, have Government appointees as the members of their Boards. Each hospital is managed by a board of between nine and twelve directors; generally all directors are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Health Commission, but there is provision in the Act for between five and seven of the directors to be elected triennially by "subscribers".

*Third Schedule Hospitals* are those incorporated or established other than by the operation of the Act, and include hospitals incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1961–1976, established by special Acts of Parliament, or established within the organisation of a religious or charitable body.

*Fifth Schedule Hospitals* are those operated by the Health Commission of New South Wales, including State hospitals and psychiatric centres.

*The Fourth Schedule* includes miscellaneous related bodies such as the Australian Red Cross Society (in respect of the Blood Transfusion Service), the Newcastle Regional Nurse Training Council, the New South Wales College of Nursing, and the New South Wales Hospitals Planning Advisory Centre.

The Health Commission determines which hospitals, etc. are to be subsidised, and the amount of subsidy to be paid to each institution. It also has power to establish new hospitals and to close down or amalgamate existing hospitals, which are incorporated under the Public Hospitals Act.

Outpatient treatment since 1 October 1975 is provided at public hospitals free of charge. Outpatient services consist of X-ray, physiotherapy, pharmaceuticals, pathology, etc.

Special facilities for dental treatment are provided at the United Dental Hospital, Sydney, at other public hospitals in Sydney and Newcastle, and by dental clinics which are transported by road or train through country districts.

The statistics of "public hospitals" shown in the next two tables relate only to hospitals and homes which are mentioned in the Second and Third Schedules of the Public Hospitals Act (see above) and which received a maintenance subsidy from the State during the year; also included is the Sydney Dialysis Centre controlled by Sydney Hospital.

#### PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND HOMES: NUMBER AND ACCOMMODATION, N.S.W.

At 30 June	Hospitals			Beds					
	Metro- politan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total	Private	Inter- mediate	Public	Total		
							Metro- politan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total
1972	81	187	268	1,219	8,338	17,414	13,860	13,111	26,971
1973	81	187	268	1,198	9,022	17,033	14,056	13,197	27,253
1974	84	188	272	1,223	9,512	16,986	14,226	13,495	27,721
1975	84	188	272	1,232	9,947	16,895	14,453	13,621	28,074
1976	85	188	273	(a)	(a)	(a)	14,860	13,717	28,577
1977	86	189	275	(a)	(a)	(a)	15,251	13,736	28,987

(a) Classification of beds as private, intermediate, and public was discontinued from 1 October 1975.

The number of beds available in public hospitals and homes increased by 7 per cent between 1972 and 1977. In 1977, the average accommodation in public hospitals and homes was 105 beds (177 in Sydney, and 73 in other districts).

The following table shows particulars of patients and bed-days in public hospitals and homes:—

**PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND HOMES: PATIENTS AND BED-DAYS, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30 June	In-patients (a)			Out-patients		Average maintenance cost per occupied bed per day (b) (A.D.A. basis) (\$)	Babies born in hospital	
	Treated	No. of bed-days	Average daily no. of occupied beds	Treated	Attendances		No.	Bed-days
1972	727,277	7,319,180	20,015	2,237,879	5,349,944	29.96	93,244	650,387
1973	763,534	7,390,092	20,271	2,363,347	5,665,341	32.79	87,385	605,587
1974	775,534	7,429,031	20,437	2,492,393	6,122,257	40.53	83,459	576,954
1975	786,568	7,500,553	20,630	2,618,700	6,543,134	59.35	80,077	549,674
1976	797,734	7,521,447	20,893	2,660,962	6,786,212	71.60	75,056	528,447
1977	854,828	7,907,819	21,318	2,882,220	8,032,937	85.75	75,765	525,355

(a) Excluding newly-born babies.

(b) See text following table.

In calculating the average maintenance cost per occupied bed per day (on an adjusted daily average (A.D.A.) basis), the adjusted daily average is calculated by summing:

- the daily average number of beds occupied by in-patients (excluding new-born babies); and
- the notional result obtained by dividing the number of out-patients treated by 700, where 700 out-patient registrations are deemed to be equivalent to 365 bed-days in 1974-75 and earlier years, 360 in 1975-76, and 371 in 1976-77.

During 1976-77, the adjusted daily average number of all persons (excluding new-born babies) occupying beds was 25,207.

The principal source of the income of public hospitals and homes and public hospital services is government aid, which accounted for 80 per cent of total income for maintenance in 1976-77. Patients' fees accounted for 17 per cent of the total. Of the total expenditure for maintenance in 1976-77, gross salaries and wages accounted for \$599,763,000 (or 74 per cent). The next table shows the income and expenditure for maintenance of the public hospitals and homes and public hospital services in New South Wales in each of the last six years. In addition to the hospitals included in the previous two tables, this table includes particulars of those organisations (including the Australian Red Cross Society's Blood Transfusion Service and the Sydney Home Nursing Service) listed in the Fourth Schedule of the Public Hospitals Act, which received a maintenance subsidy. The amounts shown in the table are exclusive of loan receipts and loan expenditure. State loan expenditure on public hospitals, State hospitals and homes, and psychiatric hospitals amounted to \$85,731,000 in 1976-77.

## PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND HOMES AND PUBLIC HOSPITAL SERVICES: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, N.S.W.

(\$ thousand)

Item	Year ended 30 June					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 (a)	1977
Income for maintenance—						
Government aid—						
State Government subsidies—						
Poker machine tax proceeds (b) .. . . .	37,324	41,585	49,829	70,900	82,416	90,992
Other .. . . .	104,802	111,065	173,444	297,362	225,070	243,795
Commonwealth Government hospital assistance (c) .. . . .	11,446	12,143	12,841	15,380	217,199	317,601
Total .. . . .	153,572	164,793	236,114	383,642	524,685	652,388
Patients' fees .. . . .	102,961	115,261	119,050	177,671	107,500	140,409
Other .. . . .	5,592	6,170	6,192	6,824	13,055	18,790
Total income for maintenance .. . . .	262,125	286,224	361,356	568,136	645,240	811,587
Expenditure for maintenance .. . . .	254,537	283,089	355,016	528,239	638,146	809,109

(a) Due to the introduction of Medibank and the Hospital Cost-Sharing Agreements between the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments on 1 October 1975, figures for 1975-76 and 1976-77 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

(b) Excludes that portion of poker machine tax proceeds allocated to the Housing account (\$1,000,000 in each year).

(c) Excludes Government hospital benefits paid (to insured contributors) through benefit organisations.

The paid staff of the public hospital services at 30 June 1977 totalled 58,063 and included 2,491 medical officers and 27,733 nurses. Of this staff, 36,884 were attached to metropolitan hospitals and 21,179 to hospitals in other districts.

## STATE HOSPITALS

There are six State hospitals which are managed by the Health Commission. These hospitals, primarily for the treatment of geriatric patients, are maintained wholly by the State and are not included in the foregoing statistics relating to public hospitals. At 30 June 1977, the number of beds in the State hospitals was 2,024.

## REPATRIATION HOSPITALS

In accordance with provisions of the Repatriation Act, 1920-1977, free medical treatment and drugs are provided by the Department of Veterans' Affairs for all disabilities accepted as related to eligible service in the Australian armed forces. Free medical treatment is also provided for all disabilities, whether service-related or not, for—a veteran receiving a disability pension at or above 100 per cent of the general rate (see Chapter 6 "Welfare Services"); certain veterans receiving a service pension (subject to means test); any veteran, including a nurse, who served in the 1914-18 War, or the South African War; a veteran who was a prisoner-of-war. Special provisions exist for the treatment of cancer and pulmonary tuberculosis, whether service-related or not. Free medical treatment is also provided for certain dependants of deceased veterans.

The average daily bed occupancy for the repatriation component (non-repatriation patients are now treated in repatriation hospitals) in the repatriation hospitals in New South Wales (the Repatriation General Hospital and the Lady Davidson Hospital) was 781 in 1976-77. There is also a repatriation block at Rozelle Psychiatric Hospital and a ward set aside for repatriation patients at the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, Picton, as well as an out-patients' clinic and an Artificial Limb Appliance Centre in Sydney (which also supplies artificial limbs free of charge to civilian amputees).

The Veterans' Affairs Department's Local Medical Officer Scheme, operated with the co-operation of the Australian Medical Association, enables eligible patients to be treated by the private medical practitioner chosen by them from an area panel.

### PSYCHIATRIC CENTRES

In New South Wales, the care, treatment, and control of persons suffering from mental disorders is undertaken in terms of the Mental Health Act, 1958-1977.

Patients may also be admitted to psychiatric centres under the provisions in the Inebriates Act, 1912-1977, and on an "informal" basis.

Patients are classified into three broad groups according to the status under which they are admitted to the care (or remain under the care) of a psychiatric centre. The largest group is comprised of "voluntary" patients, i.e., patients who may discharge themselves (or, if under 18 years of age, may be discharged on application by a parent or guardian); these are patients admitted upon their own application (or, if under 18 years of age, upon application by a parent or guardian) under the provisions of the Mental Health Act, or are patients (referred to as "informal patients") who are admitted for psychiatric treatment but do not come under the provisions of the Mental Health Act. The second group (referred to as "formally recommended") consists of patients who have been admitted under the Mental Health Act and who may be discharged only on the decision of the hospital or, in certain circumstances, of some other mental health authority, and patients who have been admitted under the provisions of the Inebriates Act. The third group (referred to as "forensic") consists of patients who are held in custody in respect of a criminal offence, and whose detention cannot be terminated solely by the hospital or other mental health authority.

The role of the Protective Commissioner of the Supreme Court in the control and administration of the affairs of persons who are mentally ill and incapable of managing their own affairs, is described in Chapter 9 "Law, Order, and Public Safety".

At 30 June 1978, psychiatric centres comprised nine psychiatric hospitals and five mental retardation hospitals controlled by the Health Commission, six private psychiatric hospitals authorised under the Mental Health Act, and nineteen psychiatric units of general hospitals.

By arrangement with the Government of South Australia, patients from Broken Hill are accommodated in hospitals in that State, the cost of their maintenance being paid by the New South Wales Government. Patients from the Australian Capital Territory are accommodated in New South Wales, the cost being borne by the Commonwealth Government.

Particulars of the in-patients receiving treatment at the psychiatric centres in New South Wales in recent years are given in the next table:—

**PSYCHIATRIC CENTRES (a): NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30 June	First admissions and re-admissions	Discharges (including deaths)	Distinct persons under care during year	Resident at 30 June					
				Persons					Total
				Males	Females	Voluntary patients	Formally recommended patients	Forensic patients	
1970	21,397	22,165	26,182	5,312	4,118	4,242	5,093	95	9,430
1971	20,522	21,130	25,247	5,202	3,680	4,567	4,233	82	8,882
1972	20,987	21,631	24,778	4,947	3,303	4,333	3,843	74	8,250
1973	23,393	23,918	25,369	4,738	3,205	4,307	3,571	65	7,943
1974	23,537	23,906	25,238	4,548	3,086	3,807	3,749	78	7,634
1975	(b)23,628	23,695	24,759	4,497	2,929	3,709	3,628	89	7,426

(a) See text preceding table.

(b) Comprises 18,267 voluntary, 5,319 formally recommended, and 42 forensic admissions and re-admissions.



In recent years, the tendency has been to treat patients as day or out-patients. This tendency is reflected in the figures in the previous table which shows 7,426 patients resident in psychiatric centres at 30 June 1975 compared with 9,430 at 30 June 1970.

The age distribution of patients who were admitted to or discharged from psychiatric centres in 1974-75, and of patients resident in the centres at 30 June 1975, is given in the next table:—

#### ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES AT PSYCHIATRIC CENTRES, N.S.W. 1974-75: AGES OF PATIENTS

Age (years)	First admissions and re-admissions		Discharges (excl. deaths)		Deaths		Resident patients at 30 June 1975		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
0-9	327	256	311	245	4	4	160	107	267
10-19	923	897	835	859	7	8	585	483	1,068
20-29	2,580	2,307	2,586	2,300	12	8	695	467	1,162
30-39	2,134	2,053	2,097	2,081	11	13	555	330	885
40-49	2,764	1,912	2,671	1,941	26	16	708	370	1,078
50-59	2,048	1,720	1,960	1,721	49	25	768	395	1,163
60-69	1,073	1,145	1,040	1,148	66	40	638	368	1,006
70 or more	649	840	551	822	142	96	388	409	797
Total	12,498	11,130	12,051	11,117	317	210	4,497	2,929	7,426

The following table shows particulars of the psychiatric diagnoses of patients admitted to psychiatric centres during 1974-75:—

#### ADMISSIONS TO PSYCHIATRIC CENTRES, N.S.W., 1974-75: DIAGNOSIS OF PATIENT

Psychiatric diagnosis	First admis- sions	Re-admis- sions	Total admissions		
			Males	Females	Persons
Senile and pre-senile dementia .. .. .	340	199	226	313	539
Alcoholic psychosis .. .. .	283	471	576	178	754
Other organic psychoses .. .. .	453	407	419	441	860
Schizophrenia and paranoid states .. .. .	1,168	3,684	2,383	2,469	4,852
Depressive psychosis .. .. .	551	1,083	510	1,124	1,634
Other functional psychoses .. .. .	193	609	295	507	802
Depressive neurosis .. .. .	1,221	1,427	791	1,857	2,648
Other neuroses and psychosomatic disorders .. .. .	484	463	349	598	947
Alcoholism .. .. .	1,249	3,608	4,047	810	4,857
Drug dependence .. .. .	284	427	369	342	711
Other personality disorders .. .. .	587	1,035	811	811	1,622
Transient situational disturbances and behaviour disorders of children .. .. .	834	486	545	775	1,320
Non-psychotic mental disorder associated with physical condition .. .. .	164	214	201	177	378
Mental retardation .. .. .	252	750	594	408	1,002
No psychiatric diagnosis (includes observation, etc) .. .. .	312	390	382	320	702
Total, all diagnoses .. .. .	8,375	15,253	12,498	11,130	23,628

At 30 June 1975 there were 6,899 patients in the psychiatric centres in New South Wales. The resident medical staff of these centres totalled 214, and the nursing staff 3,752 (1,770 males and 1,982 females).

## ENVIRONMENTAL AND SPECIAL HEALTH SERVICES

### TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Within the State, the Health Commission is vested with authority to make provision for the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases. (The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the administration of the quarantine laws in respect of vessels, aircraft, persons, and goods arriving from overseas ports.)

The following infectious diseases are notifiable under the Public Health Act, 1902-1944,—anthrax, arbovirus diseases (including dengue fever), brucellosis, cholera, an outbreak of food poisoning consisting of two or more cases, diphtheria, encephalitis, hydatid disease, infantile diarrhoea (of more than 48 hours duration in an infant under two years of age), viral hepatitis A, viral hepatitis B, leprosy, leptospirosis, malaria, ornithosis, plague, poliomyelitis (acute anterior), Q-fever, smallpox, tetanus, tuberculosis, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, typhus fever, and yellow fever. Particulars of deaths and death rates for certain of these diseases are given in the section "Vital Statistics" in Chapter 4 "Demography".

Hospital isolation of persons suffering from infectious diseases is effected principally at Prince Henry Hospital in Sydney, but there are also isolation facilities at other hospitals throughout the State.

### TUBERCULOSIS

The Tuberculosis Division of the Health Commission co-ordinates measures for the detection, cure, and prevention of this disease; regulates admission of patients to approved hospitals; investigates conditions of homes and places of employment of tubercular persons; arranges for the treatment of patients not in approved hospitals and for the examination of contacts; and also undertakes publicity in tuberculosis.

Compulsory mass X-ray surveys are planned by the Tuberculosis Division and carried out by the Community Health and Anti-Tuberculosis Association, a private organisation which is funded by the State for this purpose. It is compulsory for all persons aged 35 years or more, in proclaimed districts, to submit themselves for X-ray examination of the lungs. The Public Health Act empowers, in certain circumstances, investigation of suspected tubercular persons and the compulsory hospitalisation of persons suffering from active tuberculosis.

Under the Tuberculosis Act, 1948-1973, the Commonwealth Government pays a single comprehensive allowance to permanent residents of Australia aged not less than 16 years who are suffering from tuberculosis, provided that they refrain from working and undergo treatment. Since May 1978, the maximum weekly rates of allowance are \$44.65 each for a sufferer and dependent spouse, \$55.45 for a person whose only dependants are children, \$7.50 (in addition to the family allowance) for each dependent child, and \$54.70 for a person without dependants if living at home and \$51.45 if maintained in an institution. For tuberculosis sufferers under 70 years of age, the allowance is subject to a means test on income, but not on property. The number of persons receiving the allowance in New South Wales was 90 at 31 December 1977, and the amount of allowances paid in 1976-77 was \$317,000.

The general administration of the tuberculosis allowance scheme is the responsibility of the Commonwealth Department of Health. The medical eligibility of applicants is assessed by the Tuberculosis Division of the Health Commission of New South Wales, and benefit is assessed and paid by the Commonwealth Department of Social Security.

### VENEREAL DISEASES

The Venereal Diseases Act, 1918-1977, prescribes that all persons suffering from such diseases must place themselves under the treatment of a medical practitioner and must

remain under treatment until cured. Treatment by unqualified persons is prohibited. The Health Commission conducts a free venereal disease clinic in Sydney, and all large hospitals provide free diagnosis and treatment. Medical practitioners are required to notify the Commission of all cases of the disease, and all possibly infected contacts. Persons suspected of suffering from the disease may be required to be examined by a medical practitioner.

#### LEPROSY

Persons suffering from infectious forms of leprosy are segregated in the Institute of Tropical Medicine at Little Bay, Sydney. Cases considered to be non-infectious are kept under domiciliary treatment and surveillance. At 31 December 1977, there was one patient suffering from leprosy at the Institute of Tropical Medicine while 33 were under domiciliary treatment and surveillance.

### IMMUNISATION CAMPAIGNS

#### POLIOMYELITIS

An anti-poliomyelitis campaign is conducted in Australia by the Commonwealth and State Governments. Poliovirus vaccine for use in the campaign is supplied free by the Commonwealth Government, the States accepting responsibility for the distribution of the vaccine.

The Health Commission of New South Wales directs the campaign in New South Wales, and the State undertakes to meet the net costs incurred in vaccinating children under 15 years of age. Vaccine is made available free to medical practitioners for use in their private practice.

#### DIPHTHERIA, TETANUS, AND WHOOPING COUGH

Triple antigen vaccine is issued free by the Commonwealth Government to local government authorities which run regular clinics for the immunisation of children against these diseases.

#### RUBELLA

Since 1971, the Health Commission has conducted a rubella (German measles) immunisation campaign for girls aged twelve to fourteen years. The vaccine is provided free by the Commonwealth Government and is administered, with parental consent, in schools by medical staff from the Health Commission. The vaccine is also available to women of child-bearing age.

#### MEASLES

The Commonwealth Government supplies, free of charge, a live measles vaccine and the Health Commission directs a campaign of mass immunisation. Vaccine is available free to private medical practitioners. Immunisation is usually carried out at the age of 15 months, but may be given to children over the age of one year and under the age of nine who have not previously been immunised or had an attack of measles.

### SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICES

The School Dental Scheme is a co-operative Commonwealth-State scheme which operates from school dental clinics, both fixed and mobile, and is staffed basically by dental therapists who work under the general direction of dentists. The scheme is administered in New South Wales by the Health Commission and aims to offer free dental treatment to all infant and primary school children throughout the State by 1982 and to extend this to include all pre-school children and children up to the age of 15 by 1986.

During 1977, 59,100 children in New South Wales received routine dental examinations.

By June 1977, there was a staff of 53 school dental officers, 134 school dental therapists, 81 dental assistants, 5 technical officers, and 18 clerical personnel, and the service was being provided by dental clinics established in the grounds of 16 Sydney and 27 country schools; there were 24 mobile clinics in country areas and a dental team with the Royal Flying Doctor Service (with headquarters at Broken Hill). Three dental therapist training schools have been established at Westmead, Sylvania, and Shellharbour.

### **PERINATAL MEDICINE**

The Division of Perinatal Medicine of the Health Commission investigates maternal deaths and deaths of babies who are stillborn or die within 28 days of birth. Investigation is directed towards the prevention of such deaths and the reduction of the incidence of physical and mental damage to mothers and babies during pregnancy and childbirth.

### **HEALTH, FOOD, DRUGS, AND POISON INSPECTION**

Health Commission inspectors investigate and implement action with regard to breaches of Acts of Parliament under Health Commission administration. This work is undertaken in close liaison with other concerned public authorities at Commonwealth, State, and local government levels, particularly in food and environmental sanitation matters which involve shared responsibilities under the legislation.

### **SCIENTIFIC HEALTH SERVICES**

The Health Commission provides a number of scientific health services. The Division of Occupational Health and Radiation Control is mainly concerned with investigation of occupational health hazards, provision of advice to minimise those hazards, and control over the use of radioactive substances and irradiating devices such as x-ray machines. The main function of the Division of Analytical Laboratories, headed by the Government Analyst, is the analysis of samples submitted by health and food inspectors and police officers. The Institute of Clinical Pathology and Medical Research provides a comprehensive pathology service free of charge, particularly for public and State hospitals throughout New South Wales; it also provides a statewide service for monitoring infectious diseases and screening for uterine cancer. The Oliver Latham Laboratory provides a specialised clinical pathology service concerned with neuropsychiatric illness, mental retardation, and screening programmes to detect metabolic disorders in all young children and many adults throughout New South Wales. A forensic pathology and forensic biology service is provided by the Division of Forensic Medicine. Division officers perform all post-mortem examinations requested by the City Coroner.

### **HEALTH EDUCATION**

The Division of Health Education promotes public awareness of health improvement, mainly through health education programmes aimed at target populations who are regarded as at risk and who would benefit from a preventive health programme. The education programmes involve the use of audio-visual media and the provision of advisory services to teachers, students, and numerous community bodies. Some programmes are on nutrition, immunisation, child safety, and venereal disease. A wide range of free pamphlets and posters is distributed throughout the State.

### **HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH AND PLANNING**

The Division of Health Services Research undertakes research projects to evaluate existing health services and to provide information as a base for planning future health services. The Division is directly responsible to the Chairman of the Health Commission and provides a service to all parts of the Commission both centrally and regionally.

A wide range of studies is undertaken by the Division, including evaluation of community health services, the conduct of household health interview surveys, utilisation studies of

health services, research into the effects of excessive use of alcohol and drugs, childhood accident studies, and the collection and analysis of a range of data on the activities of hospitals and other health services.

### **CENTRAL CANCER REGISTRY**

The objective of this registry is to define the public health problem of cancer in the State by preparing data collected from hospitals and radiotherapy departments. It is the central source of information for follow-up of cancer patients and a central repository of data from which specific studies may be mounted.

### **AMBULANCE SERVICES**

The New South Wales Ambulance Service, whose activities, since 1 January 1977, are the responsibility of the Health Commission, provides ambulance services for sick and injured persons throughout New South Wales. The number of cases transported in 1976-77 was 774, 151, and the distance travelled was 16,942,013 kilometres. In addition, 5,292 cases were transported by Air Ambulance, involving 1,109 flights and 4,300 flying hours over a distance of 645,000 nautical miles.

### **DISASTER PLANNING**

A Sydney Metropolitan Disaster Medical Programme has been introduced and additional plans are being implemented on a Regional basis. Disaster planning involves close relationships between the Health Commission (including the ambulance services), Police, State Emergency Services, Fire Brigades, hospitals, medical practitioners, the Blood Transfusion Service, and others.

## MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH SERVICES

### CARE OF THE DEAF AND BLIND

The care of deaf, blind, and deaf-blind school-age children is undertaken at the *Royal New South Wales Institution for Deaf and Blind Children* (maintained partly by a State Government subsidy and partly by public subscription). The *Royal Blind Society* provides home-based and training centre rehabilitation and support services for visually impaired and blind people of all ages, and a home guidance programme for parents of blind infants; other services include Braille and talking-book library services, a sheltered workshop, and accommodation for the elderly blind. Institutions for the deaf are conducted by Roman Catholic religious societies, at Waratah for girls and at Castle Hill for boys; there are also Roman Catholic schools for blind boys and girls at Wahroonga.

Pensions and allowances for permanently blind persons and parents of visually handicapped children are described in Chapter 6 "Welfare Services". Descriptions of provision made for the education of deaf and blind children in schools are given in Chapter 7 "Education", while details of library facilities for the blind are contained in Chapter 8 "Culture, Recreation, and Gambling".

### SERVICES FOR OTHER PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

The *New South Wales Society for Crippled Children* cares mainly for physically handicapped children; in certain instances, the Society will also care for physically handicapped people up to the age of 60 years. The Society maintains two hospitals for crippled children, and six special schools for physically handicapped children in Sydney; it has several regional country offices, and also maintains two sheltered workshops in Sydney and one in Nowra. It is supported principally by public donations, by payments under the Commonwealth Government's hospital benefits scheme, and by assistance from the Health Commission towards the cost of maintaining its hospitals. The Department of Education provides the teachers in the schools and subsidises the transport costs of children attending the schools.

The care of crippled children in the Newcastle and north coast districts is undertaken by the *Newcastle Association for Crippled Children*, and there are similar societies in Lithgow and Wollongong. In the western districts of the State, crippled children are cared for under the *Royal Far West Children's Health Scheme*.

The *Spastic Centre of New South Wales* cares for babies, other children, and adults suffering from cerebral palsy at its treatment and training units at Mosman, Allambie Heights, and Newcastle. Outpatient and nursing home care is also provided.

Details of government assistance for handicapped persons are outlined in Chapter 6 "Welfare Services".

### NATIONAL FITNESS

Following the repeal of the National Fitness Act in September 1976, the responsibilities of the New South Wales National Fitness Council (described in Year Book No. 64) were transferred to the State Department of Sport and Recreation whose activities are outlined in Chapter 8 "Culture, Recreation, and Gambling".

### HEALTH SERVICES IN REMOTE AREAS

Medical practitioners practising in outlying bush settlements are subsidised by the State Government. In rural areas with a small hospital, the subsidised doctor is also the honorary medical officer of the hospital. The maximum subsidy payable is \$6,000 per annum, and total subsidies paid in 1976-77 amounted to \$43,000. Subsidies, based on the number of miles travelled, are also payable to a medical practitioner who provides a visiting medical service to districts located at some distance from towns where there is a hospital or medical practitioner.

Under a new allowance scheme introduced by the Commonwealth Government in August 1977, pharmacies providing a dispensing service in isolated locations may be eligible for an allowance of up to \$2,520 per year. Previous zone allowance arrangements ceased upon the introduction of this Isolated Pharmacy Allowance.

### HOME NURSING SERVICES

The Sydney Home Nursing Service is a voluntary organisation which engages nurses to visit the sick, gratuitously if necessary, in the Sydney Metropolitan area. Of the 169 nurses involved, most work in the role of district nurse. However in some regions their work is integrated with that of Community Nurses, and in eleven regions the Service has integrated with Community Health Centres, with the Service nurses working in the Centres.

The Service operates from 10 centres throughout Sydney with headquarters at Glebe. In the year ended 30 June 1977, 15,970 patients were attended to in 328,656 visits over 1,803,000 kilometres. The Service receives subsidies and grants from the State and Commonwealth Governments, and works in close association with the Health Commission of N.S.W. Public donors provide some financial assistance as well as items such as blankets, linen, clothing, and groceries which the Service distributes to patients.

Several other similar voluntary organisations are based in particular local government areas.

### THE AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

The Australian Red Cross Society conducts the Blood Transfusion Service in New South Wales. The Society also provides a wide variety of voluntary community services and has over 500 branches throughout the State. The Red Cross conducts a home for ex-service personnel, two homes for children of disadvantaged families, a geriatric hospital at Wentworth Falls, an international tracing bureau for separated families, a youth organisation of voluntary service within the school structure, a Voluntary Aid Service Corps with emphasis on first aid and community health, a welfare service specialising in family casework, and a handcraft training service for disabled persons.

### FIRST AID SERVICES

*The St. John Ambulance Brigade* (New South Wales District), established in 1902, is a voluntary organisation which provides first aid services at sports grounds, places of entertainment, and public gatherings. The Brigade treated about 36,000 persons for accidents, etc., in 1977, and had approximately 1,700 members at the end of the year.

### REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, NURSES, ETC.

The State exercises a measure of supervision over the practice of professional persons engaged in the treatment of sickness and disease. Chiropodists, dental technicians, dentists, medical practitioners, optical dispensers, optometrists, pharmacists, and physiotherapists are required to register with a board established for each profession under statutory authority, and are required to renew their registration annually.

The number of medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, etc. on the register in recent years is shown below:—

**MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS, ETC., ON REGISTER, N.S.W.**

Particulars	At 31 December					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Chiropodists.....	465	460	440	422	415	393
Dental technicians.....	—	—	—	—	517	750
Dentists.....	2,098	2,103	2,114	2,203	2,305	2,532
Medical practitioners.....	9,878	10,313	10,764	11,041	12,017	13,863
Optical dispensers.....	463	476	499	510	533	550
Optometrists.....	395	405	416	415	423	414
Pharmacists.....	5,160	5,417	5,505	5,621	5,680	5,670
Physiotherapists.....	1,683	1,750	1,822	1,819	1,896	2,026
Dealers in poison (not Pharmacists) .....	176	180	161	165	180	178
Drug dealers —						
Manufacturers.....	38	32	31	34	34	33
Distributors.....	132	141	151	149	147	150

In localities in which there is no pharmacist, persons may be licensed by the Health Commission to sell poisons. Persons engaged in the manufacture or wholesale distribution of drugs of addiction are licensed by the Health Commission.

Nurses are required to register in terms of the Nurses Registration Act, 1953–1973. Seven classes of nurses are registered (general, geriatric, mid-wifery, psychiatric, infants', mothercraft, and mental retardation), but nurses may register under more than one classification. All nurses are required to renew their registration annually.

The number of new registrations of the various classes of nurses in recent years is shown in the next table. New registrations in any year include some nurses who were already registered under another classification; 5,691 new registrations were recorded by 4,129 persons during 1977. The total number of registrations for all classes of nurses at 31 December 1977 was 61,853.

**NURSES: NEW REGISTRATIONS DURING YEAR IN N.S.W.**

Year	General	Geriatric	Midwifery	Psychiatric	Infants'	Mothercraft	Mental retardation
1972	3,398	251	1,199	393	16	354	103
1973	3,137	122	1,315	379	17	324	118
1974	3,297	76	1,243	417	13	274	120
1975	3,470	88	1,145	419	27	245	139
1976	3,789	65	1,222	344	24	209	130
1977	3,630	55	1,221	379	16	210	180

In addition to nurses, nursing aides who practise in New South Wales are required to register annually in terms of the Nurses Registration Act. There were 1,621 nursing aides newly registered during 1977.

**CREMATION**

The provisions of the law dealing with cremation are contained in the Public Health Act. There are sixteen crematoria in New South Wales—seven in the Sydney area, and one in Albury, Lismore, Newcastle, Orange, Ourimbah, Wagga Wagga, Wollongong, Tamworth, and Tweed Heads. The proportion of cremations to deaths has increased steadily since the first crematorium (at Rookwood, in Sydney) was opened in 1925.



## CREMATIONS AND DEATHS, N.S.W.

Year ended 31 December	Deaths			Cremations			Proportion (per cent) of cremations to death		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1972	23,044	18,608	41,652	10,975	9,142	20,117	47.6	49.1	48.3
1973	22,663	18,459	41,122	10,758	9,233	19,991	47.5	50.0	48.6
1974	24,168	19,831	43,999	11,896	9,618	21,514	49.2	48.5	48.9
1975	22,319	18,178	40,497	11,188	9,342	20,530	50.1	51.4	50.7
1976	23,211	18,911	42,122	11,808	9,814	21,622	50.9	51.9	51.3
1977	21,999	18,381	40,380	11,298	9,508	20,806	51.4	51.7	51.5

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The affairs of friendly societies in New South Wales are conducted in accordance with the Friendly Societies Act, 1912-1976. The societies are required to register with the Registrar of Friendly Societies and are subject to State supervision.

Friendly societies may be divided into two classes—those which provide some or all of the traditional benefits (e.g. medical, hospital, dental, optical, and pharmaceutical benefits, sick pay, funeral expenses, and life assurance) and “miscellaneous societies” which are concerned only with the dispensing of, or reimbursement for, medicine for members of other societies. At 30 June 1978, there were 9 affiliated societies (i.e. societies with branches), 23 single societies, and 16 miscellaneous societies. In June 1977, membership of affiliated and single societies was 138,202 (adults excluding widows) in sickness and funeral funds, 169,359 in medical funds, and 194,688 in hospital funds; membership of dispensaries was 15,788.

Details of the income and expenditure of affiliated and single societies are given in the following table:—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (a), N.S.W.: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1976-77  
(\$ thousand)

Fund	Income			Expenditure			
	Contributions	Other	Total	Benefits	Management expenses	Other	Total
Assurance, sickness, and funeral .....	2,702.1	1,537.6	4,239.7	1,707.0	—	358.2	2,065.2
Medical (b) .....	28,870.8	383.3	29,254.1	29,699.7	—	—	29,699.7
Hospital (b) .....	23,003.5	437.9	23,441.4	21,972.3	—	—	21,972.3
Management .....	7,360.7	644.7	8,005.3	—	7,966.2	—	7,966.2
Other .....	1,764.8	443.6	2,208.4	1,999.7	—	4.0	2,003.8
Total, all funds .....	63,701.9	3,447.0	67,148.9	55,378.6	7,966.2	362.2	63,707.0

(a) Excluding miscellaneous societies.

(b) Excludes Commonwealth Government medical and hospital benefits paid, through friendly societies, to contributors to their medical and hospital funds.

The income and expenditure of dispensary funds (miscellaneous societies) in 1976-77 was \$1,215,000 and \$986,000 respectively.



## CHAPTER 6

### WELFARE SERVICES

#### COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The principal social service and repatriation benefits provided by the Commonwealth Government are age, invalid, wife's, widows', veterans' disability, and service pensions, sheltered employment allowances, supporting parent's (formerly supporting mother's) benefits, maternity allowances, family allowances (formerly child endowment), orphans' pensions, handicapped child's allowances, and unemployment, sickness, and special benefits. The provision of these benefits is administered by the Department of Social Security in terms of the Social Services Act, 1947-1978, except for veterans' disability and service pensions which are administered by the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

The Commonwealth Government has entered into agreements with New Zealand and the United Kingdom for reciprocity in relation to pensions, family allowances, and unemployment and sickness benefits.

Through the Health Insurance Commission, the Commonwealth Government also provides hospital and other benefits for the treatment and prevention of sickness. An outline of these health benefits is given in Chapter 5 "Health Services".

#### ASSISTANCE TO THE AGED

##### AGE PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES

Age pensions are payable to men of 65 years of age or more, and to women of 60 years or more, who are residents of Australia at the time of lodgement of the claim for a pension, and who at any time have resided in Australia continuously (apart from absences in certain circumstances) for at least 10 years or an aggregate of more than 10 years' residence, at least 5 of which must be continuous. Pensions may continue to be paid if the pensioner chooses to reside outside Australia, and in certain exceptional circumstances age pensions may be granted to former Australian residents living overseas.

No person may be granted both an age pension and an invalid pension, a widow's pension, a supporting parent's benefit, a tuberculosis allowance, or a service pension.

Age pensions are payable subject to an income test, except where the person is permanently blind. Persons who are aged 70 years or more, however, are only subject to the income test for pension payments above \$51.45 at the standard rate and above \$42.90 at the married rate.

In assessing a person's income for the purposes of the "income test", the main types of income included are—wages and salaries, profits, income derived from property (interest, rents, dividends), superannuation, pensions, benefits and allowances received from a former employer, and annuity-type payments purchased on a commercial basis for life or for a specified period. Free board and lodging received is assessed at not more than \$65 per annum.

The main types of income excluded are—benefits (other than annuities) from friendly societies, sick pay from trade unions, food relief from the State family allowances and similar payments for children, hospital, medical, and pharmaceutical benefits, and gifts and

allowances from parents, children, brothers, or sisters. The income is also reduced by up to \$312 per annum for each dependent child (see below).

For purposes of the income test in the case of a married couple (except where they are legally separated or in other special circumstances), the income of each is taken to be half the income of both, even if only one is a pensioner or claimant. Permanently blind persons are eligible for the maximum basic rate of pension, free of the income test, but there are special limits to the combined amount a blind person may receive from an age, invalid, or veterans' disability pension.

Differential basic rates of age pension are payable to two groups of pensioners:—

- (a) single, widowed, or divorced pensioners and married pensioners whose spouse is not receiving an age, invalid, or wife's pension, a service pension, or a tuberculosis allowance, and each of a married pensioner couple who are living apart for an indefinite period due to illness or infirmity of either or both—pension is payable to these pensioners at the "standard" rate; and
- (b) married pensioners whose spouse is receiving an age, invalid, or wife's pension, a service pension, or a tuberculosis allowance—pension is payable to these pensioners at the "married" rate.

Under the income test, pension at the maximum annual rate is reduced by half the amount by which the income exceeds \$1,040 for a pensioner paid at the "standard" rate, and \$897 for pensioners paid at the "married" rate.

From November 1978, the basic standard and married rates of age pensions are adjusted each November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index. Since November 1978, the maximum standard basic rate of pension has been \$53.20 per week (\$2,766 per annum) and the maximum married basic rate has been \$44.35 per week (\$2,306 per annum).

Where an age pensioner has one or more dependent children, additional pension is payable, subject to the income test, of up to \$390 per annum for each dependent child. Additional pension by way of a guardian's allowance is payable to a widowed or other unmarried pensioner with one or more dependent children; the maximum rate of allowance, which is subject to the income test, is \$208 per annum, or \$312 per annum where there is an invalid child or a child under 6 years of age.

"Dependent children" are those who are being maintained by a pensioner and who are either under the age of 16 years or are full-time students aged 16 and under 25 years attending a school, college, or university. The number of dependent children of age pensioners and of invalid pensioners in New South Wales at 30 June 1977 was 27,562.

A wife's pension is payable to a woman who is unable to qualify for a pension in her own right, but is the wife of an age pensioner or an invalid pensioner. The pension, which was introduced in October 1972, is payable at the same rate and subject to the same income test as the age pension paid to each of a married pensioner couple. At 30 June 1977, there were 25,726 recipients of a wife's pension in New South Wales.

Supplementary assistance of up to \$5 per week is payable (subject to a special income test) to pensioners who are receiving pension at the maximum rate and who pay rent or pay for board and/or lodging. Pensions payable to men aged 65 years or more and women aged 60 years or more have been subject to income tax since 1 July 1973.

#### AGED PERSONS ACCOMMODATION

The Commonwealth Government makes grants in terms of the Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act, 1954-1976, to assist private organisations (usually religious, charitable, or benevolent organisations) and local government authorities to meet the cost of providing homes in which aged and (since 1974) adult disabled persons may live in conditions resembling ordinary domestic life as closely as possible. Since 1974, the grants have been made, subject to subsidy limits, on the basis of \$4 for each \$1 (excluding government assistance and borrowed money) raised by the organisation. From the inception of the

scheme in 1954 to 30 June 1977, grants amounting to \$74,370,000 had been approved in New South Wales for 856 projects accommodating 17,517 aged or disabled persons. From September 1969, a personal care subsidy has been provided, in terms of this Act, to eligible organisations providing personal care services in hostel-type accommodation for persons of 80 years of age or more. In 1973, eligibility for this subsidy was extended to persons who, though not yet 80 years of age, require personal care services. Since 1974, the subsidy has been \$15 per week.

In terms of the Aged Persons Hostels Act, 1972-1976, the Commonwealth Government, subject to certain conditions, provides assistance for the capital costs associated with the provision of hostel accommodation for the aged by local government authorities and eligible organisations (up to a maximum of \$16,700 per person). The Government pays an additional grant of up to \$2,400 per person for the purchase of land and a further \$250 per person is available for furnishing. Accommodation provided under the Act must be allocated strictly on the basis of need and without any contribution from the prospective resident. In 1976-77, \$7,872,000 was provided to New South Wales hostels under this Act.

Since 1969-70, the Commonwealth has provided grants to the State to assist with the provision of self-contained accommodation at reasonable rentals for certain categories of single aged and service pensioners who have little or no means of support apart from their pensions. The Housing Assistance Act, 1978, provides for the continuation of this scheme for a period of three years from 1978-79, with wider eligibility and under conditions giving the States greater freedom in the way the funds may be applied. Persons eligible for assistance include those in receipt of an age or invalid pension, a supporting parent's benefit, a special benefit, a sheltered employment allowance, and some classes of service pension. Further details of these grants to the States are given in the subsection "State Housing Assistance" in the section "State Government Social Welfare Services".

#### HOME CARE SERVICES

The States Grants (Home Care) Act, 1969-1978, which is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Social Security, provides for financial assistance to the States to assist them in developing senior citizens' centres and a range of home care services providing house-keeping or other domestic assistance for aged persons in their homes. Payments to New South Wales in 1976-77 amounted to \$891,000 for senior citizens' centres and \$1,567,000 for home care services. Also under this Act, the salaries of approved welfare officers are funded jointly by the Commonwealth and State Governments. In 1976-77 Commonwealth Government expenditure on salaries for welfare officers was \$253,000. The States Grants (Paramedical Services) Act, 1969, is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Health and provides assistance to the States towards capital expenditure on public nursing homes and towards the provision of paramedical services such as physiotherapy, occupational therapy, and chiropody.

In terms of the Delivered Meals Subsidy Act, 1970-1976, the Commonwealth Government makes subsidies to those ("Meals on Wheels") organisations which provide delivered meals to the aged and the sick in their own homes. The amount of this subsidy is equal to \$2.50 (\$3 if fruit or fruit-juice is provided) for each ten meals delivered in the preceding calendar year. During the year ended 30 June 1977, 182 organisations in New South Wales received subsidies totalling \$601,000.

### ASSISTANCE TO VETERANS AND THEIR DEPENDANTS

#### VETERANS' DISABILITY AND DEPENDANTS PENSIONS

Disability and dependants' pensions are provided by the Commonwealth Government, in terms of the Repatriation Act, 1920-1977. Disability pensions are payable to veterans (male and female) who are incapacitated (wholly or partly) as a result of service in the Australian defence forces. Dependants' pensions are payable to eligible dependants of incapacitated veterans and dependants of veterans whose death has been accepted as service-related. These pensions are payable in respect of service in the Australian Forces in the 1914-18 War,

the 1939-45 War, the Korea-Malaya Operations, the Far East Strategic Reserve, Special Overseas Service, and, since 7 December 1972, service in the Regular Defence Force. Pensions are also payable under the Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act, 1940-1977, and various Cabinet decisions granting eligibility to persons who were attached to the defence forces under service conditions.

Disability and dependants' pensions are not subject to an income test or to income tax. The rate of pension payable to incapacitated veterans is determined according to the assessed degree of incapacity. A special rate of pension (\$101.90 per week since November 1978) is granted to those who are totally and permanently incapacitated (i.e. who are unable, because of service-related disabilities, to earn more than a negligible proportion of a living wage), and to those who have been totally blinded as a result of service. An amount equivalent to the special rate is granted (under certain conditions) to those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis or temporarily incapacitated for at least three months, or to a double amputee. An intermediate rate of pension (\$70.15 per week) is payable to those who are incapable of working otherwise than part-time or intermittently. The general rate of disability pension (which ranges from 10 to 100 per cent of the maximum general rate) is payable to other persons with a service-related disability; the maximum general rate current since November 1978 is \$38.45 per week. Allowances ranging from \$2.55 to \$63.45 per week are payable (in addition to the general and intermediate rates of pension) for certain specific disabilities—subject to the total pension and allowance not exceeding the special rate of pension.

Dependants' pensions are payable (at rates according to the assessed degree of incapacity of the pensioner) for an incapacitated veteran's wife and children under 16 years of age or over age 16 years in the case of a full-time student not receiving an education allowance from the Australian Government. The maximum rates per week (current since October 1964) are \$4.05 for a wife and \$1.38 for each child.

The pension payable to the widow of a veteran whose death resulted from service has been \$53.20 per week since November 1978. A domestic allowance of \$12 per week is payable, in addition to the pension, to a widow who has a dependent child under 16 years of age (in certain cases over this age), or is 50 years of age or more, or is permanently unemployable.

The rate of pension for each child under 16 years of age of a veteran whose death resulted from service is \$10.45 per week. Where both parents are dead, the pension is \$20.90 per week for each child under 16 years of age. A student child attaining the age of 16 years stops receiving a pension and may receive an allowance under the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme (see Chapter 7 "Education").

Pension is also payable, in certain circumstances, to the widowed mother or to the parents of a veteran whose death or incapacity resulted from service. Allowances for attendants, clothing, loss of earnings, recreation, transport, motor vehicles, and other purposes are payable to veterans under certain conditions.

#### SERVICE PENSIONS

Service pensions (as distinct from disability and dependants' pensions) for certain classes of veterans (male and female) were introduced in 1936. These pensions are subject to an income test (except for persons aged 70 years or more), but are not conditional upon disabilities arising from service. For those persons who are eligible to receive both a disability pension and a service pension, 50 per cent of the disability pension is disregarded when applying the income test for a service pension. Persons eligible to receive a service pension are men who have served in a theatre of war or in a designated operational or special overseas service area, and women who have served in a theatre of war, or who have served or embarked for service abroad, and who have reached age 60 years and 55 years, respectively. Veterans who are permanently unemployable are also eligible. Service pensions are also payable to wives of service pensioners provided that they are not in receipt of a pension from the Department of Social Security. Additional pension is payable for each

dependent child. Following the amending legislation effective from 8 May 1975, eligibility for service pensions was extended to certain veterans with continuous residence in Australia for at least ten years and with "theatre of war" service in the Armed Forces of other countries of the British Commonwealth in wars or warlike operations in which Australian Forces were engaged.

Since November 1978, the maximum weekly rate of service pension has been \$44.35 each for a married pensioner and his wife. Other pensioners (single, widowed, divorced, or separated) receive a maximum weekly rate of \$53.20. An additional pension of \$7.50 is payable for each eligible dependent child. Supplementary assistance, guardian's allowance, and funeral benefit are payable to service pensioners under conditions similar to those applying to age and invalid pensioners.

Service pensions are subject to income tax unless the pension is payable to a person who is permanently unemployable.

Since November 1978, the basic rates of disability and service pensions are adjusted each November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index.

Recipients of disability, dependants', and service pensions are entitled to a wide range of medical services within the Repatriation system. Under the Housing Assistance Act, 1978, some classes of recipients of service pension are eligible for assistance in the provision of self-contained accommodation at reasonable rental—see "Aged Persons Accommodation" under the subsection "Assistance to the Aged" earlier in this section.

## ASSISTANCE TO THE HANDICAPPED

### INVALID PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES

Invalid pensions are payable to persons not less than 16 years of age who are permanently incapacitated for work to the extent of at least 85 per cent or permanently blind. Persons are subject to an income test (see subsection on "Age Pensions and Allowances" earlier in this section) except in the case of people who are permanently blind. If the incapacity or blindness occurred outside Australia, the residence qualification is the same as for an age pension. Rates of pension are the same as for age pensions and invalid pensioners are entitled to the same additional payments as age pensioners. Similarly, wife's pension is payable, subject to income test, to the wife of an invalid pensioner if she is not eligible for an age, invalid, or service pension in her own right.

Under the Housing Assistance Act, 1978, invalid pensioners are eligible for assistance in the provision of self-contained accommodation at reasonable rental—see "Aged Persons Accommodation" under the sub-section "Assistance to the Aged" earlier in this section.

### SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE

This allowance has been payable, since June 1967, to disabled persons who are employed in sheltered workshops and are not receiving an invalid pension, but would be eligible for an invalid pension if not provided with sheltered employment. The maximum rate of the allowance is the same as the maximum rate of invalid pension, and similar benefits (wife's pension, additional pension for dependent children, etc.) are payable. Since November 1978, the allowance is adjusted each November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index. The income test for the allowance is the same as for aged persons.

Since November 1974, an incentive allowance of \$5 per week is payable to recipients of sheltered employment allowances, free of the income test in lieu of supplementary assistance. At 30 June 1977 there were 2,481 recipients of sheltered employment allowance in New South Wales. Under the Housing Assistance Act, 1978, recipients of a sheltered employment allowance are eligible for assistance in the provision of self-contained accommodation at reasonable rental—see "Aged Persons Accommodation" under the subsection "Assistance to the Aged" earlier in this section.

## HANDICAPPED CHILD'S ALLOWANCE

Payment of a handicapped child's allowance was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in January 1975. The allowance is paid at the rate of \$65.00 per month, free of an income test, to the parents or guardians of a severely intellectually or physically handicapped child under the age of 16 years, or aged 16 years and under 25 years if a full-time student not receiving an invalid pension, who is living in the family home and needs constant care and attention. From November 1977, an allowance may also be payable, up to a maximum of \$65.00 per month, to a person who cares for a handicapped child who requires substantial care and attention only marginally less than that required by a severely handicapped child. In this case, the allowance is subject to an income test in which consideration is given to the additional costs incurred in caring for the child. At 30 June 1977, 7,360 allowances were being paid in New South Wales.

## HANDICAPPED CHILDREN'S BENEFIT

A benefit is payable by the Commonwealth Government for each physically or intellectually handicapped child who is under 16 years of age and resides in an approved home conducted by a charitable or religious organisation. Since November 1976, the rate of benefit has been \$5.00 per day. In 1976-77, expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on handicapped children's benefits in New South Wales was \$489,000. At 30 June 1977, 429 eligible handicapped children were accommodated in 25 approved homes in New South Wales.

## HANDICAPPED PERSONS FACILITIES

Under the Handicapped Persons Assistance Act, 1974-1976, financial assistance is provided by the Commonwealth Government to eligible organisations conducting sheltered workshops or handicapped children's training centres. Grants are also made available for activity therapy centres for handicapped persons. A subsidy is available towards the cost of rehabilitation facilities (including holiday homes) which are ancillary to, or provided together with, an approved programme of training, activity therapy, sheltered employment, or residential accommodation. All capital and equipment subsidies are paid at a rate of \$4 for every \$1 raised from non-government sources. A salary subsidy of 50 per cent of actual salaries may be paid toward the cost of salaries of most staff, while a higher rate of 100 per cent may be paid during an initial period in the case of some new enterprises. Since October 1970, a training fee of \$500 has been paid to sheltered workshop organisations for each handicapped person who remains in normal employment for twelve months following at least six months training by the organisation.

During the year ended 30 June 1977, organisations in New South Wales received subsidies totalling \$4,053,000.

## REHABILITATION SERVICE

The Commonwealth Government Rehabilitation Service assists disabled persons—those who are unable to work because of a long-term disability or who have had to give up their employment because of sickness or injury—to reach their maximum physical, mental, and social usefulness and to prepare for suitable employment. Rehabilitation is generally provided at the various centres operated by the Rehabilitation Service and is effected through medical treatment, physiotherapy, remedial physical training, occupational therapy, vocational training, and job placement.

Rehabilitation is provided free to selected invalid and widow pensioners, supporting parents (other than those eligible for training under the National Employment and Training System—see the section "Employment" in Chapter 10 "Labour, Wages, and Prices"), and persons receiving unemployment, sickness, or special benefit; to those receiving a tuberculosis allowance; to persons aged 14 or 15 who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for an invalid pension at age 16; to former members of the permanent



armed forces who are disabled at the time of discharge but are ineligible for rehabilitation assistance from the Department of Veterans' Affairs; and to persons who become disabled while working for the Commonwealth Government and are covered by the Compensation (Commonwealth Government Employees) Act, 1971-1978.

Persons from these groups are selected for rehabilitation if their disability is a substantial handicap for employment but can be overcome by treatment or training and if there is a reasonable prospect that they will be able to start work following rehabilitation. Disabled persons who do not qualify for the free service may pay for rehabilitation themselves and provision is made for charges to be reduced in accordance with a person's capacity to pay. People may also be sponsored by private or government organisations.

During treatment, a person who qualifies for free rehabilitation continues to receive his pension or benefit. When vocational training begins, the pension or benefit is suspended and replaced by a training allowance based on the adult male average award wage. Other allowances and expenses are payable and artificial aids and appliances are supplied free.

In 1976-77, 816 disabled persons were accepted for rehabilitation in New South Wales and 400 were placed in open, sheltered, part-time, or home bound employment.

## ASSISTANCE TO WIDOWS AND SINGLE PARENTS

### WIDOWS' PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES

A pension scheme for widows and their dependent children was initiated by the Commonwealth Government in June 1942. Under the scheme, a widow's pension is payable subject to an income test, to a widow resident in Australia if (a) she and her husband were residing permanently in Australia at the time she became a "widow", or (b) she had resided in Australia continuously for 5 years immediately prior to claim, or (c) she had, at any time, resided in Australia continuously for 10 years.

Widows eligible for pension are classified into three groups. Class A widows are those with one or more dependent children. Class B widows are those who have no dependent children and are at least 50 years of age, or who, after reaching 45 years of age, ceased to receive a Class A pension because they no longer had a dependent child. Class C widows are those who are less than 50 years of age, have no dependent children, and are in necessitous circumstances within the twenty-six weeks following the husband's death.

For all classes, the term "widow" is defined as including a woman who, though not legally married to him, was maintained by a man as his wife for at least three years immediately prior to his death. For Classes A and B, the term "widow" includes a wife deserted by her husband for not less than six months; a divorced woman who has not remarried; a woman whose husband is in a psychiatric hospital; and a woman whose husband is in prison and has been so for at least six months. To be eligible for the pension, a deserted wife or divorced woman must have taken reasonable action to obtain maintenance from her husband or former husband.

The types of income disregarded for purposes of the income test, and the definition of "dependent children" are virtually the same for widows' pensions as for age pensions. In assessing income a deduction of up to \$312 per annum is allowed for each dependent child. In the case of a deserted wife or divorced woman, any amount in excess of \$312 per annum received from the husband for maintenance of a child is included as income.

Under the income test for Class A and Class B widows' pensions, pension at the maximum annual rate is reduced by half the excess over \$1,040 of a widow's annual rate of income. There is no specific income test for a Class C widow's pension, which is paid only where it is evident that a widow has insufficient means of support.

Since November 1978, the basic widow's pension rates are adjusted each November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index.

For Class A widows, the maximum basic rate of pension has been \$2,766 per annum (\$53.20 per week) since November 1978. In addition, pensioners are eligible for a mother's allowance of up to \$208 per annum (\$4 per week), or \$312 per annum (\$6 per week) where

there is an invalid child or a child under 6 years of age, plus an allowance of \$390 per annum for each dependent child.

The maximum basic rate of pension for Class B widows has been \$2,766 per annum (\$53.20 per week) since November 1978. Since 1974, a Class B widow who has the custody, care, and control of a dependent child other than her own, who entered her custody after she became a Class B widow, may receive a mother's allowance and an additional pension for the child.

For Class C widows, the rate of pension has been \$53.20 per week since November 1978. The pension is payable for not more than 26 weeks immediately following the husband's death or, if the widow is expecting a child to the husband, until the birth of the child (when she may qualify for a Class A pension).

Supplementary assistance of up to \$260 per annum (\$5 per week) and funeral benefits are payable to widow pensioners on the same basis as to age pensioners.

#### SUPPORTING PARENT'S BENEFIT AND ALLOWANCES

A Supporting Mother's Benefit was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in July 1973. In November 1977, the benefit was renamed Supporting Parent's Benefit, and was extended to supporting fathers. The benefit is payable, subject to an income test, to an unmarried mother or father, a widower, a separated spouse (including those whose spouse is in a prison or psychiatric hospital), or a divorcee who is not qualified to receive some other social service benefit and who has the custody, care, and control of a "dependent child". No period of residence conditions need to be met if a person becomes a "supporting parent" while residing permanently in Australia. In other cases, there is a qualification of five years' continuous residence, immediately prior to claiming benefit, or ten years' continuous residence at any time.

The benefit is payable at the same rate (including mother's allowance, allowance for each dependent child, and supplementary assistance), and subject to the same income test, as a Class A widow's pension. Since November 1978, the basic rate of benefit is adjusted each November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index. The benefit becomes payable six months after the date of the event (i.e. birth of child or commencement of separation from spouse) giving rise to eligibility to receive it.

Under the Housing Assistance Act, 1978, recipients of a supporting parent's benefit are eligible for assistance in the provision of self-contained accommodation at reasonable rental—see "Aged Persons Accommodation" under the subsection "Assistance to the Aged" earlier in this section.

#### DESERTED WIVES ASSISTANCE

Under the States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act, 1968, the Commonwealth Government shares with the States (on an equal basis, up to an amount equal to half the amount payable in respect of a Class A widow's pension) the cost of providing assistance to needy mothers of families without a breadwinner where the mother is not eligible for benefits under the Social Services Act (for example, during the first six months of desertion). In 1976-77, payments to New South Wales amounted to \$3,837,000. At 30 June 1977, there were 3,899 recipients in New South Wales. See "Family Emergency Services" in the following section.

### ASSISTANCE TO FAMILIES

#### FAMILY ALLOWANCES

From July 1976, family allowances for dependent children and students replaced the former system of child endowment introduced by the Commonwealth Government in July 1941. The family allowance scheme provides for the payment of substantially increased allowances than those payable under the old scheme, and the introduction of the new scheme was accompanied by the abolition of the former practice of granting taxation rebates to resident taxpayers for dependent children and students.

The family allowance is payable, free of an income test, to a person who is resident in Australia and has the custody, care, and control of one or more children (including ex-nuptial children) under 16 years of age, or aged 16 and under 25 years if full-time students and not in employment or engaged in work on their own account and not in receipt of an invalid pension. Where the children are inmates of an approved institution, the allowance is paid to the institution.

If the claimant and child were not born in Australia, they must have resided in Australia for one year immediately preceding the claim, except in cases where the Department of Social Security is satisfied that the claimant and the child are likely to remain permanently in Australia. Where the child's father is not a British subject, the allowance is payable if the baby was born in Australia, if the mother is a British subject, or if the child is likely to remain permanently in Australia. Under certain conditions, the allowance may be paid to Australians who are temporarily absent overseas.

For families with children aged under 16 years and eligible student children aged 16 and under 25 years, the rates of family allowance are \$15.20 per month for the first (or only) child, \$21.70 per month for the second child, \$26.00 per month for the third and fourth child, and \$30.35 per month for each subsequent child. As a general rule, the allowance for children in family units is paid to the mother; at 30 June 1977, there were 713,824 such family units. For each child in an approved institution the rate of allowance is \$21.70 per month. At 30 June 1977, there were 145 approved institutions.

#### MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

Since 1912 Maternity Allowances have been payable as a lump sum by the Commonwealth Government to mothers on the birth of children. Since 1947, the maternity allowance has been \$30 if there are no other children under 16 years in the family, \$32 if there are one or two other children, and \$35 if there are three or more other children under 16 years. In the case of plural births, the allowance is increased by \$10 for each additional child born. In August 1978 these allowances were abolished for births occurring after 31 October 1978.

#### ORPHANS' PENSIONS

Payment of an orphan's pension was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in October 1973. The pension is paid to the guardian of a child both of whose parents (natural or adoptive) are deceased or one of whose parents is deceased if the other parent is missing or a long-term inmate at a prison or psychiatric hospital. Orphans under 16 years of age or full-time students who are 16 but under 25 years are eligible. The pension is not payable in respect of a child receiving a war orphan's pension (under Repatriation Act, 1920-1977), or an invalid pension.

The monthly rate of pension is \$47.70 for each eligible child and is free of an income test. In general the conditions for payment are the same as those for family allowances. An institution which has been approved for family allowance purposes is also eligible to receive an orphan's pension for any qualified child in its care. At 30 June 1977, there were 2,079 pensions being paid in New South Wales.

### ASSISTANCE TO THE UNEMPLOYED AND SICK

#### UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS

The scheme of unemployment and sickness benefits provided by the Commonwealth Government came into operation on 1 July 1945. The benefits are limited, in general, to persons between the ages of 16 and 65 years (60 years in the case of women), who have resided in Australia for twelve months immediately prior to the date of claim or intend to remain permanently in Australia. Persons receiving an age, invalid, wife's, widow's, or service pension, a supporting parent's benefit, or a tuberculosis allowance, are not eligible for unemployment or sickness benefits or special benefits.

To qualify for unemployment benefit, a claimant must establish that his unemployment is not due to direct participation in a strike, that he is able and willing to undertake suitable work and has endeavoured to obtain it, and that he has registered for employment with the Commonwealth Employment Service. Requirements for sickness benefit are temporary incapacity for work by reason of sickness or accident and the loss thereby of wages or other income.

Unemployment benefit is normally payable from the seventh day after the claimant becomes unemployed, or from the seventh day after the date of registration for employment, whichever is the later. Where a claimant can satisfy the Commonwealth Employment Service that, before registering for employment, he has been taking reasonable steps to obtain employment, the waiting period may be backdated up to a maximum of seven days. People who leave their job (become voluntarily unemployed) without good reason, do not become entitled to payment of benefit until six weeks after registering for employment. School leavers and persons who, without just cause, discontinue a course of study at a tertiary education institution, are not eligible for payment of benefit until six weeks after the day they leave school or cease their course of study. Sickness benefit is payable from the seventh day after the day on which the claimant becomes incapacitated, if the claim is made within 13 weeks from the date of incapacity, and from the date of application if the claim is made after 13 weeks. For both types of benefit, the waiting period of seven days is not required to be served more than once in any period of 13 weeks. An income test is imposed, and benefit is reduced by the amount of income in excess of the limit shown below. For unemployment and sickness benefit purposes, a claimant's income is taken to include the income of his spouse unless they are permanently separated. "Income" does not include family allowances or other payments for children, Commonwealth Government hospital and other health benefits and amounts received from registered benefit organisations, or sickness pay from an approved friendly society.

The maximum rates of unemployment benefit and permissible income (current since November 1978) are as follows:—

	<i>Benefit per week \$</i>	<i>Permissible income per week \$</i>
Married person (includes additional benefit for spouse) .. .. .	88.70	6
Single person with dependants .. .. .	53.20	6
Single person without dependants .. .. .		
Single person (aged 16-17 years, with at least one parent in Australia) .. .. .	36.00	3
Single person (aged 16-17 years, with no parent living in Australia) .. .. .	36.00	6
Single person (aged 18-20 years) .. .. .	51.45	3
Single person (aged 21 years or over) .. .. .	51.45	6

Additional benefit of \$7.50 per week may be paid for each child under 16 years of age or dependent full-time student aged 16 years or under 25 years in a beneficiary's care. If no allowance is paid for a dependent spouse, a benefit of \$44.35 per week may be paid for a claimant's housekeeper, provided that there are one or more dependent children and the woman is substantially dependent on the claimant but not employed by him. Since November 1978, the single and married rates of unemployment benefit are adjusted each November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index. This provision does not apply to the rate of benefit for unemployment beneficiaries without dependants or to single persons under 18 years.

Sickness benefits are paid at the same rates as unemployment benefits. However, the amount of any disability pension, and of compensation, damages, or similar payments, received for the same disability is deducted from the sickness benefit otherwise payable. Income received by the spouse of the claimant may reduce the benefit payable. A person who has been receiving sickness benefit for a continuous period of 6 weeks may also receive a supplementary allowance of up to \$5 per week if he pays rent or for lodgings and is wholly or substantially dependent on the benefit. The allowance is not payable to a person who is in hospital if he has no dependants.

A special benefit (at the rates for unemployment benefit) may be granted, under certain circumstances, to a person not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefits who is

unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. Special benefits are also paid to migrants who are in Commonwealth Government centres or hostels awaiting their first placement in employment in Australia.

#### STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE SCHEME

Following the provision of assistance to employees displaced as a direct result of the Australian Government's decision to reduce tariffs by 25 per cent in 1973, an expanded scheme of income maintenance was introduced with effect from 23 April 1974. This expanded scheme assisted people who became unemployed as a direct result of specific action by the Government which was designed to bring about significant structural changes in industry in the national interest and which the Government judged would have effects beyond the normal adaptive capacity of the economy.

The scheme provided for payments equal to a person's average weekly earnings over the previous six months, with a limit equal to 1½ times the national average weekly earnings, for up to 6 months or until suitable alternative employment was obtained, whichever was the lesser period. Assistance with re-location was available in approved cases. Persons receiving income maintenance assistance under this scheme were not eligible for unemployment benefits. From March 1975 this benefit has been phased out, with benefits since that date being made only to persons who were approved earlier as eligible for assistance.

#### RELOCATION ASSISTANCE SCHEME

The Relocation Assistance Scheme was introduced in October 1976 to help overcome the difficulties of unemployed persons who are unable to secure continuing employment in their present locality and are without prospects of doing so, even with re-training. Assistance is made available to enable eligible persons to move to another locality to take up either employment or training leading to employment under the National Employment and Training System (described in the section "Employment" in Chapter 10 "Labour, Wages, and Prices"). Assistance is provided for fares and for other costs incurred by unemployed workers and their families changing their place of permanent residence, including removal expenses of \$750 (maximum), re-establishment costs (related to family size), legal and agents' fees of \$1000 (maximum) or rental allowances of \$500 (maximum).

#### COMMUNITY YOUTH SUPPORT SCHEME

The Community Youth Support Scheme (CYSS) was introduced in November 1976 to assist young unemployed persons who have registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service. The aim of CYSS is to improve the employability of the unemployed young and to maintain an orientation towards work. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to community groups, including recognised youth organisations and local government authorities, to meet the administrative and operating costs of the projects conducted by those bodies to assist the unemployed young. An allowance of up to \$6 per week may be paid to participants to meet fares and incidental expenses, this allowance being additional to unemployment benefit received by participants.

### OTHER COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT WELFARE SERVICES AND CONCESSIONS

#### FUNERAL BENEFITS

A funeral benefit of up to \$40 is payable to the recipient of an age, invalid, widow's, wife's, or service pension, or to a person in receipt of a supporting parent's benefit, who is responsible for the cost of the funeral of another such pensioner or of a spouse or dependent child. A benefit of up to \$20 is payable to any other person who is responsible for the cost of the funeral of an age pensioner or an invalid pensioner. Funeral benefit is also payable,

under similar conditions, to recipients of tuberculosis, rehabilitation, or sheltered employment allowances. In 1976-77, the amount paid on these benefits in New South Wales was \$593,000 for 20,834 claims granted.

#### PENSIONER "FRINGE BENEFITS"

Fringe benefits are available to certain civilian and repatriation pensioners and their dependants. Those eligible may obtain a range of pharmaceuticals free of charge, and may also qualify for free hearing aids, a one-third reduction in telephone rental, mail redirection concessions, and some reductions in fares on Commonwealth Government rail and shipping services.

Pensioners eligible for fringe benefits are those receiving repatriation, age, invalid, wife's, or widows' pensions or sheltered employment allowances whose income, other than pension, does not exceed \$33 per week for a single person or \$57.50 per week for a married couple. These limits are increased if the pensioner has a dependent child or children. Eligible pensioners are issued with a Pensioner Health Benefits card. Supporting parents may also be eligible for fringe benefits (except free pharmaceuticals).

#### LEGAL AID

The Australian Legal Aid Office provides legal advice to needy persons. The Office also gives assistance in all legal matters to persons for whom the Commonwealth has responsibility, such as pensioners. The provision of legal assistance is subject to a means test and payment of a contribution if necessary.

## STATE GOVERNMENT SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

### DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

The services administered by the State Department of Youth and Community Services through its Field Division are limited, for the most part, to the assistance of persons not eligible for Commonwealth Government benefit and the provision of certain forms of assistance not available from the Commonwealth Government. The services are intended to provide some form of help in any case of genuine hardship, particularly where families with children are concerned. Although assistance is subject to a means test, there is no specific statutory limitation to the relief that can be provided, and all cases are dealt with individually.

#### FAMILY EMERGENCY SERVICES

Temporary and family assistance and emergency aids are designed to provide meaningful assistance for the relief of economic distress in cases of need.

Temporary assistance may be paid to persons who have lodged an application for a Commonwealth benefit (usually special, unemployment, or sickness benefit) and are awaiting payment, but are unable to receive immediate assistance from the Commonwealth Department of Social Security. It may also be paid to persons awaiting payment of worker's compensation who have no other income or to persons who are awaiting initial payment of wages.

Family assistance may be paid to separated wives or husbands, separated *de facto* wives or husbands, unmarried mothers or fathers, and women whose husbands or *de facto* husbands are in gaol, during the six months qualifying period required to establish entitlements to apply for the Commonwealth widow's pension or supporting parent's benefit (see previous section).

Emergency aids and relief are provided to meet distress caused by fire, flood, or other disaster, in the form of cash grants, clothing, bedding, food orders, household effects, and alternative accommodation. The maximum rates of assistance per fortnight are:-

	Temporary assistance \$	Family assistance \$
Male or female aged 16 years or more—With no dependent children under 16 years	11.00	48.00
With one or more dependent children under 16 years	13.20	102.90
Husband and wife—		
With no dependent children under 16 years	16.50	62.00
With one or more dependent children under 16 years	19.80	66.00

A woman with one or more dependent children may receive a mother's allowance of \$12 per fortnight if one of the children is under 6 years of age (if there is no child under 6 years, the mother's allowance is \$8 per fortnight), plus a child's allowance of \$15 per fortnight for each dependent child under 16 years of age or student child, in addition to the family assistance payment. A further allowance of \$10 per fortnight is payable where rent or board is paid. A permissible income of \$8 per fortnight from other sources is allowed where a man or woman have one or more dependent children under 16 years of age and \$4 per fortnight in other cases, the maximum rates being reduced by the amount by which the assessed income exceeds the permissible income.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY ASSISTANCE

Supplementary assistance is designed to meet special needs of recipients of temporary and family assistance, and of some low-income earners and pensioners. This assistance includes the supply of clothing, footwear, layettes, and blankets, as well as the provision of spectacles

and surgical aids (including surgical garments of all descriptions, calipers and braces, made-to-measure shoes, respirators, and, for paraplegics, Hi-Lo electric beds and lifting equipment). Certain equipment (such as wheel chairs, electric wheel chairs, walking frames, and hydrostatic beds) is made available on a loan basis. Assistance is also provided to help meet the cost of the supply of oxygen in emergency situations. Total expenditure on supplementary assistance during 1977-78 was \$1,138,215, compared with \$901,441 spent during 1976-77.

#### HOME HELP SERVICE

The Community Liaison Bureau of the Department of Youth and Community Services administers a Home Help Service, which operates in the Sydney Metropolitan area and in all major country areas, and which provides help where the householder is unable to carry out normal household duties because of illness, incapacity, or crisis. The period of service is provided according to need, with a limited period for full-time service. The amount charged for the service depends upon individual family circumstances. Home aides perform household duties, including meal preparation, washing, ironing, cleaning, and shopping. The service is available on a regular basis for aged persons and in certain other cases of particular need. The Home Help Service is subsidised by the Commonwealth and State Governments under the terms of the States Grants (Home Care) Act, 1969-1978. During 1977-78 there were 9,400 cases being serviced each month and 2,500 home aides employed.

#### OTHER ASSISTANCE

The Department of Youth and Community Services also provides provision of transport for persons in necessitous circumstances, assistance for the burial of destitute persons, and for Christmas grants to those receiving family assistance. This expenditure totalled \$176,611 during 1977-78 compared with \$116,828 during 1976-77.

#### STATE HOUSING ASSISTANCE

The Housing Commission of New South Wales provides rental accommodation for people on low income and for aged pensioners. Under the Commonwealth/State Housing Agreement the Commission is required to ensure that 85 per cent of the housing provided with Commonwealth funds, and let for the first time, is allocated to people who earn less than 85 per cent of average male earnings, subject to an allowance of \$2 per week for each child beyond the second. Applications to the Commission are reviewed by Housing Application Committees and are considered on the basis of "need" compared with the applicant's ability to meet this "need" on the private market. Provision of accommodation for the elderly also requires that the applicants are able to care for themselves and that women have reached the age of 55 years and men the age of 60 years, although in the case of married couples only one partner need reach the qualifying age before both can apply. Successful applications are allocated to waiting lists which at 30 June 1977 varied from about 17 months (for elderly single persons) to almost 4 years (for 4-bedroom family houses). Sydney families with housing problems of a particularly serious or pressing nature may be assessed by a Special Allocations Committee and in country areas the task of reviewing urgent cases which are usually associated with natural disasters such as fire or flood remains with the local Housing Application Committee which adopts the same principles as the Sydney Committee. These cases are provided with accommodation without the need to go on a waiting list.

Rates of rental payable for Housing Commission accommodation are fixed at 80 per cent of the market value of rentals for equivalent accommodation in the same area in the private sector. A rental rebate scheme operates however to ensure that tenants pay no more than 20 per cent of the tenant's gross weekly income, plus 20 per cent of the spouse's gross weekly income, if any, and \$5 per week for each other member of the family earning income, on a full-time basis, of more than \$25 per week. In the case of pensioners whose only income is pension plus allowances the rent is fixed at 18 per cent of the pension plus allowances.



**OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT WELFARE CONCESSIONS**

The New South Wales State Government provides subsidies and concessions towards certain services provided for pensioners and other needy people. Public transport concessions are available to civilian and repatriation pensioners holding Pensioner Health Benefits cards (see definition in the subsection "Other Commonwealth Government Welfare Services and Concessions" in the previous section). Reduced fares are paid on New South Wales Government trains, buses, and ferries, and privately-operated bus services. Rail concessions also include travel at reduced fares on certain main interstate trunk lines, and one free economy class return journey per year between any two New South Wales stations at least one of which is outside the Sydney metropolitan area. Blind persons are entitled to free rail, bus, and ferry travel within the Newcastle and Sydney areas and half-fare concessions on country and interstate rail services. These concessions may be extended to a companion.

Pensioners holding Pensioner Health Benefits cards and certain classes of repatriation pensioners can qualify for a 50 per cent rebate on council rates and water and sewerage rates, up to a maximum of \$120 per annum.

Persons of limited means and income may be provided with free legal assistance by the Public Solicitor for certain proceedings. Free legal advice may be provided to persons in necessitous circumstances by Chamber Magistrates at the various Courts of Petty Sessions.

Pensioners holding a Pensioner Health Benefits card pay reduced ambulance subscriptions or fees.

# STATISTICS OF GOVERNMENT SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

## GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE (FROM REVENUE) ON SOCIAL WELFARE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(\$ thousand)

Item	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>Commonwealth Government (a)</b>					
Assistance to the aged and handicapped—					
Age, invalid, and wife's pensions .....	405,739	516,538	719,885	949,795	1,121,536
Sheltered employment allowance (b) .....	607	710	1,484	4,647	6,134
Handicapped children's benefits and allowances (b) .....	175	219	1,018	3,443	5,364
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service (b) .....	r1,518	r2,026	r2,927	3,095	3,628
Home care services .....	792	1,233	1,904	2,619	3,136
Delivered meals subsidy .....	r197	r456	r482	568	601
Tuberculosis allowances (b) .....	225	223	275	366	419
Veterans' disability and service pensions (b) .....	104,827	125,191	165,774	201,380	225,885
Assistance to widows and single parents—					
Widows' pensions .....	49,413	63,919	86,252	118,655	138,398
Supporting mother's benefit .....	..	13,395	26,473	44,042	54,436
Assistance to families—					
Family allowances (c) .....	r86,250	r76,478	r75,983	91,560	349,532
Maternity allowances .....	2,832	2,773	2,640	2,490	2,446
Orphans' pensions .....	..	245	601	681	1,077
Assistance to the unemployed and the sick—					
Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits .....	r25,966	r38,174	r122,436	257,881	(b)338,960
Structural adjustment assistance (b) .....	..	..	21,552	4,014	35
Other assistance—					
Funeral benefits for pensioners .....	615	606	641	565	593
Telephone concessions (b) .....	1,879	2,928	3,165	4,680	5,766
Assistance to homeless persons .....	..	..	..	233	239
Compassionate allowances (b) .....	25	24	18	19	23
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>r681,060</b>	<b>r845,138</b>	<b>r1,233,510</b>	<b>1,690,733</b>	<b>2,258,208</b>
<b>State Government (d)</b>					
Relief of destitute, blind, aged, etc .....	17,992	20,138	22,987	30,432	39,434
Maintenance of deserted wives, widows, children .....	2,785	3,118	4,399	6,146	9,106
Legal aid .....	481	600	786	939	1,432
Food relief and cash assistance .....	4,729	4,418	5,469	7,180	10,942
Administration (e) .....	7,967	9,512	12,650	15,846	19,484
Housing .....	159	142	188	249	1,604
Contribution to miners' pensions .....	128	112	96	80	64
Relief of natural disasters .....	1,157	5,976	2,756	5,357	5,021
Unemployment relief projects .....	..	..	..	..	32,300
Workers' compensation (Broken Hill) .....	47	39	52	67	57
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>35,445</b>	<b>44,055</b>	<b>49,383</b>	<b>66,296</b>	<b>119,444</b>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>r716,505</b>	<b>r889,193</b>	<b>r1,282,893</b>	<b>1,757,029</b>	<b>2,377,652</b>

(a) Commonwealth Government cash benefits for welfare paid to individuals in New South Wales.

(b) Includes payments to individuals in the Australian Capital Territory.

(c) From July 1976, the Family Allowance scheme replaced Child endowment.

(d) Payments from Consolidated Revenue Fund.

(e) Includes payments for care of aborigines.

## AGE PENSIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(At 30 June)

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<b>Pensioners</b>						
Males .....	90,029	102,380	115,587	125,972	135,266	140,774
Females .....	217,903	239,639	260,929	276,398	291,240	302,089
<b>Persons .....</b>	<b>307,932</b>	<b>342,019</b>	<b>376,516</b>	<b>402,370</b>	<b>426,506</b>	<b>442,863</b>
<b>New claims (a) .....</b>	<b>25,055</b>	<b>49,797</b>	<b>50,074</b>	<b>44,947</b>	<b>42,396</b>	<b>34,384</b>

(a) During year ended 30 June.

## INVALID PENSIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(At 30 June)

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Pensioners						
Males .. .. .	31,658	34,962	37,505	41,963	47,174	54,017
Females .. .. .	25,602	26,511	26,419	26,965	27,574	28,469
Persons .. .. .	57,260	61,473	63,924	68,928	74,748	82,486
New claims (a) .. .. .	10,735	13,515	11,933	13,123	15,107	15,954

(a) During year ended 30 June.

## VETERANS' DISABILITY AND DEPENDANTS PENSIONS IN N.S.W. (a)

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
NUMBER OF PENSIONS						
Incapacitated veterans .. .. .	77,581	76,223	74,779	72,829	71,354	69,953
Dependents of—						
Incapacitated veterans .. .. .	97,681	96,526	93,506	88,745	86,372	85,073
Deceased veterans .. .. .	21,896	21,684	21,456	21,293	20,896	20,650
Total .. .. .	197,158	194,433	189,741	182,867	178,622	(b) 175,676
AVERAGE RATE PER WEEK (\$)						
Incapacitated veterans .. .. .	9.30	11.36	14.49	17.57	19.14	21.83
Dependents of—						
Incapacitated veterans .. .. .	1.50	1.51	1.54	1.57	1.58	1.59
Deceased veterans .. .. .	23.38	26.94	32.46	43.93	49.20	54.95
PAYMENTS DURING YEAR (\$ thousand)						
Amount paid during year ended 30 June	77,005	81,816	92,087	115,789	128,202	135,373

(a) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Of the total pensions paid at 30 June 1977 (175,676) there were 16,633 pensions in respect of the 1914–18 War, 146,877 in respect of the 1939–45 War, and 12,166 in respect of service in the Korean and Malayan operations, the Far East Strategic Reserve, Special Overseas Service, and Miscellaneous Disability Pensions.

## SERVICE PENSIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
NUMBER OF PENSIONS						
Veterans who are—						
Aged .. .. .	12,746	14,896	17,573	19,601	22,839	25,620
Permanently unemployable .. .. .	5,528	6,242	6,364	6,463	6,906	7,455
Suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis .. .. .	433	506	547	556	585	596
Dependents of veterans .. .. .	5,559	8,206	9,571	12,203	15,306	18,425
Total .. .. .	24,266	29,850	34,055	38,823	45,636	52,096
AVERAGE PENSION PER WEEK (\$)						
Veterans (b) .. .. .	15.44	18.42	22.61	29.93	34.13	35.67
Dependents .. .. .	6.20	15.04	20.32	26.21	28.18	30.08
PAYMENTS DURING YEAR (\$ thousand)						
Amount paid during year ended 30 June	15,633	23,011	33,104	49,985	73,178	90,512

(a) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Includes additional pension payable for children.

## WIDOWS' PENSIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
PENSIONS AT 30 JUNE (number)						
Class A .. .. .	17,711	20,319	23,117	24,554	27,093	30,019
Class B .. .. .	15,213	16,803	17,919	19,143	20,597	22,331
Class C .. .. .	37	31	26	40	31	33
Total widows' pensions .. .. .	32,961	37,153	41,062	43,737	47,721	52,383
AVERAGE WEEKLY RATE (\$) (a)						
Class A .. .. .	29.89	34.02	38.43	52.17	57.55	63.13
Class B .. .. .	15.53	21.25	25.46	35.46	40.44	46.26
Total widows' pensions .. .. .	23.25	28.24	32.76	44.84	50.16	55.93
PAYMENTS DURING YEAR (\$ thousand)						
Amount paid during year ended 30 June	37,383	49,413	63,919	86,252	118,655	138,398

(a) Includes supplementary assistance and allowances.

## UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Benefits	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 (a)	1975-76	1976-77
CLAIMS ADMITTED DURING YEAR						
Unemployment benefit						
Males .....	56,632	58,641	48,820	173,499	243,653	216,798
Females .....	18,172	23,628	24,511	66,377	88,697	83,891
Persons .....	74,804	82,269	73,331	239,876	332,350	300,689
Sickness benefit						
Males .....	24,392	30,088	33,801	39,004	45,332	43,388
Females .....	6,645	8,682	9,699	11,081	13,708	12,644
Persons .....	31,037	38,770	43,500	50,085	59,040	56,032
Special benefit (b)						
Males .....	644	779	702	1,210	5,056	7,784
Females .....	4,957	5,669	4,899	5,159	6,104	7,752
Persons .....	5,601	6,448	5,601	6,369	11,160	15,536
Total benefits						
Males .....	81,668	89,508	83,323	213,713	294,041	267,970
Females .....	29,774	37,979	39,109	82,617	108,509	104,287
Persons .....	111,442	127,487	122,432	296,330	402,550	372,257
RECEIVING BENEFIT AT 30 JUNE						
Unemployment benefit						
Males .....	9,331	6,952	7,313	39,090	58,951	77,000
Females .....	3,929	4,776	4,636	18,315	22,749	31,617
Persons .....	13,260	11,728	11,949	57,405	81,700	108,617
Sickness benefit						
Males .....	4,341	5,493	6,768	7,384	9,110	12,148
Females .....	1,096	1,621	1,776	2,055	2,209	2,823
Persons .....	5,437	7,114	8,544	9,439	11,319	14,971
Special benefit (b)						
Males .....	193	225	275	529	809	1,550
Females .....	1,419	1,474	1,812	1,460	1,750	2,510
Persons .....	1,612	1,699	2,087	1,989	2,559	4,060
Total benefits						
Males .....	13,865	12,670	14,356	47,003	68,870	90,698
Females .....	6,444	7,871	8,224	21,830	26,708	36,950
Persons .....	20,309	20,541	22,580	68,833	95,578	127,648
AMOUNT OF BENEFITS PAID (\$ THOUSAND)						
Unemployment benefit .....	7,949	14,065	19,900	93,760	214,269	(c) 285,180
Sickness benefit .....	6,243	10,056	15,508	24,395	36,900	(c) 44,038
Special benefit (b) .....	1,214	1,845	2,766	4,281	6,712	(c) 9,742
Total benefits .....	15,406	25,966	38,174	122,436	257,881	(c) 338,960

(a) Owing to changes in administrative procedures figures from 1974-75 are not strictly comparable with earlier periods.

(b) Particulars of claims admitted and persons receiving benefit exclude immigrants awaiting their first placement in employment in Australia, but the amount of benefits paid include payments to these immigrants (at 30 June 1977, special benefits were paid to 816 such immigrants).

(c) From 1976-77 includes payments to beneficiaries in the Australian Capital Territory.

## FAMILY ALLOWANCES (a) IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	At 30 June					
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Children and students (b) in—						
Family units .. .. .	no.	1,447,454	1,457,236	1,458,079	1,459,740	1,469,088
Approved institutions .. .. .	no.	5,809	5,690	5,698	5,725	5,287
Total, children and students (b) .. ..	no.	1,453,263	1,462,926	1,463,777	1,465,465	1,474,375
Total payments .. .. .	\$thous	(c) 86,250	76,478	75,983	(c) 91,560	349,532

(a) From July 1976, the current Family Allowances scheme replaced both the former Child Endowment system and the practice of granting taxation rebates.

(b) Children under 16 years, or aged 16 and under 25 years if full-time students. Prior to 1976-77, includes only students aged under 21 years.

(c) Includes five twelve-weekly payments.

## EXPENDITURE ON FAMILY EMERGENCIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(\$ thousand)

Type of assistance	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Temporary assistance (including food relief)	336	280	208	174
Special food	83	84	103	85
Special cash grants	227	345	564	1,259
Family assistance—				
Base payments	3,255	4,477	6,260	11,239
Mother's allowance	649	794	1,078	1,506
Children's allowance	904	1,180	2,256	3,655
Rent allowance	—	—	436	787
Total	4,808	6,450	10,030	17,187
Special cash grant (Granville train disaster)	—	—	11	—
Total expenditure	5,454	7,159	10,917	18,705

## CHILD WELFARE

The care of children under the supervision of the State is a function of the Department of Youth and Community Services in terms of the Child Welfare Act, 1939-1977. There is an Advisory Council to advise the Minister upon matters relevant to the welfare of children.

The Child Welfare Act provides for the care and maintenance of wards of the State, the assistance of children of necessitous mothers, the supervision of children in private foster homes and charitable homes and in child care centres, the protection of children from ill-treatment and neglect, the maintenance of juvenile offenders in State training schools, and the supervision of those released on probation from Children's Courts or discharged from State training schools. The Act prevents the employment of children in dangerous occupations and regulates their employment in public entertainment and in street trading. Special courts, called Children's Courts, are maintained to deal with offences committed by or against children and with complaints of neglect and uncontrollability.

Other Acts having special reference to the welfare of children are the Adoption of Children Act, 1965-1976, and the Maintenance Act, 1964-1977, described below, the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1934-1976, by which, in legal disputes as to guardianship, the mother is accorded equal rights with the father, the Infants Custody and Settlement Act, 1899-1970, and the Children (Equality of Status) Act, 1976-1977. The Liquor Act, 1912-1978, prohibits the supply of intoxicating liquor to juveniles. A period of compulsory school attendance, viz., from 6 to 15 years of age, is prescribed by the Public Instruction (Amendment) Act, 1916-1976. Exemptions from school attendance may be granted by the Department of Youth and Community Services in certain cases, details of which are given in Chapter 7 "Education".

The Department also supervises immigrant children in New South Wales not under the care of parents or relatives.

The number of children under the care or supervision of the Department in each of the last six years is shown in the following table. The figures do not include children licensed for street-trading or for employment in public entertainment.

## CHILDREN IN THE CARE OF, OR SUPERVISED BY, THE STATE, N.S.W.

(At 30 June)

Classification	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Children in the care of the state—						
In foster homes or with relatives .. ..	4,438	4,290	4,117	3,776	3,597	3,214
With own parents .. .. .	160	170	172	209	209	200
In training schools .. .. .	1,358	1,199	903	939	668	690
In shelters .. .. .	290	285	271	266	259	181
In receiving homes, hostels .. .. .	1,010	1,060	1,115	1,021	916	848
In psychiatric hospitals and other						
non-departmental institutions ..	153	153	138	142	141	182
Other .. .. .	92	98	131	146	178	392
Total in the care of the state .. .. .	7,501	7,255	6,847	6,499	5,968	5,707
Children supervised by the state—						
Living with parents receiving children's						
allowance .. .. .	4,444	5,284	4,147	4,779	5,309	7,200
Living in charitable homes .. .. .	1,350	1,325	1,172	1,057	1,066	819
On probation .. .. .	5,924	5,789	6,354	6,018	5,723	5,505
After-care (ex-institution inmates) ..	776	811	883	713	801	659
Total supervised by the state .. .. .	12,494	13,209	12,556	12,567	12,899	14,183
Total children under care and supervision	19,995	20,464	19,403	19,066	18,867	19,890
Maintained or subsidised by the state ..	12,554	12,474	10,926	11,980	11,112	13,393
Not maintained or subsidised by the state	7,441	7,990	8,477	7,086	7,755	6,497

### WARDS OF THE STATE

Under the Child Welfare Act, 1939-1977, children may be admitted to the control of the State as wards upon application by parents or other guardians where the conditions of home life are unsatisfactory or the children are orphaned or deserted. Neglected or uncontrollable or delinquent children may be placed under control as wards by order of the Children's Court.

The Minister is the guardian of wards until they attain the age of 18 years or are otherwise discharged from State control.

Where practicable, wards are placed with approved foster parents to be maintained under normal conditions of home life. Allowances are paid to the foster parents, and medical, dental, and other special expenses, such as equipment for school or employment, are met by the Department of Youth and Community Services. The allowances usually cease when children reach the normal school-leaving age, but they may be continued, with the Minister's approval, to enable a ward to further his secondary or tertiary education, or in cases of ill-health or physical disability. District officers of the Department exercise supervision over wards placed with foster parents, and assist in their placement in employment after they leave school. The earnings of wards placed in employment may be supplemented by the Department.

Most wards not placed with foster parents are cared for in homes operated by the Department. The Department maintains "receiving" homes for new wards or children (other than delinquent children) remanded for further court appearance; a home for babies (which also provides pre-natal and post-natal care for pregnant girls); homes for intellectually handicapped children; two special training homes where boys are trained in farming work and girls in domestic science, clerical work, etc.; and homes for pre-school and school-age children.

The number of wards (excluding children who became wards through committal to an institution), at 30 June 1977, was 4,746 (2,631 boys and 2,115 girls). Of these, 3,214 were boarded out with foster parents, 200 were restored to their parents, 1,184 were being cared for in the homes operated by the Department or in psychiatric hospitals, etc., and 148 were on leave or had absconded. The allowances paid for wards with foster parents or in charitable homes amounted to \$2,122,000 in 1976-77.

### CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES AND CHARITABLE HOMES

Children may be placed by their parents or guardians in licensed private foster homes or charitable homes conducted by religious bodies and other organisations, in preference to being boarded out as wards. If the parents or guardians of children in the care of charitable homes fail to pay maintenance, allowances in respect of the children may be paid to the homes by the State (before April 1966, children in this category were admitted to State control as wards.) At 30 June 1977, 1,819 such allowances were being paid. The rate of allowance, since October 1975, is \$12.50 per week for each eligible child. The total expenditure during 1976-77 was \$661,000.

Any place used for the reception and care of one or more children under 16 years of age apart from their parents (or other blood relatives) must, in general, be licensed by the Department of Youth and Community Services.

At 30 June 1977, there were 511 licensed private foster homes (for the reception of 5 children or less) and 100 licensed charitable homes (for the reception of more than 5 children) with accommodation for 627 and 4,875 children, respectively.

### DELINQUENT CHILDREN

Cases of juvenile offenders under the age of 18 years are dealt with in the Children's Courts by magistrates with special qualifications for dealing with delinquent children. No child under the age of 10 years is held responsible for an offence.



Children committed to training schools may be detained in custody until the expiration of the period specified by the Court (which may not exceed 3 years) or, where the Court has not specified a definite period of detention, for a period up to 3 years, or until reaching the age of 18 years. Committal to a training school is a final resort, and many of the children brought before the courts are released after admonition, or on probation. The Department of Youth and Community Services exercises control of delinquent children committed to training schools and supervises those released on probation or discharged from the schools.

There are eight remand homes (shelters) for the reception and temporary detention of delinquent children, as well as four training schools for delinquent boys and two training schools for delinquent girls. There is a special school for truant boys and girls, and a special school for boys who have failed to respond to the rehabilitation training at other training schools.

In recent years emphasis has been directed to finding alternatives to committing children to training schools. In the area of delinquency, alternatives such as Youth Attendance Centres, Community Treatment Centres, small community integrated residential centres, and individual family placement is increasingly used to meet the needs of offenders formerly managed in the traditional training school. During 1976-77 there were five Attendance Centre programmes, which involved the compulsory attendance of children on probation at Saturday meetings and a week-end camp to become involved in community activities. In December 1977 the first Community Youth Centre became operational. This Centre provides for young persons to obtain leave from training schools to return home, or to an acceptable living situation, and to attend the Centre at regular periods—initially for two evenings a week, all day each Saturday, and one weekend a month—for participation in group sessions and for social, recreational, and community service and camping activities.

Statistics of the Children's Courts are given in Chapter 9 "Law, Order, and Public Safety". Particulars of truancy are given in Chapter 7 "Education".

### **ASSISTANCE FOR CHILDREN OF NECESSITOUS MOTHERS**

An important activity of the Department of Youth and Community Services relates to the maintenance of the children of necessitous mothers in their own homes. Allowances for this purpose are paid under the system of family assistance outlined in the section "State Government Social Welfare Services", shown earlier in this Chapter.

### **DESERTED CHILDREN**

In cases of desertion of the wife or of the children of a marriage, the husband or father may be ordered, in terms of the Family Law Act, 1975-1977, to pay periodical contributions for their support. In cases relating to ex-nuptial children, the father may be ordered, under the provisions of the Maintenance Act, 1964-1977, to pay the expenses incidental to birth and periodical contributions for maintenance of the child. Mothers may be required to contribute towards the support of their children in certain cases. The Family Law Act provides for maintenance action to be taken in any part of Australia (including Norfolk Island) and for the recognition and enforcement, by Australian courts having jurisdiction under the Act, of maintenance orders made in certain overseas countries. The Act also provides for the recognition and enforcement of Australian orders by these countries.

A mother who has been separated from her husband for a period of six months is eligible to apply for a widow's pension in terms of the Social Services Act, 1947-1977. During the first six months of desertion the mother may receive assistance from the State.

### **IMMIGRANT CHILDREN**

By delegation of ministerial powers under the (Federal) Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act, 1946-1973, the Director of the Department of Youth and Community Services supervises immigrant children in New South Wales who are under 18 years of age

and who entered Australia as permanent residents other than in the care of a parent or relative.

The number of such immigrant children under supervision at 30 June 1977 was 95. During the year, there were 75 arrivals and 110 were discharged from supervision.

### **CHILD EMPLOYMENT**

Under the provisions of the Child Welfare Act, 1939-1977, children aged from 7 to 15 years are required to be licensed by the Department of Youth and Community Services if they are to be employed in public entertainment. Boys aged 14 and 15 years must also be licensed by the Department to be employed in street trading. In the year ended 30 June 1977, 2,020 children were licensed for employment in public entertainment, and 19 boys were licensed for employment in street trading.

### **ADOPTION OF CHILDREN**

Legal provision is contained in the Adoption of Children Act, 1965-1976, for the permanent adoption of children upon order of the Equity Division of the Supreme Court. The principle underlying the Act is that the interests and welfare of the child shall be the paramount consideration. The Court may not make an order for the adoption of a child unless the Director of the Department of Youth and Community Services has made a report concerning the proposed adoption. Application to the Court for an adoption order must be made on behalf of the applicant by the Director or the principal officer of a private adoption agency, except in the case of an application for adoption by a relative (grandparent, uncle, or aunt), or by two persons one of whom is a natural parent or relative of the child. In such a case, the application may be made on behalf of the applicant by a solicitor.

Charitable organisations desiring to conduct negotiations and make arrangements for the adoption of children must be approved by the Director of the Department of Youth and Community Services as private adoption agencies. At 30 June 1977, there were four approved private adoption agencies.

The consent of a child's parents or guardians is required to an adoption except in certain circumstances, when it may be dispensed with by the Court. Consent may be given in favour of the adoption of the child by a particular parent or relative of the child, but, in all other cases, the consent must be a consent to the adoption of the child by any person(s) in accordance with the law of New South Wales. If 12 years of age and over, the child's consent is necessary, unless the Court dispenses with it owing to special circumstances. Orders of adoption are registered by the Principal Registrar of the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Upon the making of an adoption order, all rights and liabilities between the child and his natural parents terminate. The adopted child has, as his surname, the surname of his adoptive parent(s) and becomes a child of the adopter(s) as if he had been born to the adopter(s) in lawful wedlock.

For statistical purposes, adoptions are recorded when the adoption order is signed. The number of orders signed in a year may be affected by administrative and other special circumstances, as well as by the numbers of children being surrendered for adoption, and this should be borne in mind when comparing adoption statistics from year to year.

Most adoptions are arranged through the Department of Youth and Community Services. In 1976-77, the total number of adoptions was 1,770 of which 1,192 (or 67 per cent) were

arranged through the Department. The following table shows the numbers of adoptions arranged through the Department of Youth and Community Services, private adoption agencies, and solicitors in each of the last six years:—

**ADOPTIONS: ADOPTION AGENCY AND SEX OF ADOPTED CHILD, N.S.W.**

Adoptions	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Adoptions arranged through— Department of Youth and Community Services (a)—						
Males .. .. .	2,051	1,391	754	722	488	585
Females .. .. .	1,831	1,313	696	681	471	607
Total .. .. .	3,882	2,704	1,450	1,403	959	1,192
Private adoption agencies—						
Males .. .. .	293	267	213	175	212	190
Females .. .. .	259	268	224	148	190	163
Total .. .. .	552	535	437	323	402	353
Solicitors—						
Males .. .. .	48	41	27	33	41	108
Females .. .. .	57	35	22	40	47	117
Total .. .. .	105	76	49	73	88	225
Total adoptions—						
Males .. .. .	2,392	1,699	994	930	741	883
Females .. .. .	2,147	1,616	942	869	708	887
Total .. .. .	4,539	3,315	1,936	1,799	1,449	1,770

(a) Prior to 1974, entitled the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare, and from 1974 to 1976, entitled the Department of Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs.

## ABORIGINAL WELFARE

Aborigines in New South Wales are entitled to all the services and benefits legally available to any other citizen.

Since 1968-69, the Commonwealth Government has provided assistance to the States for Aboriginal advancement, particularly in the fields of housing, education, and health. In addition, direct assistance is given to Aboriginal organisations and local government authorities. In 1976-77 the Commonwealth Government provided \$6,177,000 for Aboriginal advancement in New South Wales.

From 1 July 1975, by arrangement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, responsibility for the funding, planning, and co-ordination in relation to Aboriginal affairs was transferred to the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs. The Department co-ordinates the provision of special services for Aborigines, which are arranged by either Aboriginal community organisations, or Commonwealth and State Government Departments. Key Departments providing special programs for Aborigines include the Commonwealth Departments of Education, Employment and Industrial Relations, and Social Security, and the State Departments of Education, Youth and Community Services, and Technical and Further Education, and the State Health and Housing Commissions.

Under the (State) Aborigines Act, 1969-1974, the Aborigines' Advisory Council continues to be responsible for advising the Minister for Youth and Community Services on matters concerning Aborigines in New South Wales. The Council consists of nine members, all of whom are Aborigines elected by the Aboriginal community. The Aboriginal Lands Trust which is also constituted under the Aborigines Act has freehold title to all Aboriginal reserves in New South Wales. Many of the Aboriginal communities on Aboriginal Lands Trust estates have chosen to undertake self-management of community affairs, and a number have sought long-term leases of lands from the Lands Trust. In terms of the Act, the membership of the Aborigines' Advisory Council and the Lands Trust is identical.

Direct responsibility for the Homes for Aborigines Scheme rests with the Housing Commission of New South Wales. Under the Scheme, the Commission sites, constructs, and manages homes for Aborigines throughout New South Wales. Aborigines are also eligible to apply for tenancy of dwellings constructed by the Housing Commission as part of the State's ordinary housing programme.

The Health Commission of New South Wales is responsible for special Aboriginal health services. The Commission, in liaison with the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs, conducts the Aboriginal Health Programme, which in June 1978 employed 99 staff members, of whom 59 were Aborigines. The Programme trains community health workers, and conducts various nutrition, vaccination, and other public health projects. Aboriginal-managed medical services operate in Sydney and Kempsey.

The Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance to Aboriginal school children and tertiary students (see Chapter 7 "Education"). The New South Wales Department of Education employs a special education consultant and an Aboriginal liaison teacher in the field of Aboriginal education, in addition to a small number of special teachers appointed to selected schools with high Aboriginal enrolments. An Aboriginal Teachers' Aide Scheme trains locally selected Aborigines at a training course conducted at the University of Sydney. Many Aborigines undertake training in private enterprise and in the public sector under the National Employment and Training System (see the "Employment" section of Chapter 10 "Labour, Wages, and Prices"). Courses for Aborigines in pre-vocational, pre-trade, and community management skills are arranged by the New South Wales Department of Technical and Further Education in co-operation with the Commonwealth Departments of Aboriginal Affairs, and Employment and Industrial Relations. Pre-school education for Aborigines is encouraged and subsidies are available to pre-schools, based on the actual attendance of Aboriginal infants.

Many voluntary organisations take an active interest in the welfare of Aborigines. A growing number of these organisations are exclusively or predominantly directed by Aborigines and include local advancement groups who concentrate their efforts on improving conditions for Aborigines in their locality. Other larger voluntary organisations provide primary school scholarships for Aboriginal students and special teaching equipment to schools with high Aboriginal enrolment, and are becoming involved in the establishment and the running of student hostels and pre-school centres for Aborigines. Organisations directed by Aboriginal boards have been established by Aboriginals to provide medical and legal services for Aboriginal people.



## **CHAPTER 7**

### **EDUCATION**

#### **STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM**

In New South Wales, primary and secondary education is provided in government schools (referred to as public schools) conducted by the Department of Education and in non-government schools (referred to as private schools) conducted in most cases under the auspices of religious denominations. Post-school technical education is provided in technical colleges under the control of the Department of Technical and Further Education and in agricultural colleges under the control of the Department of Agriculture. Other post-school education is provided at colleges of advanced education, and the six universities in the State (Sydney, New South Wales, New England, Newcastle, Macquarie, and Wollongong), and also at a number of other institutions described towards the end of this chapter.

Attendance at school is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 15 years. Children may, however, be exempted from the requirement of compulsory attendance if there exists sufficient cause for such exemption. In public schools education is secular and free. School dental, and medical services (see also the chapter "Health Services") are provided for the benefit of children attending public and private schools.

#### **AUSTRALIAN EDUCATION COUNCIL**

The Australian Education Council comprises the State and Commonwealth Ministers of Education and co-opts the services of other Ministers if necessary. The basic function of the Council is to promote the joint development of educational policies on matters of common State-Commonwealth interest. The Council holds three general meetings within every two-year period.

#### **COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

The Commonwealth Department of Education administers Commonwealth Government programmes relating to education together with the five statutory bodies, the Tertiary Education Commission, the Schools Commission, the Curriculum Development Centre, the Australian Capital Territory Schools Authority, and the Commonwealth Teaching Service. The Department provides educational services in Australian Territories and programmes of assistance for education in the States. Commonwealth Government programmes in the States include financial grants for public and private schools, technical and further education, colleges of advanced education, universities, teacher development, and educational research.

The Department gives advice on educational matters to other authorities, liaises with State educational authorities, administers schemes of financial assistance for Australian students and for educational research, and is responsible for Australia's international relations in education (including the association of Australia with the aims and activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation), the provision of advice and assistance in the fields of migrant and Aboriginal education, and administering programmes of international educational exchange.

### **CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT CENTRE**

In July 1975, the Commonwealth Government established the Curriculum Development Centre, a statutory body with its own governing council. The functions of the Centre include the development of curriculum and of teaching and learning materials appropriate to pre-school, primary, and secondary education. In the performance of its functions the Centre consults with the Schools Commission, State representatives, and other appropriate authorities.

### **THE TERTIARY EDUCATION COMMISSION**

The Tertiary Education Commission, comprising a Chairman and three full-time Commissioners, commenced operation on 22 June 1977 under the (Commonwealth) Tertiary Education Commission Act, 1977, which repealed the separate Acts that had established the Universities Commission, the Commission on Advanced Education, and the Technical and Further Education Commission (details of the functions of these former Commissions are contained in Year Book No. 64). In addition to the Tertiary Education Commission, the Act established three advisory councils—the Universities Council, the Advanced Education Council, and the Technical and Further Education Council.

Prior to the formal establishment of the Commission, an Interim Co-ordinating Committee for the Tertiary Education Commission was appointed, and consisted of the Secretary of the Commonwealth Department of Education and the Chairman of the three former Commissions. The Committee advised on the guidelines for the 1978-80 triennium.

The prime function of the Commission is to enquire into, and advise the Minister for Education on, the necessity for, and the conditions and allocations of, financial assistance in respect of universities, colleges of advanced education, and technical and further education institutions in Australia. While the primary tasks of the three former Commissions are, in general, carried out by the respective Councils, the Tertiary Education Commission has additional responsibilities which include a balanced and co-ordinated development of educational resources across the three sectors and the diversification of educational opportunities at the tertiary level. In the performance of its functions, the Commission is required to consult with State authorities responsible for matters relating to universities, colleges of advanced education, and technical and further education institutions.

The functions of each of the Councils are to—

- (a) inquire into, and advise the Minister and the Commission on, matters relating to its respective sector;
- (b) provide assistance to the Commission as required and in accordance with the Commission's directions in relevant matters relating to its sector, particularly in the administration of programmes of financial assistance; and
- (c) provide assistance, if required by the Commission, in matters relating to the other two sectors.



### NEW SOUTH WALES HIGHER EDUCATION BOARD

On 1 January 1976, the Higher Education Board was established under the provisions of the Higher Education Act, 1975, replacing the Advanced Education Board, the Universities Board, and the Higher Education Authority. The Board comprises not more than 14 members all of whom are nominated by the State Minister for Education and appointed by the Governor.

Under the Act, the Board reports and makes recommendations on the establishment and development of higher-education institutions (universities and colleges of advanced education), the establishment of new programmes of study in the field of higher education, and the acquisition and reservation of sites for the purposes of higher education. The Board is also required to assess the suitability of courses proposed as advanced education courses, determine the nomenclature of the academic award made on completion of an advanced education course, and determine the academic staff establishment of each college of advanced education.

### GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

Government expenditure on education in New South Wales is, for the most part, financed from State revenue and loan raisings—but in recent years the Commonwealth Government has made substantial expenditures on education in the State by way of grants to the State towards various programmes and by the provision of certain financial assistance to students. The particulars of expenditure by the State on education, as shown in the next table, exclude expenditure from Commonwealth Government grants and interest on loan moneys expended by the State on buildings, equipment, etc.

#### GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN N.S.W.

(\$ thousand)

Expenditure (a)	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Commonwealth Government						
Grants to State .. .. .	72,763	90,555	208,518	463,789	498,224	580,412
Payment to persons .. .. .	(d) 19,316	(d) 26,366	29,331	39,674	50,738	63,604
Total, Commonwealth Government .. .. .	(d) 92,079	(d) 116,921	237,849	503,463	548,962	644,016
New South Wales Government						
From revenue (b) .. .. .	408,874	474,974	528,016	634,129	768,369	900,692
From loans (c) .. .. .	69,640	77,891	73,032	86,478	134,431	103,779
Total, N.S.W. Government .. .. .	478,514	552,865	601,048	720,607	902,800	1,004,471
Total, Commonwealth and N.S.W. Governments .. .. .	570,593	669,786	838,897	1,224,070	1,451,762	1,648,487

(a) See following two tables for details of items of expenditure.

(b) Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue Fund, less Commonwealth Government grants paid to that Fund.

(c) Gross Loan Expenditure, less Commonwealth Government grants towards that expenditure.

(d) Includes payments to persons in the Australian Capital Territory.

From January 1974, the Commonwealth Government assumed full responsibility for financing tertiary education. Fees at universities, colleges of advanced education, teachers' colleges, pre-school teachers' colleges, and technical and further education colleges were abolished and a new system of tertiary and post-secondary educational allowances was introduced.

Particulars of expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on education in New South Wales in each of the last five years are shown in the next table:—

**EXPENDITURE BY THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ON EDUCATION IN N.S.W.**  
(\$ thousand)

Items of expenditure	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>Grants to State—</b>					
Towards recurrent expenditure on—					
Public schools .....	—	7,108	44,019	71,860	83,674
Private schools (a) .....	15,046	20,144	36,407	45,808	59,799
Schools—joint programmes .....	—	895	4,323	7,727	7,680
Technical and further education .....	—	5,801	10,333	17,652	16,714
Colleges of advanced education (b) .....	5,525	28,935	62,122	69,089	90,831
Universities .....	32,155	79,572	149,997	168,831	199,633
Educational research and development .....	91	97	151	253	259
Pre-schools and child care .....	—	1,281	5,417	9,030	8,532
Child migrant education .....	1,521	2,238	3,890	2,720	67
Aboriginal education .....	229	482	546	904	931
Towards capital expenditure on—					
Public schools .....	8,406	25,788	61,886	35,587	42,349
Private schools .....	2,231	4,420	9,451	10,083	6,208
Schools—joint programmes .....	—	—	371	216	126
Technical and further education .....	5,040	6,873	5,859	8,919	12,262
Colleges of advanced education (b) .....	9,691	7,644	41,197	23,716	27,200
Universities .....	10,522	16,889	22,526	21,754	17,553
Pre-schools and child care .....	—	160	4,819	3,165	6,592
Child migrant education .....	—	90	475	405	2
Aboriginal education .....	98	101	—	505	1
<b>Total grants to State .....</b>	<b>90,555</b>	<b>208,518</b>	<b>463,789</b>	<b>498,224</b>	<b>580,412</b>
<b>Payments to persons—</b>					
Student assistance—					
Secondary education (c) .....	3,509	6,001	5,790	6,350	7,236
Technical and further education .....	442	335	73	17	5
Advanced education .....	1,319	7,312	14,336	37,570	48,726
University .....	15,582	9,998	12,886	—	—
Post-graduate awards .....	2,859	2,597	2,737	2,589	2,833
Soldiers' Children Education Scheme .....	1,338	1,234	1,432	1,459	1,388
Aboriginal Secondary (School) Grants .....	1,164	1,629	1,951	2,282	2,862
Aboriginal Study Grants (Post-school) .....	153	222	428	471	554
Other .....	—	3	41	—	—
<b>Total payments to persons .....</b>	<b>(d) 26,366</b>	<b>29,331</b>	<b>39,674</b>	<b>50,738</b>	<b>63,604</b>
<b>Total Commonwealth Government expenditure on education in N.S.W. ....</b>	<b>(d) 116,921</b>	<b>237,849</b>	<b>503,463</b>	<b>548,962</b>	<b>644,016</b>

(a) Paid to State (as agent for Commonwealth Government) for distribution to private schools.

(b) Includes teachers' colleges and pre-school teachers' colleges.

(c) From 1974-75, includes Adult Secondary Education Assistance.

(d) Includes payments to persons in the Australian Capital Territory.

A classification of the expenditure by the State Government in each of the last five years on education, and on the encouragement of science, art, and research, is given in the next table:—

**EXPENDITURE BY THE N.S.W. GOVERNMENT ON EDUCATION**  
(\$ thousand)

Items of expenditure	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Expenditure from revenue (a)					
Primary and secondary education—					
Public schools and head office services .. . . .	316,568	370,390	480,411	574,869	670,740
Conveyance of pupils to and from public and private schools .. . . .	25,149	29,705	39,964	49,502	55,619
Direct assistance to private schools .. . . .	8,869	10,538	11,645	12,995	16,001
Assistance to pupils of public and private schools—					
Bursaries and scholarships .. . . .	1,131	1,179	1,284	1,380	1,639
Allowances for secondary pupils .. . . .	3,578	4,429	8,791	15,179	17,983
Textbook allowances for secondary pupils .. . . .	2,719	2,790	2,915	3,051	3,105
Total, primary and secondary education .. . . .	358,015	419,032	545,011	656,975	765,087
Agricultural colleges .. . . .	2,802	2,673	1,366	1,695	1,867
Conservatorium of Music .. . . .	824	906	256	1,464	1,313
Technical and further education (b) .. . . .	43,581	48,856	52,460	66,041	83,807
Scholarship allowances for trainee teachers .. . . .	24,312	26,722	29,260	35,222	39,064
Universities .. . . .	42,598	26,593	—	—	—
Other .. . . .	2,842	3,235	5,776	6,972	9,554
Total expenditure from revenue (a) .. . . .	474,974	528,016	634,129	768,369	900,692
Loan expenditure (gross) (c)					
Primary and secondary education .. . . .	60,019	57,470	82,090	128,350	97,837
Technical and further education (b) .. . . .	8,300	8,068	4,387	6,081	5,942
Universities .. . . .	8,670	7,123	—	—	—
Other .. . . .	902	370	1	—	—
Total, loan expenditure (b) .. . . .	77,891	73,032	86,478	134,431	103,779
Total, expenditure .. . . .	552,865	601,049	720,607	902,800	1,004,471

(a) Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue Fund, less Commonwealth Government grants paid to that Fund.

(b) Prior to 1974-75, includes expenditure on colleges of advanced education.

(c) Gross loan expenditure, less Commonwealth Government grants towards that expenditure.

## PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

### COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

#### PRIMARY EDUCATION

In New South Wales, formal primary education begins at the age of 6 years, when school attendance becomes compulsory. It covers a period of six years and, normally, is completed when the pupil is about 12½ years of age. In Years 1 and 2 instruction is given in reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, moral education, and social education, but a part of each day is reserved for activities which occupy children in nursery and kindergarten training. In Years 3 to 6 instruction is provided in English (with emphasis on speaking, reading, composition, and spelling), social studies, mathematics, natural science, art, crafts (including woodwork, needlework, etc.), health, and physical education.

Pre-school care is available at some primary schools for children under five years of age, and kindergarten education is provided in most primary schools for pupils aged not less than 4½ years at the time of enrolment. The training includes such activities as drawing, painting, handiwork, and dramatisation.

#### SECONDARY EDUCATION

Pupils completing their primary school course proceed to a secondary school to commence their secondary education.

In terms of the Education Act, 1961–1975, the full secondary course comprises a four-year course leading to the award of a School Certificate and a further two-year course leading to the Higher School Certificate examination.

In general, pupils in the first year of the secondary course study the core subjects of English, mathematics, social studies, science, art, craft, music, health, and physical education. During the second year, they may commence studies in further subjects, chosen from languages, home science, descriptive geometry, commerce, agriculture, woodwork, metalwork, etc. Provision is made during the second and later years of the secondary course for the study of certain subjects at varying levels of difficulty.

Prior to 1975, the secondary school system included a School Certificate examination at the end of the fourth year. An explanation of the requirements of this examination is given on page 615 of Year Book No. 63.

From 1975, the School Certificate examination was discontinued, although a School Certificate is still issued to pupils satisfactorily completing an approved course of study. In 1975, procedures were introduced whereby the issue of the School Certificate was based on a system of assessment using a series of reference tests, the results of which were subject to “moderating procedures” determined by the Secondary Schools Board. The Certificate issued in 1975 indicated achievement in each subject by level of difficulty (advanced, ordinary, or modified) and by grade (from 1 to 5). In 1976, the system was modified and the Certificate no longer indicated level of difficulty of subjects studied—and achievement in each subject was shown by grade only (from 1 to 10). In 1977, the system was further modified and reference tests (and “moderating procedures”) were applied only in respect of English and mathematics. By restricting the reference tests to English and mathematics, individual schools are allowed freedom to adapt and emphasise courses and programmes in other subjects to meet the particular needs of their pupils. Pupils are issued with a School Certificate indicating their achievement in English and in mathematics, by grade (from 1 to 5), and listing the other subjects which the pupil has studied satisfactorily. The minimum requirement for the issue of a School Certificate is the satisfactory study of English, mathematics, science, a social science, and one other approved subject. In 1977, the School Certificate was issued to 73,958 pupils.

Pupils remaining at school to complete the final two years of the secondary course, which culminate in the Higher School Certificate examination, study English and an appropriate combination of other subjects.

Examination requirements for the Higher School Certificate in 1975 and earlier years are described in previous issues of the Year Book. In 1975, a restructured senior secondary curriculum was introduced by the Board of Senior School Studies as a phase of the continuing process of curriculum development. The courses, which were included in the Higher School Certificate examination for the first time in 1976, are organised on the basis of units of study, each unit representing three periods per week and a maximum of 50 examination marks. In general, there are three courses in each subject, named in accordance with the unit system:—

- (a) *3 Unit Course*. Offers suitable preparation for the study of that subject at tertiary level, as well as deeper and more intensive treatment than in the other courses;
- (b) *2 Unit Course*. Offers suitable preparation for the study of that subject at tertiary level;
- (c) *2 Unit A Course*. Although of a general content, this course has high education value for senior secondary pupils, but is not intended to lead to further study of that subject at tertiary level.

In mathematics, there are four courses. The 4 Unit, 3 Unit, and 2 Unit A Courses are equivalent to the courses described above, while the 2 Unit Course is designed to meet general needs and is suitable for those students whose tertiary studies require some mathematical understanding. In science, there are three courses—4 Unit, 2 Unit, and 2 Unit A. The 4 Unit Course is available in two versions. The first is a “Multistrand” course which involves the study of three scientific disciplines consisting of physics, chemistry, and either biology or geology. The second is a “Doublestrand” course consisting of a combination of any two of the abovementioned disciplines. Pupils may also elect to study any one or two of those disciplines as separate 2 Unit Courses.

Each pupil is required to follow a programme involving at least eleven units in both of the senior secondary years (referred to as Years 11 and 12 of formal schooling), including English and minimum of four other subjects in Year 11 and three other subjects in Year 12. To help meet the minimum subject requirement for Year 11 and to encourage pupils to follow a broad, general programme during that year, the 4 Unit Course in mathematics and the 3 Unit Courses in all other subjects are reduced in Year 11 to three and two unit value, respectively.

Subject to conditions determined by the Board of Senior School Studies, in accordance with the Education Act, the Higher School Certificate is awarded to school candidates who have satisfactorily completed Year 11 and who present themselves for examination in Year 12 in courses carrying at least eleven units. Candidates do not pass or fail an individual course or the Higher School Certificate, but are given a grading in each course in which they are examined. In 1978, gradings were based on an initial composite mark comprising, with equal weighting, a raw external examination mark, and a moderated school estimate; the composite mark was subject to “scaling procedures” determined by the Board of Senior School Studies and the scaled mark determined the grading given. The system of grading used was: 91-100 per cent (if in the top 10 per cent of candidature), 81-90 per cent (if in the next 10 per cent of candidature), 71-80 per cent (if in the third 10 per cent), etc. Candidates were also awarded an aggregate mark, which was obtained by adding the candidates’ ten best “scaled” unit marks, and an aggregate ranking was given—96-100 per cent (if in the top

5 per cent of candidature), 91-95 per cent (if in the next 5 per cent of candidature), 86-90 per cent (if in the third 5 per cent of candidature), etc. School candidates who fail to fulfil conditions for the award of a certificate, and private study candidates, receive a *Statement of Attainment* which contains a record of subjects and courses presented and grades received. Applicants for admission to universities and colleges of advanced education are, in general, selected on the basis of the "aggregate mark" awarded to them, but each university or college of advanced education determines its own specific entrance requirements. In 1977, the Higher School Certificate was awarded to 35,680 candidates.

#### SECONDARY SCHOOLS BOARD AND BOARD OF SENIOR SCHOOL STUDIES

The Secondary Schools Board and the Board of Senior School Studies were established in terms of the Education Act, 1961-1975, which prescribes the current system of secondary education. The Secondary Schools Board advises the Minister for Education on courses of study leading to the School Certificate and, on the basis of advice received from schools, issues the Certificates to pupils reaching the required standard. The Board of Senior School Studies determines the courses of study and regulates the conduct of examinations for the Higher School Certificate. Special committees are appointed by the Boards to recommend the content of the courses of study in individual subjects.

The membership of the Boards includes: representatives of the Department of Education, universities, colleges of advanced education, and the Secondary Teachers' Association of the N.S.W. Teachers' Federation; the Director of Technical and Further Education; selected principals of private schools; and a representative of parents and citizens' associations.

#### CHILDREN RECEIVING EDUCATION

There are few children of statutory school age in New South Wales who are not reached in some way by the educational system. For children with a physical or intellectual handicap, and for those remote from centres of population, special schools have been established by the Department of Education and private organisations; these include the Correspondence School, schools at hospitals and child welfare homes, subsidised schools in isolated rural areas, and schools for blind and deaf children.

Children of statutory school age who are not enrolled consist mainly of those exempted by the Department of Youth and Community Services from attendance at school for special reasons.

Free travel to and from school (both public and private) is granted to all pupils of infants' classes (kindergarten and Years 1 and 2) irrespective of distance, and to other pupils who travel by train or ferry, or more than 1.6 kilometres by bus. Concessional fares are granted to pupils not entitled to free travel by bus. In country areas, pupils generally travel on school charter buses, and a scale rate subsidy is available to persons conveying pupils to charter bus routes by private car.

Particulars of children exempted from attendance at school by the Department are shown in the next table:—

### CHILDREN EXEMPTED FROM ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL

Reason for exemption	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Domestic necessity .. .. .	85	90	61	54	73	35
Health .. .. .	43	29	38	31	25	26
Necessitous circumstances .. .. .	258	206	217	111	107	50
Other reasons (a) .. .. .	1,748	1,795	2,010	1,415	1,328	966
Total exemptions granted						
Boys .. .. .	1,021	1,050	1,175	851	821	590
Girls .. .. .	1,113	1,070	1,151	760	712	487
Total .. .. .	2,134	2,120	2,326	1,611	1,533	1,077

(a) Includes exemptions granted to pupils to attend business or technical colleges and to pupils who are considered to be psychologically unsuitable for further education.

Cases of unsatisfactory attendance at public and private schools are required to be reported to the Department of Youth and Community Services. Particulars of such cases in recent years are given in the following table:—

### PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: CASES OF UNSATISFACTORY ATTENDANCE REPORTED

Type of school	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Public schools—						
Boys .. .. .	4,743	4,411	4,020	4,149	4,221	4,084
Girls .. .. .	4,067	3,600	3,535	3,746	3,830	3,640
Total, pupils .. .. .	8,810	8,011	7,555	7,895	8,051	7,724
Private schools—						
Boys .. .. .	182	186	178	188	170	161
Girls .. .. .	222	154	188	156	161	125
Total, pupils .. .. .	404	340	366	344	331	286
Public and private schools—						
Boys .. .. .	4,925	4,597	4,198	4,337	4,391	4,245
Girls .. .. .	4,289	3,754	3,723	3,902	3,991	3,765
Total, pupils .. .. .	9,214	8,351	7,921	8,239	8,382	8,010

The Department conducts a special school for truant boys and girls at Burradoo. The curriculum is designed to meet the individual needs of the children and is aimed at assisting them to adjust to the normal school situation. During 1976-77, 143 children were admitted to the school, and in June 1977, the number of enrolments was 101.

### PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, PUPILS, AND TEACHERS

Public and private schools provide full-time primary and/or secondary education for children in New South Wales and practically all children receive their primary and secondary education in these schools. Further particulars in respect of public schools and private schools, separately, are given later in this section.

In the following tables, particulars for schools exclude subsidised (public) schools, evening colleges, technical colleges, private kindergarten and nursery schools, business colleges, etc., and statistics of pupils refer to the number of pupils effectively enrolled at schools. *Effective enrolment* is the actual enrolment on the first Friday in August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

The following table shows the total number of public and private schools in operation in New South Wales and the number of teachers in each group of schools in each of the last six years:—

#### PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
SCHOOLS						
Public .. .. .	2,335	2,287	2,271	2,246	2,225	2,223
Private .. .. .	818	808	804	794	791	777
Total .. .. .	3,153	3,095	3,075	3,040	3,016	3,000
TEACHERS (a)						
Public schools—						
Males .. .. .	15,122	15,696	16,293	17,215	17,963	18,797
Females .. .. .	21,436	21,137	21,902	23,477	24,411	25,721
Total .. .. .	36,558	36,833	38,195	40,692	42,374	44,518
Private schools—						
Males .. .. .	2,757	2,870	2,973	3,102	3,263	3,402
Females .. .. .	6,715	6,985	7,016	7,071	7,104	7,114
Total .. .. .	9,472	9,855	9,989	10,173	10,367	10,516
Public and private schools—						
Total, teachers .. .. .	46,030	46,688	48,184	50,865	52,741	55,034

(a) Includes part-time teachers expressed in full-time units.



The enrolment at public and private schools in New South Wales in recent years is shown in the following table:—

## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: PUPILS ENROLLED

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Public schools—						
Boys	406,926	404,132	403,490	408,720	413,385	417,177
Girls	372,928	372,667	374,130	380,223	386,352	392,799
Pupils	779,854	776,799	777,620	788,943	799,737	809,976
Private schools—						
Boys	111,606	110,821	110,034	109,948	109,876	110,391
Girls	109,794	109,097	109,066	108,920	108,559	108,807
Pupils	221,400	219,918	219,100	218,868	218,435	219,198
Public and private schools—						
Boys	518,532	514,953	513,524	518,668	523,261	527,568
Girls	482,722	481,764	483,196	489,143	494,911	501,606
Pupils	1,001,254	996,717	996,720	1,007,811	1,018,172	1,029,174

Details of the age and sex distribution of school pupils are given below:—

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, N.S.W. : AGE AND SEX  
DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS, AUGUST 1977

Age in years	Public schools			Private schools			Public and private schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
Under 6	37,350	35,488	72,838	8,532	8,449	16,981	45,882	43,937	89,819
6 and under 7	38,942	37,150	76,092	8,798	8,970	17,768	47,740	46,120	93,860
7 " " 8	35,671	33,778	69,449	8,602	8,432	17,034	44,273	42,210	86,483
8 " " 9	34,959	33,055	68,014	8,573	8,797	17,370	43,532	41,852	85,384
9 " " 10	33,031	31,639	64,670	8,457	8,372	16,829	41,488	40,011	81,499
10 " " 11	33,232	31,176	64,408	8,577	8,754	17,331	41,809	39,930	81,739
11 " " 12	32,768	30,607	63,375	9,166	8,894	18,060	41,934	39,501	81,435
12 " " 13	32,758	30,658	63,416	9,362	9,334	18,696	42,120	39,992	82,112
13 " " 14	34,449	32,215	66,664	9,659	9,457	19,116	44,108	41,672	85,780
14 " " 15	35,100	32,814	67,914	9,240	9,374	18,614	44,340	42,188	86,528
15 " " 16	32,194	29,948	62,142	9,042	8,912	17,954	41,236	38,860	80,096
16 " " 17	21,413	19,746	41,159	6,437	5,900	12,337	27,850	25,646	53,496
17 or more	15,310	14,525	29,835	5,946	5,162	11,108	21,256	19,687	40,943
Total	417,177	392,799	809,976	110,391	108,807	219,198	527,568	501,606	1,029,174

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

The State system of education is administered by a Minister of the Crown, through a permanent Director-General of Education, who is the permanent head of the State Department of Education. The Minister is advised by an Education Advisory Commission formed under the provisions of the Teaching Service Act, 1970-1977.

The State is divided, for administrative purposes, into eleven directorates (five in the Sydney metropolitan area and six outside Sydney), each being administered by a Director of Education subject to the oversight of the Director-General. Each directorate is divided into inspectorial districts, and an inspector supervises the schools and teachers in each district; in 1977, there were 47 districts within the five Sydney directorates and 46 elsewhere.

## TYPE AND SIZE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The type and size of public schools open in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the next table. Schools in the Primary-secondary group (central schools and the Correspondence School) provide both primary and secondary instruction.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: TYPE AND SIZE OF SCHOOLS

Type of school	Number in August		Number of schools with effective enrolment in 1977 of—							
	1976	1977	Under 36	36-100	101-200	201-400	401-600	601-800	801-1,000	Over 1,000
Primary schools—										
Primary (a) .. .. .	1,675	1,665	387	292	171	279	257	173	67	39
Separate infants, etc. .. .	31	33	5	22	6	—	—	—	—	—
Total primary .. .	1,706	1,698	392	314	177	279	257	173	67	39
Primary-secondary schools (b) .. .	73	73	—	1	17	35	14	5	—	1
Secondary schools .. .	338	343	—	—	4	23	42	61	96	117
Special schools—										
Hospital .. .	16	15	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intellectually handicapped .. .	49	53	19	26	7	1	—	—	—	—
Child welfare .. .	19	16	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physically handicapped .. .	19	19	8	6	5	—	—	—	—	—
Emotionally disturbed .. .	5	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total special .. .	108	109	54	42	12	1	—	—	—	—
Total public schools .. .	2,225	2,223	446	357	210	338	313	239	163	157

(a) Composite courses in secondary education are provided at public primary schools in districts where secondary schools are not readily accessible. In 1977, this type of instruction was provided for 58 pupils.

(b) Includes the Correspondence School which has an effective enrolment of over 1,000.

## PARENTS AND CITIZENS' ASSOCIATIONS

Parents and citizens' associations and kindred bodies have been organised in connection with public schools, with the object of promoting the interests of local schools and the welfare of the pupils and providing school equipment. The associations do not exercise authority over the staff for the management of the school.

District councils, composed of two representatives of each association and kindred body within the district, may be formed in proclaimed areas; they advise the Minister on certain school matters, and assist in the arrangement of school bus transport, in the financing of scholarships for children in their district, and in the establishment and maintenance of central libraries.

Councils are also organised for groups of proclaimed areas, and there is a State-wide federation of associations.

## AGES OF PUPILS

The following table shows the age distribution of the pupils enrolled in public schools in the last six years:—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS

Age in years	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	
						Number	Proportion (per cent)
Under 6	62,696	62,654	66,342	67,319	73,370	72,838	9.0
6 and under 7	64,015	64,759	64,634	68,085	68,937	76,092	9.4
7 " " 8	64,119	63,199	64,823	65,227	68,518	69,449	8.6
8 " " 9	67,114	63,504	62,120	64,479	64,058	68,014	8.4
9 " " 10	69,307	66,700	63,888	63,085	64,413	64,670	8.0
10 " " 11	71,028	69,198	66,995	63,847	63,147	64,408	7.9
11 " " 12	70,076	70,748	68,704	67,795	63,517	63,375	7.8
12 " " 13	68,048	69,440	69,765	69,752	67,183	63,416	7.8
13 " " 14	66,482	66,991	68,832	69,426	68,441	66,664	8.2
14 " " 15	64,888	65,198	66,347	68,657	69,201	67,914	8.4
15 " " 16	52,429	54,458	55,090	57,858	60,588	62,142	7.7
16 " " 17	32,995	33,751	34,495	37,005	39,491	41,159	5.1
17 or more	26,657	26,199	25,585	26,408	28,873	29,835	3.7
Total	779,854	776,799	777,620	788,943	799,737	809,976	100.0

Further particulars of public school pupils in age groups are included in later tables.

## PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS

The public schools in which primary instruction in its various stages is undertaken may be classified broadly into three groups:—

- Primary schools in more or less populous centres;
- schools in isolated and sparsely-settled districts (one-teacher small schools); and
- a correspondence school instructing children unable to attend a school.

A public school may be established in any locality where the attendance of at least nine children is assured. Where the enrolment is large, a separate department is established for infants (children in kindergarten and Years 1 and 2).

Where facilities are available in public primary schools, pre-school care is provided for children aged three to five years. In 1977, there were three separate public pre-school centres in New South Wales, with a total enrolment of 114, and pre-school classes, with a total enrolment of 1,749, were attached to 33 primary schools. Pre-school centres and classes are, in general, organised on a sessional basis, each session being 2½ hours duration. Some of the

long-established centres and classes offer full day care from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. with an interval of two hours for rest. Kindergarten classes are incorporated in primary schools having sufficient five year old pupils to form a class.

The following table shows the primary pupils in public schools according to their age and school year:—

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: PRIMARY PUPILS ACCORDING TO AGE AND SCHOOL YEAR, 1977**

Age in years	Kinder- garten (a)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Special schools and classes (b)	Total primary
Under 5	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	204	313
5 and under 6	71,922	280	—	—	—	—	—	323	72,525
6 " " 7	5,096	70,206	347	—	—	—	—	443	76,092
7 " " 8	84	11,425	56,821	591	4	—	—	524	69,449
8 " " 9	7	212	15,191	51,165	552	—	—	887	68,014
9 " " 10	—	13	297	17,244	45,456	419	—	1,241	64,670
10 " " 11	—	—	2	421	18,968	42,909	295	1,812	64,407
11 " " 12	—	1	1	15	602	20,713	39,551	1,882	62,765
12 or more	—	1	1	7	30	664	24,643	3,019	28,365
Total	77,218	82,138	72,660	69,443	65,612	64,705	64,489	10,335	506,600

(a) Excludes pupils in pre-school centres and classes.

(b) Includes pupils of those Department of Youth and Community Services schools which are staffed by Department of Education teachers, schools for mildly and moderately intellectually-handicapped, emotionally disturbed, and physically handicapped and debilitated children, and hospital schools; and pupils attending special classes in ordinary schools.

The relatively high enrolment in Year 1 is due to the fact that children under six years of age are enrolled in Year 1 for two years in succession at schools where there is no provision for kindergarten classes.

#### PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The principal public schools providing secondary education are classified as either high schools or central schools. *High* schools enrol secondary pupils only and provide instruction leading to the School Certificate and Higher School Certificate. *Central* schools provide both secondary and primary instruction and have an enrolment of at least 20 pupils in secondary classes (including at least 8 in classes above Year 7); they may have separate secondary and/or infants' departments if enrolment is large. Composite classes in secondary education are provided at primary schools in districts where a secondary school is not readily accessible.

Pupils completing their primary school course proceed, as a general rule, to the secondary school in their town or neighbourhood, and their abilities and talents are assessed within the secondary school in the light of their progress and achievement during the first secondary school year.

The next table shows the secondary pupils in public schools according to their age and School year:—

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: SECONDARY PUPILS ACCORDING TO AGE AND SCHOOL YEAR, 1977**

Age in years	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Special schools and classes (a)	Total
Under 12	602	1	—	—	—	—	8	611
12 and under 13	36,772	642	—	—	—	—	186	37,600
13 " " 14	25,928	37,998	678	1	—	—	727	65,332
14 " " 15	1,042	27,505	37,571	644	1	—	695	67,458
15 " " 16	47	1,339	25,055	34,428	476	—	445	61,790
16 " " 17	4	50	1,174	21,352	17,603	402	166	40,751
17 " " 18	—	—	21	860	7,289	14,365	67	22,602
18 or more	2	1	6	35	412	6,760	16	7,232
Total	64,397	67,536	64,505	57,320	25,781	21,527	2,310	303,376

(a) See footnote (b) in previous table.

As attendance at school is not compulsory after reaching 15 years of age, and as the School Certificate is awarded at the end of Year 10, a high proportion of pupils do not remain at school to complete the full secondary course. In 1974, there were 69,586 Year 7 pupils, but in 1977 only 57,320 pupils in Year 10, indicating that approximately 18 per cent of the pupils left between Years 7 and 10. Only 41 per cent of those completing Year 10 in 1975 completed Year 12 two years later.

There is an increasing tendency for girls to continue to the end of the full secondary course. In 1977, girls comprised 49 per cent of Year 7 pupils, 49 per cent of Year 10, and 50 per cent of Year 12, compared with 48 per cent, 47 per cent, and 40 per cent, respectively, in 1968.

#### CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

The Correspondence School provides assistance for students who, for a variety of reasons, cannot attend schools, and for students in Department of Education schools where secondary education is not available or a particular subject required by the student is not offered. Such enrolments include geographically isolated students within New South Wales, students who cannot attend school for medical reasons, and children of New South Wales residents temporarily residing overseas or travelling interstate. In addition, the Correspondence School provides lessons for students enrolled with the College of External Studies of the Department of Technical and Further Education for subjects not offered by that Department.

The basic medium of instruction is the printed leaflet and this is supplemented by cassette tapes and textbooks. At the secondary level, kits are provided for science, art, and craft subjects. Tuition is free for students within Australia, but a fee is charged for overseas students to cover airmail postage and other additional costs.

Further assistance is given to senior secondary school students in selected subjects through the provision of lesson leaflets without formal enrolment where class groups are too small to justify full teaching-period allocations.

In August 1977, there were 633 primary and 4,305 secondary students enrolled with the Correspondence School. Of the secondary enrolments, 879 are home students, 2,522 are

enrolled at other schools but receiving assistance from the Correspondence School, and 658 are adults transferred to the Correspondence School by the College of External Studies of the Department of Technical and Further Education.

#### SCHOOL OF THE AIR

The School of the Air, conducted by the N.S.W. Department of Education, was established at Broken Hill in 1956 and caters for pupils living in isolated areas of New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia. Lessons, generally at a primary level of schooling, are presented for 2½ hours each schoolday by two-way radio and supplement the lessons given by the correspondence school in each State. In 1977, there were 158 pupils enrolled in the School of the Air.

#### AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The Department of Education maintains four agricultural high schools—the Yanco Agricultural High School (in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area), the Hurlstone Agricultural High School (at Glenfield, 37 kilometres from Sydney), the Farrer Memorial High School (at Nemingha, 11 kilometres from Tamworth), and the James Ruse Agricultural High School (at Carlingford, 27 kilometres from Sydney). These schools and the teachers and pupils in them are included in the statistics in this chapter relating to public schools.

The schools provide courses leading to the award of the School Certificate and to the Higher School Certificate examination. Candidates receiving the School Certificate may gain entrance to the C. B. Alexander and Yanco Agricultural Colleges; those successful at the examinations for the Higher School Certificate may gain entrance to the Hawkesbury, Orange, and Wagga Agricultural Colleges, or may qualify for admission to one of the other colleges of advanced education or to a university. The enrolment at the Agricultural High Schools in 1977 was 2,202 (756 at Hurlstone, 326 at Yanco, 396 at Farrer, and 724 at James Ruse).

Courses in agriculture are also given in other public secondary schools.

In co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, a system of rural youth clubs operates in country centres. The majority of members are school pupils and their activities are supervised by full-time extension officers. Advisory committees and regional councils assist in organising competitions and demonstrations and in preparing exhibits for agricultural shows.

In 1978, there were 188 clubs with 4,011 members. Girls, as well as boys, belong to the clubs, and the ages of members range from 8 to 30 years. The organisation has two sections—junior, for members 8 to 18 years, and senior, for members 16 to 30 years.

#### SCHOOL FORESTRY

Portions of State forests or Crown lands may be set apart for the purpose of enabling pupils of public schools to acquire some knowledge of scientific forestry and silviculture. The control and management of each school forest area is vested in a trust consisting of the inspector of public schools for the district as chairman, the teacher of the school as deputy-chairman, and two members nominated by the Parents and Citizens' Association. The trust may sell the products of the area, and any surplus over expenses may be used for educational purposes as determined by the Minister for Education.

## PROVISION FOR ATYPICAL CHILDREN

The Department of Education provides special facilities for children who, because of ability below or above average or because of some physical disability or other special circumstances, would be handicapped in a normal class.

In the metropolitan area of Sydney, Opportunity "C" classes (in Years 5 and 6) are provided for primary school children of outstanding ability. The pupils are selected by means of scholastic performance and intelligence tests from the pupils between  $9\frac{1}{2}$  and  $10\frac{3}{4}$  years of age in Years 4 and 5. The children study normal Year 5 and 6 programmes although the treatment is more advanced and there is opportunity for a variety of related activities. There were 40 of these classes in 1977.

Mildly intellectually-handicapped children are enrolled in Opportunity "A" classes in normal primary or secondary schools, or attend special schools. Classes established in normal schools total 260 (188 primary and 72 secondary). There are eight special schools in which each class has a maximum of 12 pupils. In 1977, 860 children attended these special schools.

Opportunity "F" schools and classes, with a maximum of 9 pupils per class, are designed for the education of children who are moderately intellectually-handicapped. Specially trained departmental teachers take these classes which are located in premises controlled by the Department, voluntary organisations, or hospitals. There are 26 classes in 46 special schools, 12 classes in normal schools, and 15 classes in 4 schools in mental retardation hospitals.

Children in normal classes who are educationally retarded (not necessarily because of lack of general ability) may be given remedial instruction by resource or remedial teachers. In 1977, there were 305 resource teachers in primary schools, and 178 remedial teachers in secondary schools.

The Child Migrant Education Programme caters for overseas or Australian-born children of migrant parents who are having difficulty in participating in normal classroom activities because of their inability to communicate adequately in English. Departmental consultants advise teachers specially appointed as English-as-a-Second-Language teachers, as well as teachers in normal classrooms, about the needs of migrant children. In 1977, there were more than 500 teachers in schools in New South Wales under this programme.

Special classes are provided in normal primary and secondary schools for children who are partially sighted (24 classes, each limited to 12 pupils) or partially deaf (61 classes, each limited to 10 pupils). Blind children are educated at the School for the Blind at North Rocks (10 classes), which has an annexe for children with a significant degree of both sight and hearing loss, and two schools (30 classes), one at North Rocks and one at Croydon Park, cater for the education of profoundly deaf children. The North Rocks Schools for the Deaf and for the Blind were established in conjunction with the Royal N.S.W. Institution for Deaf and Blind Children.

The Department of Education conducts six schools for emotionally disturbed children—three (8 classes) for primary pupils, two (6 classes) for secondary pupils, and one (6 classes) in conjunction with the Health Commission, for pupils in the children's unit of the North Ryde Psychiatric Centre. In addition, the Department conducts experimental adjustment classes at 7 schools in the State and maintains 2 classes for emotionally disturbed children at special institutions. To meet the needs of children with specific learning disabilities (e.g. language and perceptual disorders), the Department provides 26 classes in 21 normal schools. For children with other handicaps, special schools are maintained in the children's wards of 23 hospitals, in convalescent homes, and in centres administered by the Spastic Centre of N.S.W., the Crippled Children's Society of N.S.W., and the Department of Youth and Community Services.

The Correspondence School enrolls sick or physically handicapped children who are unable to attend a normal or special school. The following table shows particulars of the effective enrolment in special classes and schools in the last two years:—

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: PUPILS ENROLLED IN SPECIAL CLASSES AND SCHOOLS (a)**

Particulars	1976			1977		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
Special classes—						
Outstanding ability : Year 5 .....	285	238	523	243	261	504
Outstanding ability : Year 6 .....	307	244	551	284	228	512
Auditorily or visually handicapped .....	395	293	688	395	281	676
Other physically handicapped .....	—	—	—	7	4	11
Mildly intellectually-handicapped .....	2,989	1,704	4,693	2,891	1,673	4,564
Moderately intellectually-handicapped .....	9	7	16	18	16	34
Specific learning disabilities (b) .....	150	34	184	118	34	152
Emotionally disturbed .....	11	4	15	36	11	47
Migrant .....	227	168	395	339	247	586
Total pupils in special classes .....	4,373	2,692	7,065	4,331	2,755	7,086
Special schools—						
Child welfare .....	279	125	404	78	51	129
Physically handicapped and debilitated .....	569	432	1,001	589	398	987
Blind and deaf .....	153	108	261	149	99	248
Mildly intellectually-handicapped .....	546	342	888	542	318	860
Moderately intellectually-handicapped .....	1,159	765	1,924	1,425	969	2,394
Emotionally disturbed .....	82	33	115	105	53	158
Hospital schools .....	122	92	214	123	90	213
Total pupils in special schools .....	2,910	1,897	4,807	3,011	1,978	4,989
Total pupils enrolled .....	7,283	4,589	11,872	7,342	4,733	12,075

(a) Excludes the Correspondence School.

(b) Includes pupils enrolled in special classes for children with language disorders (e.g. aphasia) and perceptual disorders (e.g. dyslexia).

### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

The Public Instruction Act, 1880-1970, provides that the teaching in public schools must be strictly non-sectarian. Religious instruction is given for a period of up to an hour each school-week, with the consent of parents, by authorised religious teachers who visit the schools to instruct children of their particular religious denomination.

### PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Physical education is compulsory for all pupils in public schools. There is an Inspector in Charge of Physical Education under the Director-General of Education, and courses of training for teachers are provided at the University of Sydney, the Kuring-gai and Newcastle Colleges of Advanced Education, and the Wollongong Institute of Education.

Time is allocated each week for physical education and sport in both primary and secondary schools. School camps for pupils over 11 years of age are held throughout the year at National Fitness centres at Broken Bay, Lake Macquarie, and elsewhere. Swimming instruction is provided by the Department of Education during all three terms of the school year at weekly swimming classes and through a special scheme, whereby swimming instruction is given in ten-day periods. Instruction is also provided by the Department of Sport and Recreation during summer at vacation swimming schools. In the 1977-78 summer, 104,500 children attended vacation swimming schools. The N.S.W. Public Schools' Sports Committee, which has a large number of affiliated associations throughout the State, organises inter-school sport, athletic competitions, and similar sporting events.



### PRIVATE SCHOOLS

If they wish, parents may send their children to private schools to receive primary or secondary education, or both.

Private schools must be certified as efficient for the education of children of statutory school age by the Minister for Education before they may enrol children of this age. The standards of instruction required of private schools are the same as those of public schools of similar grade.

Fees are usually charged at private schools, but they vary considerably in amount. In some denominational schools, the payment of fees is to some extent voluntary (depending on means), and a number of scholarships and bursaries have been provided by private subscription for the assistance of deserving students. Some of the private schools are residential.

Private schools may receive State subsidies for interest on loans for essential building work and Commonwealth Government grants for library projects and general building projects. The Commonwealth Government also contributes to the running costs of private schools (see the subsection "Commonwealth Government Assistance for Schools" later in this section). The total number of private schools certified by the Minister for Education in 1977 was 777.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

The Roman Catholic schools comprise the largest group of private schools in New South Wales. They are organised to provide a complete school system of religious and secular education, comprising kindergarten, primary, and secondary schools. Special schools are maintained for the training of the deaf and blind (described later in this section) and the mentally retarded as well as schools at orphanages and refuge schools for girls.

The Roman Catholic school system is organised on a diocesan basis in nine dioceses in New South Wales. In each diocese, the system of education is controlled by the bishop, and a director of Catholic education (appointed by the bishop) is charged with general supervision. The Catholic Education Commission, established by the Conference of Bishops of New South Wales in 1975, is concerned with State-wide matters of Catholic education.

The majority of the schools are parochial property, and the parochial authorities are responsible for the construction of the buildings, repairs and maintenance, and the provision of equipment. The cost of these schools is met partly by school fees, which are supplemented by parochial collections, voluntary contributions, and by Commonwealth and State Government grants. The other Roman Catholic schools are the property of the religious orders which conduct them, and are similarly supported other than by the supplement from parochial collections.

In secular subjects, the curriculum of the Department of Education is followed, and the schools are subject to inspection by departmental inspectors. In general, those schools which provide a full range of secondary courses are registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912-1975, and the Education Act.

Commercial and technical training is provided at some of the secondary schools, and, at four of them, the theoretical and practical study of agriculture is combined with the regular secondary course. Individual tuition is given in some of the girls' secondary schools in vocal and instrumental music. In all the orphanages, special attention is given to training for some trade or occupation as a means of future livelihood.

The pupils of the Roman Catholic schools attend the public examinations for the Higher School Certificate. Diocesan inspectors and supervisors inspect the schools to promote standards in education.

Many of the teaching staff at the schools are members of religious communities, but an increasingly large number of lay teachers has been employed in recent years. Information relating to the training of teachers is shown in the section "Tertiary Education".

## PRIVATE SCHOOLS, PUPILS, AND TEACHERS

The following table shows the religious denomination of the private schools in operation in recent years, and the number of full-time teachers in the schools:—

## PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS, N.S.W.

Year	Non-denominational	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Uniting (a)	Seventh Day Adventist	Other	Total
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS									
1975	95	624	32	10	6	..	21	6	794
1976	97	619	33	9	6	..	21	6	791
1977	86	612	32	9	(a)	6	25	7	777
FULL-TIME TEACHERS (b)									
1975	678	7,808	924	358	216	..	107	82	10,172
1976	660	8,038	911	351	208	..	113	86	10,367
1977	642	8,215	926	313	(a)	215	121	84	10,516
1977—									
Males	187	2,430	426	165	(a)	92	69	31	3,400
Females	455	5,785	500	148	(a)	123	52	53	7,116

- (a) In June 1977, the Uniting Church in Australia was formed and took over all the schools previously classified as "Methodist". It was also in the process of taking over certain Presbyterian schools, but in 1977 these were still classified as "Presbyterian".
- (b) Includes part-time teachers expressed as full-time equivalents.

The number of teachers shown in the table includes the full-time equivalent of part-time teachers (1,807 individual teachers in 1977), who visit schools to give tuition in special subjects only and may attend more than one school.

Of the total number of full-time teachers at private schools in 1977, 34 per cent were males and 66 per cent were females. (In public schools male teachers accounted for 43 per cent of the total.)

The next table shows the effective enrolment at private schools in 1977 and earlier years, according to the religious denominations of the schools:—

## PRIVATE SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: PUPILS ENROLLED BY RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION OF SCHOOL

Year	Non-denominational	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Uniting (a)	Seventh Day Adventist	Other	Total pupils in private schools
1972	7,092	188,274	14,642	5,752	3,006	..	1,606	1,028	221,400
1973	7,198	186,508	14,794	5,784	2,977	..	1,632	1,025	219,918
1974	7,669	185,148	14,430	5,955	2,960	..	1,854	1,084	219,100
1975	8,058	185,201	13,956	5,473	3,135	..	1,979	1,066	218,868
1976	8,053	185,118	13,851	5,116	3,085	..	2,094	1,118	218,435
1977	7,819	185,364	14,299	5,058	(a)	3,137	2,275	1,246	219,198
1977—									
Boys	3,932	92,809	7,474	2,995	(a)	1,408	1,163	610	110,391
Girls	3,887	92,555	6,825	2,063	(a)	1,729	1,112	636	108,807

- (a) See footnote (a) to previous table.

In 1977, Roman Catholic schools accounted for 85 per cent, Church of England schools for 7 per cent, and non-denominational schools for 4 per cent of the total enrolment at private schools.

The ages of pupils enrolled in private schools in recent years are shown in the next table:—

## PRIVATE SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS

Age in years	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	
						Number	Proportion (per cent)
Under 6	16,555	16,114	16,310	16,255	16,911	16,981	7.8
6 and under 7	17,183	16,848	16,507	16,976	16,755	17,768	8.1
7 " " 8	17,788	17,224	16,827	16,704	17,238	17,034	7.8
8 " " 9	18,396	17,678	17,424	17,093	16,668	17,370	7.9
9 " " 10	18,814	18,607	17,982	17,443	17,269	16,829	7.7
10 " " 11	19,203	18,589	18,661	18,209	17,644	17,331	7.9
11 " " 12	19,512	19,333	19,164	19,134	18,181	18,060	8.2
12 " " 13	19,053	19,977	19,485	19,081	18,801	18,696	8.5
13 " " 14	18,451	18,865	19,500	19,343	18,771	19,116	8.7
14 " " 15	18,406	18,156	18,547	18,759	18,840	18,614	8.5
15 " " 16	17,035	17,175	17,098	17,645	18,244	17,954	8.2
16 " " 17	10,787	11,304	11,207	11,670	12,217	12,337	5.6
17 or more	10,217	10,048	10,388	10,556	10,896	11,108	5.1
Total	221,400	219,918	219,100	218,868	218,435	219,198	100.0

The following table shows the number of primary and secondary pupils and the number of boarding and day pupils enrolled in private schools in each of the last six years:—

## PRIVATE SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PUPILS

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Primary pupils—						
Boys .. .. .	67,036	65,425	64,101	63,530	63,199	63,261
Girls .. .. .	66,657	64,953	64,156	63,499	62,860	62,973
Total .. .. .	133,693	130,378	128,257	127,029	126,059	126,234
Secondary pupils—						
Boys .. .. .	44,570	45,396	45,933	46,418	46,677	47,130
Girls .. .. .	43,137	44,144	44,910	45,421	45,699	45,834
Total .. .. .	87,707	89,540	90,843	91,839	92,376	92,964
All pupils—						
Boarders .. .. .	12,588	12,176	11,991	10,704	10,736	9,566
Day pupils .. .. .	208,812	207,742	207,109	208,164	207,699	209,632
Total .. .. .	221,400	219,918	219,100	218,868	218,435	219,198

A classification of the primary pupils in private schools according to their age and school year is given in the following table:—

**PRIVATE SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: PRIMARY PUPILS ACCORDING TO AGE AND SCHOOL YEAR, 1977**

Age in years	Kindergarten	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Other pupils (a)	Total primary
Under 5	649	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	810
5 and under 6	15,793	137	—	—	—	—	—	241	16,171
6 " " 7	2,147	15,223	172	—	—	—	—	226	17,768
7 " " 8	21	2,687	13,964	172	—	—	—	190	17,034
8 " " 9	1	47	3,163	13,791	194	1	—	173	17,370
9 " " 10	—	2	99	3,290	13,056	233	3	146	16,829
10 " " 11	—	1	1	135	3,564	13,249	254	126	17,330
11 " " 12	—	—	2	3	170	3,920	13,467	120	17,682
12 or more	—	—	—	—	6	218	4,628	388	5,240
Total	18,611	18,097	17,401	17,391	16,990	17,621	18,352	1,771	126,234

(a) Includes pupils in progressive schools and schools for mildly and moderately intellectually handicapped, emotionally disturbed, and physically handicapped and debilitated children, and pupils in special classes for intellectually and physically handicapped children attached to ordinary schools.

The next table contains a classification of the secondary pupils according to their age and school year:—

**PRIVATE SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: SECONDARY PUPILS ACCORDING TO AGE AND SCHOOL YEAR, 1977**

Age in years	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Other pupils (a)	Total secondary
Under 12	373	3	—	—	—	—	3	379
12 and under 13	13,474	480	5	—	—	—	8	13,967
13 " " 14	4,760	13,513	491	1	—	—	49	18,814
14 " " 15	197	4,545	13,225	528	1	—	56	18,552
15 " " 16	16	206	4,377	12,934	307	2	53	17,895
16 " " 17	—	6	181	4,144	7,584	354	41	12,310
17 " " 18	—	—	7	195	1,856	6,823	22	8,903
18 or more	1	—	1	11	85	1,946	100	2,144
Total	18,821	18,753	18,287	17,813	9,833	9,125	332	92,964

(a) See footnote to previous table.

In 1974, there were 19,454 Year 7 pupils, but in 1977 only 17,813 pupils in Year 10, indicating that 8 per cent of the pupils left between Years 7 and 10. Slightly more than half of those completing Year 10 in 1975 completed Year 12 in 1977. The proportions of pupils at public schools leaving school before completion of the full secondary courses were rather higher (as indicated earlier in this section).

**EDUCATION FOR DEAF AND BLIND CHILDREN**

Deaf children are trained at two Roman Catholic institutions, one at Waratah (where 19 girls and 1 boy were enrolled in August 1977) and the other at Castle Hill (where 32 boys were enrolled). Two Roman Catholic schools for blind children are conducted at Wahroonga; in 1977 there were 34 boys and 38 girls enrolled at the schools. These schools, and the teachers and pupils in them, are included in the statistics in this chapter relating to private schools.

### PRE-SCHOOL AND EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

In New South Wales, there are numerous facilities, such as pre-schools, child care centres, kindergartens, nursery schools, play-groups, etc., where children of pre-school age may receive social and educational experience away from the family environment, or where they can be cared for while their parents are at work. These facilities are conducted by State Government departments, local government authorities, and religious, community-based, and other private organisations. Services provided include full day care, occasional and emergency care, care during holidays and outside school hours, and family day care programmes.

The New South Wales Department of Youth and Community Services maintains child care advisory services which ensure that the standards of the centres providing the early childhood services meet established criteria; those attaining the prescribed standard are licensed by the Department. Departmental advisors supervise the operations of the centres and offer advice on the development of programmes and utilisation of staff and facilities. At 30 June 1977, there were 1,041 accredited centres operating in New South Wales.

The two largest private organisations which operate pre-schools in this State are the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales and the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association. Children at these schools are not included in the statistics of private schools shown elsewhere in this chapter.

The Kindergarten Union maintains kindergartens in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong for children under statutory school age. In August 1977, there were 82 pre-schools and two Mobile Units with 128 full-time teachers and an effective enrolment of 6,379 pupils. The organisation received State and Commonwealth Government grants totalling \$2,031,000 in 1977.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association manages and supervises 18 nursery schools for children between the ages of two and five years. Attached to eight of these schools are day nurseries for children between one month and two years of age. In August 1977, the effective enrolment was 1,161 and there were 114 full-time teachers and 36 full-time nurses. The Association received State and Commonwealth Government grants totalling \$982,000 in 1977.

### THE OFFICE OF CHILD CARE

In June 1976, the Commonwealth Government established the Office of Child Care within the Department of Social Security, which took over the functions of the former Children's Commission. The Office of Child Care has the responsibility for the administration and development of the Children's Services Program, which provides for the allocation of funds to community groups and State and local governments for a wide range of services, including day care, occasional and emergency care, pre-school services, care for school-aged children outside school hours, and the provision of family support services.

In 1976-77, the Commonwealth Government made grants to New South Wales, under the Children's Services Program, amounting to \$19,422,000, of which \$15,124,000 was allocated through the New South Wales Government (\$13,999,000 for pre-school assistance). Since 1 January 1977, recurrent assistance towards the cost of pre-school education is paid in the form of block grants to the States which allocate grants to pre-schools on the basis of broad conditions of need determined by the Commonwealth Government.

### EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

A special division of the Department of Education, composed of guidance officers, school counsellors, and specialist counsellors, with teacher experience and training in psychology, exists to assist public school pupils and their teachers and parents with problems of an educational, social, or emotional nature which may affect a pupil's educational performance. Psychological tests may be applied to pupils in Year 4 and above, and a record is kept in

respect of each child for guidance purposes. In addition, there are twelve educational clinics to aid public and private school children with special problems.

In 1977, there were 322 school counsellors (186 in the metropolitan area and 136 in the country), including 21 specialist counsellors; 45 district guidance officers (23 metropolitan and 22 country), including 3 specialist guidance officers; and 11 regional guidance officers.

At each public secondary school a teacher acts in the capacity of careers adviser to assist parents and pupils in the selection of the pupil's future vocation. Techniques employed include visits by pupils to offices, factories, and career reference centres, career nights, and work experience programmes.

Vocational guidance is given to pupils of both public and private schools by the Division of Vocational Services in the Department of Labour and Industry.

### COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOLS

Commonwealth Government assistance for schools is provided through the Schools Commission. The Commission was created by the Commonwealth Government as a statutory body under the Schools Commission Act, 1973, with responsibilities as recommended by the Interim Committee for the Australian Schools Commission in its report, *Schools in Australia (May 1973)*. Broadly, the functions of the Commission are (a) to enquire into, and advise on, any aspect of primary or secondary schooling in Australia, and (b) after consulting with other relevant interested parties, to make recommendations to the Minister for Education in regard to Commonwealth Government assistance for buildings, equipment, staff, and other facilities for public and private schools.

Financial assistance for Australian schools is provided in terms of various States Grants (Schools) and States Grants (Schools Assistance) Acts. In 1977, grants were paid in terms of the States Grants (Schools Assistance) Act, 1976-1978, and some funds continued to be provided under the States Grants (Schools) Act, 1972-1978, and the States Grants (Schools) Act, 1976-1977. Grants are paid through the following six Commonwealth Government programmes administered by the Schools Commission:—

- (a) *General Recurrent.* Under this programme, schools are assisted with operating costs, including the purchase of major items of equipment, general maintenance, and the provision of additional teachers and support staff. Assistance is also provided for a migrant and multi-cultural education programme.
- (b) *Capital Grants.* Grants are made available for the purchase of land or buildings and for the planning, erection, and alteration of buildings or other facilities, as well as for the provision of library resources, equipment, and furniture.
- (c) *Disadvantaged Schools.* This programme provides supplementary funds for schools identified as educationally disadvantaged due to factors such as socio-economic background, ethnic origin, or geographic location.
- (d) *Services and Development.* Grants are provided for development activities for teachers and other persons involved in school or related services, including the School Travel and Exchange Scheme.
- (e) *Special Education.* This programme assists with finance to improve the coverage of services for the education of handicapped children in special schools and classes and in residential institutions.
- (f) *Special Projects.* Innovative projects which are designed to encourage creative changes in primary and secondary education are supported under this programme.

The following table shows details of funds allocated to public and private schools in New South Wales in 1977 under the six programmes:—

**COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT GRANTS FOR SCHOOLS IN N.S.W., 1977**

(\$ thousand)

Programme	Public schools	Private schools	Joint programmes (a)	Total
General recurrent .. .. .	75,872	62,704	—	138,576
Capital grants .. .. .	45,732	9,678	—	55,409
Disadvantaged schools .. .. .	5,978	951	1,197	8,126
Services and development .. .. .	—	—	6,263	6,263
Special education .. .. .	4,158	952	411	5,520
Special projects .. .. .	—	—	1,244	1,244
Total, all programmes .. .. .	131,740	74,283	9,114	215,136

(a) Projects not specifically allocated to either group, including grants to community organisations.

Of the total amount paid by the Commonwealth Government to schools in New South Wales, recurrent grants amounted to \$159,727,000 and capital grants to \$55,409,000.

## TERTIARY EDUCATION

### TRAINING OF TEACHERS

In New South Wales, teacher education courses are provided at colleges of advanced education, private teachers' colleges, universities, and certain technical and further education colleges. Students training as teachers (either pre-school, primary, or secondary) normally complete :—

- (a) a four-year degree course at a university or college of advanced education (professional teacher training may be integrated within the degree course or may be undertaken as a one-year post-graduate course leading to a Diploma of Education); or
- (b) a three-year Diploma-of-Teaching course at a college of advanced education.

Teaching methods are demonstrated within the course and practical training is given at selected schools.

Special courses for teacher-librarians, teachers of the deaf, remedial teachers, teachers of deaf-blind children, and teachers of intellectually handicapped children, are offered at some colleges of advanced education. These courses are designed for teachers with several years' experience in normal classrooms.

Specialised teacher training is also provided by the State Conservatorium of Music at both Sydney and Newcastle and at certain technical and further education colleges (in industrial arts).

The following table shows details of students enrolled in teacher education courses at colleges of advanced education and at the Conservatorium of Music. Trainee teachers who are enrolled in courses in which another field of study predominates, such as Music (Education) or Art (Education), are excluded from the table, but practising or newly qualified teachers enrolled in specialist or extension courses in teacher education are included.

**COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a), N.S.W.: STUDENTS IN TEACHER EDUCATION COURSES CLASSIFIED BY COURSE LEVEL AND FIELD OF EDUCATION**

Particulars	New students enrolled at 30 April 1977		Total students enrolled at 30 April 1977				Total students	Students completing course in 1976
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Number of males	Number of females		
<b>Course level—</b>								
Graduate diploma .. . . .	992	368	1,051	593	795	849	1,644	938
Bachelor's degree .. . . .	301	1	609	21	263	367	630	14
Diploma .. . . .	3,956	1,009	12,207	2,367	4,119	10,455	14,574	4,438
<b>Field of education—</b>								
Pre-school .. . . .	295	67	966	102	21	1,047	1,068	380
Primary .. . . .	2,860	322	8,851	1,049	2,142	7,758	9,900	2,710
Secondary .. . . .	1,831	171	3,741	373	2,152	1,962	4,114	1,375
Special .. . . .	125	34	166	57	61	162	223	185
Other .. . . .	138	784	143	1,400	801	742	1,543	740
<b>Total students .. . . .</b>	<b>5,249</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>13,867</b>	<b>2,981</b>	<b>5,177</b>	<b>11,671</b>	<b>16,848</b>	<b>5,390</b>

(a) Includes details of students enrolled in approved advanced education courses in Teacher Education at the State Conservatorium of Music.



## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION TEACHER TRAINING SCHOLARSHIPS

Teacher education scholarships are awarded by the Department of Education, on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination for a period of training of three or four years. Scholarships may also be awarded to students who have already commenced approved teacher education courses at a university or college of advanced education, and to graduates of a university or college for completion of professional training. Teacher education scholarship bonds (in terms of which a guarantee was given to serve the Department after completion of training) were abolished in December 1976, retrospectively to June of that year. A scholarship student who withdraws from a course and immediately relinquishes the scholarship, no longer incurs financial liability; nor is there liability if a student does not assume duty as a teacher upon completion of the course. The Department of Education does not guarantee employment to persons who were awarded scholarships in 1977 and subsequent years; such students must apply for employment in the State Teaching Service in the final year of the course, and are considered having regard to academic and practice-teaching record, medical fitness, personal interview, and vacancies available.

## PRIVATE TEACHERS' COLLEGES

Members of religious communities and lay students are trained for teaching at Roman Catholic schools at four colleges in New South Wales. The training colleges follow a three-year pattern of teacher education leading to the Diploma of Teaching. Student enrolments at three of the colleges (the Catholic College of Education, the Catholic Teachers College, and the Good Samaritan Teachers College) are included in the table above showing enrolments in teacher education courses at colleges of advanced education. The fourth college (Mount St Mary) had a total enrolment of 77 students in 1977.

Avondale College at Cooranbong, operated by the Seventh Day Adventist Church, conducts three-year primary and four-year secondary (fine arts/applied arts or humanities) teacher education courses leading to the Diploma of Teaching. A four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Education (Science) is also offered. In 1977, the College had 367 students enrolled in teacher education courses (these students are not included in the table above showing enrolments in teacher education courses at colleges of advanced education).

The Guild Teachers College in Sydney trains primary and early-childhood school teachers, who receive a Diploma of Teaching upon the successful completion of a three-year course. Enrolments at the College are included in the table above showing enrolments in teacher education courses at colleges of advanced education. The College is non-denominational, and the majority of graduates teach in private schools. However, they are also eligible to apply to teach in public schools.

## TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION COLLEGES

This section deals with government technical and further education colleges and associated teaching centres in New South Wales. These institutions are administered by the Department of Technical and Further Education, which is responsible to the Minister for Education.

The N.S.W. Council of Technical and Further Education advises the Minister with respect to technical and further education in the State and the co-ordination of the functions of the Department of Technical and Further Education with those of other educational bodies. The Council meets three times a year and comprises representatives of industry, commerce, the professions, and the trade union movement, as well as educational authorities.

A district committee for each college is established on a local basis to assist the principal.

A system of advisory committees (one for each group of trades or skilled occupations) has been in operation in the State for many years. These committees, which consist of departmental officers and representatives of employers, employees, etc., give expert advice in the planning of courses of instruction, and facilitate the co-ordination of technical training courses with industrial developments.

There are 67 technical and further education colleges (19 in the Sydney metropolitan area and 48 in country areas) and 140 associated teaching centres operated by the Department throughout the State. Over 700 courses are offered, some depending on demand. Mobile units (consisting of specially equipped railway carriages) are used for technical training in some outlying areas of the State. Correspondence courses are provided, through the College of External Studies (at Darlinghurst), for students unable to attend classes.

### COURSES

The courses provided at technical and further education colleges and associated teaching centres may be classified broadly into four groups—associate diploma courses of para-professional standard; certificate and post-certificate courses providing training for technicians and other middle-level occupations such as supervisors in industry; trade and post-trade courses for apprentices and others engaged in skilled trades; and qualifying and special courses providing commercial or technical training for special needs or personal interest.

The associate diploma courses are approved advanced education courses of four years' duration. The standard required for admission to these courses is the Higher School Certificate or its equivalent.

The certificate courses provide three or four years' training in a variety of technical, commercial, and rural subjects, including commerce, management, applied science, engineering, and rural studies. There are no occupational qualifications for entry, and the usual educational standard required is the School Certificate (with appropriate levels in specified subjects). Certificate courses are mainly part-time, requiring attendance of up to ten hours per week although an increasing number are being offered full-time.

Post-certificate courses are designed to provide instruction, generally of an advanced nature, in specialised fields related to the subject matter covered in the certificate courses. Admission is generally restricted to students who have completed the appropriate certificate course.

The trade courses are designed to supplement work experience and there are generally no specific educational requirements for entry. There are more than eighty different trade courses in the various branches of the engineering, building, printing, electrical, and other trades, and numerous post-trade courses are available for students who have completed a trade course and wish to specialise in a particular branch of the trade. The trade courses are designed primarily for apprentices engaged in the trades, but journeymen may also be admitted. In general, industrial awards provide for the release of apprentices by their

employers, without loss of pay, for the time necessary to attend appropriate trade courses. The normal attendance pattern is one-day weekly, but in some courses, block-release attendance (full-time attendance in each of the three terms for a consecutive number of days or weeks) is applicable. In some cases a student who has completed a course in one trade may be admitted to a related course with advanced standing. Also, full-time one-year pre-employment courses at trade level are available in some areas for those who satisfy the selection requirements. On completion of the course, successful students enter the appropriate apprenticeship and trade course with advanced standing. In some cases, composite classes are offered for related skills, in which case the student may make a final career choice at the end of the pre-employment course year.

Students who do not have the educational qualifications required for technical and further education college courses may undertake the certificate entrance course (School Certificate standard) or diploma entrance course (Higher School Certificate standard) conducted in many of the colleges.

Special courses of short duration are provided to meet particular needs. They include various commerce and engineering subjects, and courses in home science, women's handicrafts, fine and applied arts, etc. For most of these courses, there are no educational or occupational requirements.

#### TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

Particulars of teachers and students at government technical and further education colleges and associated teaching centres in 1977 and earlier years are shown in the next table:—

#### TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION COLLEGES, N.S.W. (a): TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
TEACHING STAFF AT 30 JUNE						
Full-time—						
Males .....	1,740	1,850	2,055	2,220	2,392	2,491
Females .....	536	585	646	735	829	919
Part-time (b)						
Males .....	3,922	4,081	4,092	4,277	4,276	4,150
Females .....	1,193	1,303	1,421	1,770	2,014	2,091
Total .....	7,391	7,819	8,214	9,002	9,511	9,651
ENROLMENTS (c)						
Males .....	108,867	112,759	126,287	132,239	130,387	133,449
Females .....	61,711	65,477	81,519	94,053	98,351	105,746
Total .....	170,578	178,236	207,806	226,292	228,738	239,195

(a) Prior to 1976, includes Canberra Institute of Technology.

(b) Part-time teachers who teach more than one subject are counted once for each subject taught.

(c) Represents the number of students enrolled in each course during the whole or any part of the year, students enrolled in more than one course being counted once for each course. The number of individual students enrolled in 1977 was 222,734.

A classification of enrolments in the colleges by the field of instruction and type of course being followed is given in the next table:—

**TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION COLLEGES, N.S.W.: ENROLMENTS (a),  
BY FIELD OF INSTRUCTION AND TYPE OF COURSE, 1977**

Field of instruction	Oral student enrolments					Correspondence student enrolments (b)	Total student enrolments
	Associate diploma	Certificate and post-certificate	Trade and post-trade	Other	Total		
Agriculture .. .. .	—	1,073	567	2,461	4,101	948	5,049
Applied science .. .. .	441	3,642	—	912	4,995	215	5,210
Art .. .. .	—	926	—	10,500	11,426	570	11,996
Building .. .. .	—	1,448	8,881	6,183	16,512	682	17,194
Commerce .. .. .	203	13,203	—	32,509	45,915	3,538	49,453
Engineering—							
Automotive .. .. .	—	—	9,575	3,702	13,277	223	13,500
Electrical .. .. .	—	4,899	7,685	1,413	13,997	726	14,723
Marine .. .. .	—	126	—	477	603	41	644
Mechanical and civil .. .. .	52	5,351	9,502	8,640	23,545	1,069	24,614
Mining .. .. .	—	334	—	380	714	—	714
Fashion .. .. .	—	1,104	—	22,599	23,703	260	23,963
Food .. .. .	97	318	1,773	1,696	3,884	499	4,383
General studies .. .. .	221	3,448	—	22,237	25,906	878	26,784
Graphic arts .. .. .	—	266	1,305	1,041	2,612	4	2,616
Hairdressing .. .. .	—	—	1,752	129	1,881	382	2,263
Home science .. .. .	—	303	—	9,184	9,487	38	9,525
Industrial arts .. .. .	(c) 164	—	—	1,497	1,661	—	1,661
Management .. .. .	174	5,592	—	4,397	10,163	775	10,938
Navigation .. .. .	—	—	—	2,124	2,124	—	2,124
Plumbing and sheet metal .. .. .	—	116	3,215	719	4,050	164	4,214
Pre-employment .. .. .	—	—	—	1,734	1,734	—	1,734
Sheep and wool .. .. .	—	—	—	1,929	1,929	63	1,992
Textiles .. .. .	—	103	—	430	533	—	533
Other .. .. .	—	—	181	55	236	3,132	3,368
<b>Total — Males .. .. .</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>32,616</b>	<b>42,672</b>	<b>(d) 48,494</b>	<b>124,815</b>	<b>8,634</b>	<b>133,449</b>
<b>Females .. .. .</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>9,636</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>(d) 88,454</b>	<b>100,173</b>	<b>5,573</b>	<b>105,746</b>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>42,252</b>	<b>44,436</b>	<b>(d) 136,948</b>	<b>224,988</b>	<b>14,207</b>	<b>239,195</b>

(a) See footnote (c) in previous table.

(b) See text following table.

(c) Diploma course enrolments.

(d) Consists of 14,166 enrolments (7,412 males and 6,754 females) in preparatory and qualifying courses, and 122,782 enrolments (41,082 males and 81,700 females) in special courses.

Of the oral students enrolled in 1977, 134,594 were at colleges in the Sydney Metropolitan area, and 90,394 at colleges in country areas. In 1977, 3,888 of the correspondence students were enrolled in certificate and post-certificate courses, 895 were in trade and post-trade courses, 2,996 were in preparatory and qualifying courses and 6,428 were enrolled in special courses.

About one-fifth of the oral students are enrolled in trade and post-trade courses. Details of the enrolments in the principal trade and post-trade courses in recent years are given in the next table:—

**TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION COLLEGES, N.S.W. (a):  
ORAL STUDENT ENROLMENTS (b) IN TRADE AND POST-TRADE COURSES**

Courses	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<b>TRADE COURSES</b>					
Building, furniture and allied trades—					
Bricklaying .. .. .	560	794	733	569	462
Carpentry and joinery .. .. .	3,795	4,970	5,051	4,352	3,614
Painting and decorating .. .. .	363	475	525	473	451
Signwriting .. .. .	89	97	95	101	120
Woodworking machinery .. .. .	224	275	255	274	296
Cabinetmaking .. .. .	500	545	527	569	544
Other .. .. .	1,015	1,245	1,377	1,459	1,644
Total, building, etc. .. .. .	6,546	8,401	8,563	7,797	7,131
Mechanical trades—					
Aircraft mechanics .. .. .	292	234	305	316	364
Automotive engineering .. .. .	3,952	4,838	5,637	5,715	5,860
Boilermaking .. .. .	1,303	1,286	1,541	1,410	1,523
Fitting and machining .. .. .	5,026	5,079	5,375	5,257	5,326
Panelbeating .. .. .	1,022	1,106	1,314	1,349	1,441
Other .. .. .	1,435	1,744	1,947	2,274	2,376
Total, mechanical .. .. .	13,030	14,287	16,119	16,321	16,890
Electrical trades—					
Fitters and mechanics .. .. .	5,588	5,924	6,116	5,809	5,303
Radio mechanics .. .. .	567	676	895	871	884
Telegraph mechanics .. .. .	67	70	79	87	63
Total, electrical .. .. .	6,222	6,670	7,090	6,767	6,250
Plumbing and allied trades .. .. .	2,496	2,766	2,743	2,232	2,066
Graphic arts .. .. .	1,599	1,562	1,571	1,067	1,063
Hairdressing .. .. .	1,410	1,586	1,422	1,247	1,460
Food trades .. .. .	1,600	1,465	1,628	1,613	1,698
Footwear trades .. .. .	72	65	91	138	103
Other .. .. .	448	525	530	527	645
Total, trade courses .. .. .	33,423	37,327	39,757	37,709	37,306
<b>POST-TRADE COURSES</b>					
Building .. .. .	1,088	1,190	1,305	1,376	1,750
Mechanical .. .. .	1,514	1,905	1,867	1,935	2,360
Electrical .. .. .	1,199	1,282	1,454	1,226	1,262
Other .. .. .	1,347	1,610	1,486	1,731	1,758
Total, post-trade courses .. .. .	5,148	5,987	6,112	6,268	7,130

(a) Prior to 1976, includes Canberra Institute of Technology.

(b) Represents the number of students enrolled in each course during the whole or any part of the year, students enrolled in more than one course being counted once for each course.

#### COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT GRANTS FOR TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION

In each year since 1964-65, the Commonwealth Government has made unmatched capital grants to the States towards the building and equipment costs of State technical schools and colleges. In June 1974, the Commonwealth Government introduced, for the first time, grants for recurrent expenditure whilst continuing its support for capital purposes. These grants have been provided under the States Grants (Technical and Further Education) Act, 1974-1978, and the States Grants (Technical and Further Education Assistance) Act, 1976-1978. During 1976-77, \$12,262,000 was paid to technical and further education institutions in New South Wales for capital projects, and recurrent grants for both general and specific purposes amounted to \$16,714,000.

As part of the revised Commonwealth Government funding arrangements introduced in 1974, tuition fees at government technical institutions were abolished from 1 January 1974.

From July 1975 to June 1977, the Technical and Further Education Commission was responsible for the administration of Commonwealth Government grants for technical and further education. In June 1977, the Commission was abolished, and its functions were assumed by the Tertiary Education Commission and one of its advisory councils, the Technical and Further Education Council (see the subsection relating to the Commission in the section "Structure of the Educational System"). During 1978, Commonwealth Government grants for technical and further education are being made under the States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Act, 1977-1978.

The amounts received by New South Wales in each year since 1972-73 are shown in the table "Expenditure by Commonwealth Government on Education in N.S.W." in the section "Structure of the Educational System".

#### COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

Colleges of advanced education operate under the provisions of the Colleges of Advanced Education Act, 1975, and the Higher Education Act, 1975. They are required to offer courses with a vocational emphasis and of a practical nature to provide training to meet the community's occupational needs, so that, directly after graduation, students may play an effective role in commerce, industry, public service, or the arts. Colleges and other institutions of higher education in New South Wales may be grouped as follows:—

- (a) Those colleges which have been constituted as autonomous corporations in terms of the Colleges of Advanced Education Act. In 1978, there were nineteen such colleges in New South Wales, including two which form parts of government departments (i.e. the Sydney College of the Arts and the Orange Agricultural College).
- (b) Institutions, other than those included in (a) above, which offer one or more advanced education courses approved under the Higher Education Act and which receive grants from the Commonwealth Government under the relevant States Grants Acts. In 1978, these comprised four N.S.W. Department of Technical and Further Education colleges (Sydney, East Sydney, Bathurst, and Wollongong), the N.S.W. State Conservatorium of Music, and four private teachers colleges (the Catholic College of Education, the Catholic Teachers College, the Good Samaritan Teachers College, and the Guild Teachers College).
- (c) Other institutions which offer advanced education courses approved under the Higher Education Act but do not receive grants from the Commonwealth Government. In 1978, these were Avondale College (at Cooranbong), the Catholic Institute of Sydney (Manly), Moore Theological College (Newtown), Mount Saint Mary College (Strathfield), the National Institute of Dramatic Art (Kensington), St. John's College (Morpeth), St. Paul's National Seminary (Kensington), the Union Theological Institute (Hunter's Hill), and the United Theological College (Enfield).

The following table shows particulars of students enrolled at the 19 colleges constituted in terms of the Colleges of Advanced Education Act and in advanced education courses at the State Conservatorium of Music and the four private teachers' colleges (see group (b) above). Excluded are students at the four technical and further education colleges (which are included in the earlier tables for these colleges) and the "other institutions" which offer advanced education courses but which do not receive grants from the Commonwealth Government.

**COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a), N.S.W.: STUDENTS ENROLLED  
AND STUDENTS COMPLETING COURSES,  
CLASSIFIED BY COURSE LEVEL AND FIELD OF STUDY**

Particulars	Students commencing course in 1977 (b)		Total students enrolled at 30 April 1977					Students completing course in 1976
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Number of males	Number of females	Total students	
<b>Course level—</b>								
Master's degree .....	2	35	12	86	91	7	98	3
Graduate diploma .....	1,320	621	1,394	916	1,187	1,123	2,310	1,019
Bachelor's degree .....	1,892	2,023	4,577	5,482	7,328	2,731	10,059	631
Diploma .....	4,658	1,387	14,763	3,626	6,000	12,389	18,389	5,415
Associate diploma .....	413	530	636	1,210	1,033	813	1,846	161
<b>Field of study—</b>								
Agriculture .....	226	39	636	59	574	121	695	142
Applied science .....	309	370	675	938	1,227	386	1,613	127
Art and design .....	503	112	1,421	235	636	1,020	1,656	214
Building, surveying, and architecture .....	60	59	127	482	517	92	609	57
Commercial and business studies .....	723	1,712	1,534	4,148	4,852	830	5,682	449
Engineering and technology .....	174	174	856	743	1,590	9	1,599	240
Liberal studies .....	249	553	556	947	519	984	1,503	60
Music .....	151	59	477	217	271	423	694	151
Paramedical studies .....	641	140	1,233	570	276	1,527	1,803	399
Teacher education .....	5,249	1,378	13,867	2,981	5,177	11,671	16,848	5,390
<b>Total students .....</b>	<b>8,285</b>	<b>4,596</b>	<b>21,382</b>	<b>11,320</b>	<b>15,639</b>	<b>17,063</b>	<b>32,702</b>	<b>7,229</b>

(a) See text preceding table.

(b) Students commencing in the first semester of the year.

### NEW SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

The N.S.W. Institute of Technology, established in 1965 and incorporated as an autonomous institution on 1 July 1971, provides tertiary education, with vocational emphasis, to professional level. The Institute has schools located throughout Sydney (at Broadway, Brickfield Hill, East Sydney, and Gore Hill) and is administered from its main campus at Broadway.

The Institute is organised into seven faculties — Architecture and Building, Business Studies, Engineering, Humanities and Social Sciences, Law, Mathematical and Computing Sciences, and Science. For those wishing to enter professional practice, the Institute offers twenty major undergraduate courses, of which eighteen lead to a Bachelor's Degree, one to the award of Diploma of Technology, and one to an Associate Diploma. Post-graduate courses leading to a Master's Degree and Graduate Diploma are available in a number of fields. Many of the courses require appropriate occupational experience concurrent with course work. All courses follow the semester pattern of attendance; the academic year is divided into two semesters, each of eighteen teaching weeks. Beside the usual full-time and part-time programmes, a *sandwich* programme of alternate semesters of full-time study and full-time employment in a related field is offered. The general requirements for admission to

the Institute are based on results at the N.S.W. Higher School Certificate examination or its equivalent, completion of an approved certificate course of the N.S.W. Department of Technical and Further Education, adult entrance conditions, or other requirements as determined by the Academic Board.

The total number of students enrolled at the Institute at 30 April 1977 was 6,642 (5,832 in Bachelor's Degree, 484 in Diploma or Associate Diploma of Technology, 228 in Graduate Diploma, and 98 in Master's Degree courses) which represented 20 per cent of the total enrolment at colleges of advanced education.

#### AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

Two agricultural colleges are colleges of advanced education, namely the Hawkesbury and Orange Agricultural Colleges. These colleges provide education and training in agriculture, farm management, animal husbandry, and allied subjects, mainly for students employed in, or intending to enter, farming and grazing occupations. Additional advanced education in agriculture and related subjects is provided at the Riverina College of Advanced Education (see below) in its School of Agriculture which was formerly the Wagga Agricultural College.

*The Hawkesbury Agricultural College* (at Richmond) achieved corporate status as a college of advanced education on 19 March 1976. The College conducts a degree course in Food Technology, diploma courses in Agriculture and Valuation of Real Estate, associate diploma courses in Horticulture and Food Control, and graduate diploma courses in Rural Extension, Food Sciences, and Agriculture. In addition, a diploma course in Teacher Education (Home Economics) is offered in conjunction with the Nepean College of Advanced Education. General academic requirements for admission are based on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination. Candidates for entry must also produce a testimonial as to character and fitness for agricultural education, and must be at least 17 years of age. The number of students enrolled at the College in April 1977 was 583.

*The Orange Agricultural College*, which operates as part of the Department of Agriculture, offers associate diploma courses in Farm Management and Farm Secretarial Studies. Entry to the courses is determined on the Higher School Certificate examination results, although mature age applicants may be admitted on a provisional entry basis. For the Farm Management course, applicants are required to spend a minimum of 12 months, prior to entry, acquiring practical rural industry experience. In April 1977, 160 students were enrolled at the College.

#### MITCHELL COLLEGE OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

The Mitchell College of Advanced Education, which was established at Bathurst in 1970, offers degree and diploma courses in Business and Administrative Studies, General Studies, and Teacher Education, consisting of up to four years' full-time study. Part-time courses are offered in Business and Administrative Studies and General Studies, and external courses in Business and Administrative Studies, General Studies, and Teacher Education. Admission to the College is based on achievement at the Higher School Certificate, or an equivalent, examination. On-campus accommodation is provided for approximately 730 students at five halls of residence, and an additional 120 students can be accommodated off-campus. In 1977, the number of internal students at the College was 1,789 (1,396 full-time and 393 part-time) and the number of external students was 1,738.

#### RIVERINA COLLEGE OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

The Riverina College of Advanced Education was opened at Wagga Wagga in 1972. Study may be undertaken on a full-time or part-time basis at the main campus in Wagga Wagga or part-time at the Albury-Wodonga Campus or Griffith Study Centre. Some courses are offered externally. A variety of graduate diploma, degree, diploma, and associate diploma courses are offered through five schools within the College—Teacher Education,



Applied Science, Agriculture, Business and Liberal Studies, and the Creative Arts Centre. Admission to the College is normally based on the results of the Higher School Certificate, or an equivalent examination, although admission may be granted to applicants who, on the basis of maturity, motivation, work experience, etc., appear to have a reasonable prospect of success if admitted. Residential accommodation on-campus is available at Wagga Wagga. In 1977, the total student enrolment at the College was 2,979.

#### THE CUMBERLAND COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES

Formerly known as the N.S.W. College of Paramedical Studies, which was incorporated as an autonomous college of advanced education in 1973, the Cumberland College of Health Sciences offers degree and diploma courses in various aspects of paramedical education. The College is located on a new main campus of 18 hectares in the outer Sydney suburb of Lidcombe. The College has six schools—Communication Disorders, Nursing, Occupational Therapy, Orthoptics, Physiotherapy, and Medical Record Administration—and two departments—"Behavioural and General Studies" and "Biological Sciences." The majority of courses offered are available on a full-time basis only, and a feature of most courses is the requirement for a period of clinical experience to supplement the laboratory and lecture-room instruction. In some instances, registration with the profession is dependent upon completion of a registration period of training additional to the period of formal study set down for a course. Extension and special courses, embracing a wide range of subjects, are conducted by a number of schools. In 1977, total student enrolment at the College was 3,075.

#### OTHER COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

Other institutions which have attained corporate status as colleges of advanced education comprise eight former State teachers' colleges, the Nursery School Teachers College, the Sydney Kindergarten Teachers College, the Milperra and Northern Rivers Colleges of Advanced Education, and the Sydney College of the Arts.

#### STATE CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC

The State Conservatorium of Music, which was established in 1915, provides tuition in music from elementary to advanced stages. A branch of the Conservatorium was opened in Newcastle in 1952, and another at Wollongong in 1972. In 1977, approved advanced education courses comprised: full-time Bachelor of Arts (Music) and Diploma in Music Education courses (each of four years' duration); two-year full-time and four-year part-time courses leading to an Associate Diploma in Church Music and an Associate Diploma in Jazz Studies; and a three-year full-time course leading to a Diploma in Operatic Art and Music Theatre. During 1977 enrolments in the courses were: 80 for the degree of Bachelor of Arts (Music), 252 for the Diploma in Music Education, 10 for the Associate Diploma in Church Music, 19 for the Associate Diploma in Jazz Studies, and 15 for the Diploma in Operatic Art and Music Theatre. In addition to the approved courses, the Conservatorium provides certificate courses in piano tuning and opera, and extension study courses in musicianship and a whole range of instruments and voice.

#### TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION COLLEGES

At a few of the larger technical and further education colleges, approved advanced education courses are conducted. These courses include a Teacher Education course leading to a Diploma in Industrial Arts (Education), and associate diploma courses in Health and Building Surveying, Valuation, Hotel and Catering Management, Cartography, Metallurgy, Travel and Tourism, Welfare Work, and Chiropody.

### COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

Commonwealth Government grants towards the establishment of colleges of advanced education commenced in 1965. From 1 January 1974, the Commonwealth Government assumed full responsibility for the funding of capital and recurrent expenditure in colleges of advanced education and, as part of this new arrangement, tuition fees were abolished for students enrolled in approved advanced education courses. Assistance to the States in 1977 was authorised under the States Grants (Advanced Education Assistance) Act, 1976-1978. Financial assistance for New South Wales under this Act amounted to \$116,509,000 (\$24,214,000 in capital grants and \$92,295,000 in recurrent grants). Following the establishment of the Tertiary Education Commission in June 1977, Commonwealth Government grants for tertiary education are provided under the States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Act, 1977-1978.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth Government since 1972-73 in respect of colleges of advanced education in New South Wales is shown in the table "Expenditure by Commonwealth Government on Education in NSW" in the Section "Structure of the Educational System".

### UNIVERSITIES

There are six universities in New South Wales: the University of Sydney, established in 1850—the oldest university in Australia; the University of New South Wales, established in 1948 as the University of Technology and renamed in 1958; the University of New England, established as a separate institution in 1954; the University of Newcastle, established as a separate institution in 1965; the Macquarie University, established in 1966; and the University of Wollongong, established as a separate institution in 1975.

#### UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

The University of Sydney was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 1 October 1850, and was granted a Royal Charter on 27 February 1858. In terms of the Charter, graduates of the University have the same status in the British Commonwealth as graduates of the universities of the United Kingdom. Since 1884 women have been eligible for all University privileges.

Within the University, there are ten faculties—Arts, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Economics, and Architecture. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of these faculties and in the fields of Education, Music, and Social Studies, and degrees of Master or Doctor are awarded, on completion of post-graduate studies, in most faculties. Post-graduate degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity may also be awarded. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in specified courses.

Students seeking admission to degree courses must qualify for matriculation on the basis of results at the Higher School Certificate examination or an examination of equivalent standard. An applicant is eligible to matriculate if he achieves a minimum aggregate of Higher School Certificate examination marks in his best ten units in subjects which satisfy the University's requirements. Applicants are selected for admission on the basis of that aggregate, which has a possible maximum of 500 marks.

Lectures are delivered during the day-time in all subjects necessary for degrees and diplomas, and evening lectures are provided in a few courses in the Faculty of Arts.

#### *Clinical Schools of Medicine*

Five major metropolitan hospital complexes (Royal Prince Alfred, Sydney, North Shore—Mater Misericordiae, the Repatriation General Hospital and Lidcombe Hospital) provide clinical schools for students in medicine, surgery, etc., who are required to attend at these institutions for lectures, training, and practice during the clinical years of the medical course. Provision is also made for systematic instruction of medical students in diseases of

children at the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children; clinical training and practice in obstetrics, gynaecology, etc. at the Women's Hospital (Crown Street) and St. Margaret's Hospital for Women; and facilities for clinical teaching in conjunction with these major hospital complexes by a number of other affiliated teaching hospitals. Some students are instructed in surgery, gynaecology, and community medicine at Royal Newcastle Hospital. Instruction in psychiatric medicine is given at Rozelle Hospital, North Ryde Psychiatric Centre, and Parramatta Psychiatric Centre.

In connection with the Faculty of Dentistry, the Dental Hospital of Sydney provides facilities for the instruction of dentistry students.

A new teaching hospital at Westmead will contain clinical schools for the Faculties of Medicine and Dentistry.

#### *Adult Education*

A wide range of adult education courses is provided by the University's Department of Adult Education. A programme of tutorial classes, offered mainly in the evenings is arranged in conjunction with the Workers' Educational Association (for further details see the section "Other Post-school Education"). The Department conducts a discussion-group scheme in private homes, arranges special schools, courses, and conferences for special-interest groups, and arranges lectures and courses for schools and community groups. In 1977, tutorial classes numbered 168 with an enrolment of 4,062; there were 283 discussion groups (with an enrolment of 4,465). The Department also provided adult educational TV programmes on a Sydney commercial television station which were re-broadcast in other State capitals.

The Department of Adult Education also publishes monthly the *Current Affairs Bulletin*, which in 1977 had an average circulation throughout Australia and overseas of 20,200 per issue.

#### UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The University of New South Wales was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1949 under the name of "New South Wales University of Technology", and renamed in 1958 when arts and medicine were added to the list of courses provided by the University. The University of New South Wales Act, 1968-1978, consolidated the statutory provisions relating to the University into an Act of Incorporation, devoted entirely to the powers, responsibilities, and activities of the University. The Council of the University established a University College at Broken Hill in 1967.

There are eleven faculties within the University—Applied Science, Biological Sciences, Law, Military Studies, Engineering, Architecture, Commerce, Arts, Medicine, Science, and Professional Studies—and three Boards of Studies—General Education, the Australian Graduate School of Management, and Science and Mathematics. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of the faculties, and degrees of Master or Doctor on completion of post-graduate studies. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in specified courses.

The matriculation requirements for admission to degree courses are similar to those of the University of Sydney.

In most undergraduate courses subjects of a general educational character, outside the student's particular field, must be studied. Students in faculties other than Arts and Law study courses in the humanities and social sciences. Many courses contain subjects that must be studied as pre-requisites or co-requisites.

Many of the undergraduate courses in Science, Applied Science, and Engineering are designed so that students maintain a close link with industry in the practical aspects of the profession for which the particular course is intended. An approved period of suitable industrial experience is required as a supplement to the academic training.

Undergraduate courses of study in Arts, Medicine, and Military Studies are organised only on a full-time basis but most other undergraduate courses are organised on both a full-time and a part-time basis. The only external course is conducted in the School of

Health Administration by the Faculty of Professional Studies; the course leads to the award of Bachelor of Health Administration and may be completed by combining part-time external study and full-time study.

The Department of Post-graduate Extension Studies offers extension courses of lectures and seminars at the University, and also conducts radio and television broadcasts (mainly post-graduate and refresher courses) and correspondence extension courses for people unable to attend the University.

#### *Clinical Schools in Medicine*

Facilities for students in the clinical years of the undergraduate courses in medicine are provided by Prince Henry, Prince of Wales, Eastern Suburbs, St. George, St. Vincent's, Lewisham, Bankstown, Canterbury, and Sutherland Hospitals, and, for teaching in obstetrics and gynaecology, by the Royal Hospital for Women.

#### UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND

The University of New England, situated at Armidale in the Northern Tablelands was established in 1938 as a college of the University of Sydney, but became autonomous in 1954. The ordinary matriculation requirements of the University are substantially the same as those of the University of Sydney. Students from certain geographical areas of the State may be admitted on the basis of reports provided by their school principals.

The University has five faculties—Arts, Science, Rural Science, Education, and Economic Studies—and two schools—Natural Resources and Biological Sciences. The degrees granted in each faculty range from Bachelor to Doctor.

Approximately two-thirds of the students enrolled at the University are external, studying by correspondence and at short residential schools. The University, through its Department of External Studies, offers external courses leading to bachelor degrees in Arts, Economics, Financial Administration, and Social Sciences and higher degrees and post-graduate diplomas in the faculties of Arts, Economic Studies, and Education.

Most full-time internal students live in accommodation provided on campus. There are eight residential colleges offering accommodation for over 1,800 students, and the University has flats to accommodate a further 238 students.

The Department of Continuing Education provides for a variety of educational activities throughout the year, including residential schools and conferences held at the University, rural community schools, tutorial classes, discussion courses, and consultative services on community development. The Department draws mainly on faculties within the University for advice on subject content and the provision of tutors for courses.

#### UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE

The University of Newcastle, which had been established as a college of the University of New South Wales in 1951, became autonomous in 1965. The faculties of the University are Architecture, Arts, Economics and Commerce, Education, Engineering, Mathematics, Medicine, and Science. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of these faculties, and in all of them students may proceed to the higher degree of Master or Doctor. Post-graduate diploma courses are offered in Education, Psychology, Industrial Engineering, Business Studies, Mathematical Studies, and Computer Science.

#### MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY

The Macquarie University, situated at North Ryde (Sydney), was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1964, and commenced undergraduate teaching in 1967. The University's academic organisation comprises the following eleven schools—Behavioural Sciences, Biological Sciences, Chemistry, Earth Sciences, Economic and Financial Studies, Education, English and Linguistics, History, Philosophy, and Politics, Law, Mathematics and Physics, and Modern Languages.

Students seeking admission to undergraduate courses must qualify for matriculation by attaining an appropriate level of performance (calculated as a co-ordinated aggregate of marks) in matriculation subjects at the Higher School Certificate examination, or an equivalent level in some other examination.

The first degree in all fields of study, other than Law, is the degree of Bachelor of Arts (although a candidate may be pursuing studies which in other universities would lead to a degree in Science, Education, Economics, or Commerce). On completion of their course, external Law students receive the degree of Bachelor of Legal Studies, and full-time Law students receive both degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Arts. Higher degrees awarded are Master's degrees in Arts, Economics, Science, Business Administration, Environmental Studies, and Urban Studies, and Doctorates of Philosophy, Laws, Letters, and Science. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in specified courses.

Students may enrol for full-time or part-time study in all courses, except Law where different programmes are provided for full-time and external part-time students. Evening classes are held in some courses for the benefit of part-time students. A limited range of courses with a science orientation is available for external students who receive prepared study guides and are required to attend at the University at certain periods during the year for intensive study.

#### UNIVERSITY OF WOLLONGONG

The University of Wollongong, which had been established as a college of the University of New South Wales in 1962, became autonomous on 1 January 1975. The ordinary matriculation requirements for undergraduate admission are based on a candidate's performance (measured by the aggregate of co-ordinated marks achieved in approved matriculation subjects) at the Higher School Certificate, or equivalent, examination.

The University has twenty departments distributed throughout five faculties—Engineering, Humanities, Mathematics, Science, and Social Sciences. Courses of study lead to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Commerce, Science, Engineering, and Metallurgy—transfers between courses can be readily made and the award of a particular degree depends on the combination and level of subjects taken. Graduates may undertake post-graduate studies leading to a higher degree in any branch of learning with which the University is concerned, with special emphasis placed on published work. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in Accountancy, Education, Mathematics, and Philosophy.

#### FINANCES OF UNIVERSITIES

Universities in New South Wales are funded almost entirely by the Commonwealth Government following its decision to assume full financial responsibility for universities and to abolish tuition fees from 1 January 1974. Some income is also derived from private donations and bequests.

Commonwealth Government grants to universities were made on the recommendations of the former Universities Commission from 1959 to 1977, and are now made on the recommendations of the Tertiary Education Commission which was established in June 1977. Commonwealth Government assistance for the 1977 academic year was authorised by the States Grants (Universities Assistance) Act, 1976–1978. Grants allocated to universities in New South Wales in 1977 amounted to \$227,289,000 of which \$208,223,000 was for recurrent purposes, and \$19,066,000 was for capital purposes.

Grants for 1978 are being provided under the States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Act, 1977–1978, which consolidated the legislative provisions previously contained in the separate States Grants legislation for tertiary education institutions.

The Commonwealth Government grants payable for recurrent expenditure and for building projects, equipment, and research in 1978, are shown in the following table:—

**COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT GRANTS FOR UNIVERSITIES IN N.S.W., 1978**  
(\$ thousand)

Purpose	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University	University of Wollongong	Total, all universities
Recurrent purposes—							
Universities	71,645	69,308	21,485	17,811	27,135	9,793	217,177
University teaching hospitals	1,043	1,506		1,273			3,822
Building projects, equipment and research—							
Specified building projects	2,096	189	—	2,306	252	—	4,843
Minor building projects	436	382	164	273	164	218	1,637
Equipment	3,776	2,737	602	1,192	568	908	9,783
Special research	574	509	164	115	208	66	1,636
Total, all purposes	79,570	74,631	22,415	22,970	28,327	10,985	238,898

#### STAFF AND STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITIES

Particulars of the teaching and other staff of the universities in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table:—

#### UNIVERSITIES IN N.S.W.: STAFF EMPLOYED

Type of staff	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
ACADEMIC STAFF, (a)						
Teaching staff —						
Professors .....	309	325	337	358	383	406
Associate professors and readers .....	321	357	368	401	420	446
Senior lecturers and lecturers .....	1,920	1,985	2,126	2,337	2,420	2,414
Other .....	1,148	1,249	1,304	1,403	1,360	1,288
Total teaching staff .....	3,697	3,917	4,135	4,500	4,584	4,553
Research .....	327	307	326	425	384	360
Total, academic staff .....	4,024	4,224	4,461	4,925	4,967	4,913
NON-ACADEMIC STAFF, (a)						
Administration .....	1,629	1,826	1,879	2,035	2,128	2,102
Building and grounds .....	(d) 1,361	1,099	1,128	1,194	1,176	1,152
Library .....	553	633	697	756	774	770
Technical (b) .....	1,729	1,964	2,071	2,215	2,187	2,207
Independent operations (c) .....	n.a.	194	214	428	411	424
Other .....	(d) 536	482	546	621	639	659
Total, non-academic staff .....	(d) 5,809	6,198	6,535	7,249	7,314	7,312
TOTAL STAFF						
Full-time—						
Academic .....	3,527	3,706	3,954	4,347	4,437	4,404
Non-academic .....	5,524	5,967	6,300	6,987	7,035	7,034
Part-time (a)						
Academic .....	497	518	507	578	531	509
Non-academic .....	(d) 285	230	235	261	279	278
Total, staff .....	(d) 9,833	10,421	10,997	12,173	12,281	12,225

(a) Part-time staff have been converted to full-time equivalent units.

(b) Comprises technical officers and their assistants supporting academic activities.

(c) Independent operations staff work in such activities as staff clubs, student unions, and research companies, etc.

(d) Not strictly comparable with later years because of a change in the definition of full-time equivalent units.

The next table shows the number of individual students enrolled in each university in the last six years:—

#### UNIVERSITIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES: STUDENTS

University	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
University of Sydney .....	17,108	17,062	17,339	17,667	17,358	17,667
University of New South Wales (a) ..	18,085	18,474	19,594	18,128	18,378	18,520
University of New England .....	6,198	6,502	7,001	7,395	7,883	8,014
University of Newcastle .....	3,758	3,871	4,177	4,434	4,501	4,621
Macquarie University .....	5,785	7,190	7,998	8,917	9,857	10,320
University of Wollongong .....	..	..	..	2,125	2,268	2,498
Total, all universities						
Males .....	34,937	35,933	37,201	37,977	38,336	38,462
Females .....	15,997	17,166	18,908	20,689	21,909	23,178
Students .....	50,934	53,099	56,109	58,666	60,245	61,640

(a) Figures for Wollongong University College (which became the University of Wollongong in 1975) are included with the University of New South Wales prior to 1975.

University students in 1977 are classified in the next table according to whether they were enrolled as full-time or part-time internal students, or as external students, for higher degree, bachelor degree, or non-degree courses. In statistics of university students, the total enrolments are adjusted for students who are enrolled in more than one course, such students being allocated to the course which represents the greater student load.

#### UNIVERSITIES IN N.S.W.: INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL STUDENTS, 1977

Type of student	Uni- versity of Sydney	Uni- versity of New South Wales	Uni- versity of New England	Uni- versity of New- castle	Mac- quarie Uni- versity	Uni- versity of Wollon- gong	Total, all Universities	
							Males	Females
INTERNAL STUDENTS								
Full-time—								
Higher degree ..	889	781	196	159	259	47	1,697	634
Bachelor degree ..	12,594	12,087	2,721	2,358	4,529	1,250	21,672	13,867
Non-degree ..	594	413	286	205	23	82	751	852
Total, full-time ..	14,077	13,281	3,203	2,722	4,811	1,379	24,120	15,353
Part-time —								
Higher degree ..	1,914	1,731	259	205	850	103	3,725	1,337
Bachelor degree ..	903	2,541	78	1,509	3,346	952	6,008	3,321
Non-degree ..	764	591	53	185	300	64	1,198	759
Total, part-time ..	3,581	4,863	390	1,899	4,496	1,119	10,931	5,417
Total .. . . . .	17,658	18,144	3,593	4,621	9,307	2,498	35,051	20,770
EXTERNAL STUDENTS								
Higher degree ..	9	61	274	—	—	—	273	71
Bachelor degree ..	—	291	3,463	—	974	—	2,657	2,071
Non-degree ..	—	24	684	—	39	—	481	266
Total .. . . . .	9	376	4,421	—	1,013	—	3,411	2,408
TOTAL STUDENTS								
Total .. . . . .	17,667	18,520	8,014	4,621	10,320	2,498	38,462	23,178

The total number of students commencing bachelor degree courses in each university in each of the last six years is shown in the next table. The statistics for 1972 and 1973 relate only to those students who enrolled for the first time in a bachelor degree course at an Australian university. From 1974, the statistics also include previously enrolled students who are re-enrolling in a different bachelor degree course for the first time either at the same or at a different university.

#### UNIVERSITIES IN N.S.W.: STUDENTS COMMENCING BACHELOR DEGREE COURSES (a)

University	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
University of Sydney .. .. .	3,143	3,025	3,794	3,812	3,853	4,170
University of New South Wales (b) .. .. .	4,009	4,167	5,463	4,571	4,497	4,735
University of New England .. .. .	1,254	1,330	1,998	2,236	2,294	2,382
University of Newcastle .. .. .	911	919	1,305	1,351	1,382	1,294
Macquarie University .. .. .	1,391	2,229	2,382	2,681	2,842	2,536
University of Wollongong .. .. .	..	..	..	829	755	884
Total, all universities .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Males .. .. .	6,634	7,323	9,394	9,416	9,341	9,439
Females .. .. .	4,074	4,347	5,548	6,064	6,282	6,562
Students .. .. .	10,708	11,670	14,942	15,480	15,623	16,001

(a) See text preceding table.

(b) Figures for Wollongong University College (which became the University of Wollongong in 1975) are included with the University of New South Wales prior to 1975.

#### STUDENTS COMPLETING UNIVERSITY COURSES

The following two tables show particulars of students completing courses at universities in New South Wales. The first table contains particulars of students completing post-graduate diploma courses and higher degree courses in 1977 at each university in New South Wales, classified by field of study and course level.

#### UNIVERSITIES IN N.S.W.: STUDENTS COMPLETING HIGHER DEGREE AND POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSES (a)

Field of study and course level	1974	1975	1976	1977
Field of study—				
Humanities .. .. .	109	102	106	115
Fine Arts .. .. .	2	1	3	12
Social and Behavioural Sciences .. .. .	244	203	222	209
Law .. .. .	31	67	31	91
Education .. .. .	1,578	1,629	1,681	1,527
Economics, Commerce, Government .. .. .	149	186	193	238
Medicine .. .. .	111	82	123	128
Dentistry .. .. .	20	12	9	11
Natural Sciences .. .. .	185	266	296	254
Engineering, Technology .. .. .	252	306	252	255
Architecture, Building .. .. .	60	50	71	102
Agriculture, Forestry .. .. .	65	53	87	86
Veterinary Science .. .. .	11	8	19	18
Not stated .. .. .	—	—	—	1
Course level—				
Doctorate (other than Ph.D.) .. .. .	15	13	13	19
Doctor of Philosophy .. .. .	237	257	264	244
Master's degree .. .. .	706	837	927	991
Post-graduate diploma .. .. .	1,859	1,858	1,889	1,793
Total students .. .. .	2,817	2,965	3,093	3,047

(a) Excludes students completing the Diploma of Education course at Macquarie University as part of an integrated Bachelor of Arts degree/Diploma of Education course. These students are included in the following table.



The next table shows statistics of students completing bachelor degree courses in recent years, classified by field of study:—

**UNIVERSITIES IN N.S.W.: STUDENTS COMPLETING BACHELOR DEGREE COURSES**

Field of study	1974	1975	1976	1977
Humanities .. .. .	2,792	2,719	2,859	2,933
Fine Arts .. .. .	7	11	9	6
Social and Behavioural Sciences .. .. .	264	281	364	451
Law .. .. .	270	272	485	435
Education .. .. .	100	114	148	202
Economics, Commerce, Government .. .. .	1,259	1,287	1,345	1,323
Medicine .. .. .	536	576	548	618
Dentistry .. .. .	70	84	91	97
Natural Sciences .. .. .	1,732	1,755	1,704	1,722
Engineering, Technology .. .. .	712	826	857	865
Architecture, Building .. .. .	293	302	371	330
Agriculture, Forestry .. .. .	131	123	98	116
Veterinary Science .. .. .	62	74	67	67
<b>Total, bachelor degrees completed—</b>				
Pass .. .. .	6,837	7,017	7,569	7,664
Honours .. .. .	1,391	1,407	1,377	1,501
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>8,228</b>	<b>8,424</b>	<b>8,946</b>	<b>9,165</b>

## OTHER POST-SCHOOL EDUCATION

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COLLEGES

The Department of Agriculture conducts Yanco, C.B. Alexander, and Orange Agricultural Colleges, the latter being a college of advanced education (see the subsection "Colleges of Advanced Education" in the section "Tertiary Education").

*Yanco Agricultural College* is situated in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and comprises 828 hectares. The College offers a one-year certificate course in agriculture and one-year advanced certificate courses in agriculture, irrigation, and pastoral zone management. Applicants for the certificate course must be 16 years of age and hold the School Certificate, with preference given to older applicants with farm experience. Entry to the advanced courses requires previous agricultural studies. The number of students in the courses during 1977 was 98.

*C. B. Alexander Agricultural College* (situated at Paterson, near Maitland) was originally established as a private college in 1965, but, in January 1970, administration of the College became the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture. The College provides a certificate course and an advanced course (both one year) in agriculture. Requirements for admission to the certificate course are the same as those at Yanco Agricultural College (see above). The advanced course, with its emphasis on beef cattle raising, is intended for those with some practical experience in agriculture and, generally, the qualification for admission is completion of the certificate course. During 1977, the number of students in courses at the College was 107.

The Department, through the Division of Extension Services, also conducts courses for farmers at the agricultural colleges.

### EVENING COLLEGES

Evening colleges, administered by the Department of Education, are designed to meet the needs of adults, as well as younger people who have left school, in respect of general education and cultural and leisure activities.

An evening college may be established where a regular attendance of thirty students per evening can be maintained for three evenings per week. In general, the courses of instruction provided at each college are those requested by the students enrolled. Apart from general subjects, such as English, mathematics, and science, instruction is given in commercial subjects and a wide variety of arts, crafts, and hobbies (e.g., dramatic art, dressmaking, weaving, and woodwork). Courses of study may be provided for school and public service examinations. A joining fee of \$14 per term, covering all subjects, is charged. School buildings and equipment are made available, but students provide their own materials.

### EDUCATION OF ADULT MIGRANTS

The New South Wales Ministry of Education and the Australian Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, through the Adult Migrant Education Service, offer programmes of instruction in the English language and in aspects of life in Australia. These programmes are available free-of-charge to all adult migrants. Expenditure by the State on the programmes is reimbursed by the Commonwealth Government.

Class programmes are designed to meet the needs of different groups of migrants, and the hours of instruction and meeting times are organised to allow students to attend at times convenient to themselves. The range of classes in operation during 1977 included day and evening *Community English* classes, usually held in local schools, public halls, and clubs; day and evening *Accelerated* classes, held in adult education centres and catering for those wishing to learn English quickly; day and evening *Advanced* classes providing instruction in formal grammar, reading, and writing beyond "situational English"; and *Industry* courses, designed for migrants in industry, with vocabulary instructions and safety regulations suited to the particular jobs involved. In 1977, the various courses catered for approximately 14,000 students. In addition, a *Home Tutor* scheme allowing one-to-one teaching is provided for those migrants unable to attend classes. A *Correspondence* course is also available for those students unable to attend classes, and these are supplemented by a radio programme broadcast on six mornings each week. In 1977, 4 full-time and 44 part-time teachers provided instruction in more than fifteen different languages for these correspondence students.

### WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The Workers' Educational Association of New South Wales was founded at a conference called by the Labour Council of New South Wales in 1913. The Association organises, either independently or in association with the Department of Adult Education of the University of Sydney or the Department of Community Programmes of the University of Newcastle, lecture courses, tutorial classes, discussion groups, residential and non-residential schools, and public lectures for adults. In 1977, the membership of the Association consisted of 5,545 individual members and there were 70 affiliated organisations.

In 1977, 408 tutorial and lecture course classes were held, including 292 in Sydney and suburbs, 62 in the Newcastle district, 51 in the Wollongong district, and 3 in country towns; the number of students enrolled for the classes was 12,136. Eleven residential and thirty non-residential schools of varying duration were arranged, and 21 conferences and public lectures were held; the total number of students attending was 3,566. The number of discussion groups in 1977 was 474 with a total enrolment of 4,465.

In 1977, the total income of the Association was \$572,000, including a grant of \$187,000 from the State, while expenditure amounted to \$559,000.

### TRADE UNION TRAINING

In terms of the Trade Union Training Authority Act, 1975-1978, the Australian Trade Union Training Authority has been established with responsibility for the planning, development, and co-ordination of trade union training in Australia. Also established under the Act is the Australian Council for Union Training which advises and makes recommendations to the Authority in relation to the planning, development, and effectiveness of training programmes. In addition, the Act establishes councils in each State, to advise and make recommendations to the Authority in relation to trade union training in the State. The principal training centre is the Clyde Cameron College at Wodonga in Victoria and there are also training centres in the States.

The New South Wales Council for Union Training consists of nine members comprising one person appointed by the Commonwealth Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, one officer of the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations, three representatives of the State Labour Council, one representative from each of the Australian Council of Salaried and Professional Associations and the Council of Australian Government Employee Organisations, an educationist, and a representative of the State Branch of the Confederation of Australian Industry.

State union training programmes, which are conducted at the Trade Union Training Centre at Surry Hills in Sydney, include courses on such topics as job representation, communication, the role of State industrial relations, health and safety, and compensation. For 1977-78, the amount determined by the Commonwealth Government for expenditure on union training in Australia is \$3.13 million.

### OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF POST-SCHOOL EDUCATION

There are several other institutions in New South Wales which provide post-school education. These include:-

*The College of Law* at St. Leonards (Sydney), which was established by the Law Society of New South Wales, offers a practical legal training course for newly-graduated law students who wish to practise as solicitors. The course supersedes the traditional method of service as an articled clerk in a legal office which provided the practical training for intending solicitors. The College became a school within the Kuring-gai College of Advanced Education on 1 January 1977.

*The Film and Television School* at North Ryde (Sydney) is a Commonwealth Government statutory body which prepares people, in a full-time programme, for creative positions in the film and television industry, and for work with film and television in education. The School offers, in an open programme, part-time and short courses as in-service training for working professionals in the film and television industry, and short courses, workshops, and seminars in film and video techniques for educators and others who wish to acquire skills in communication tools.

*The National Institute of Dramatic Art* (NIDA), situated in the grounds of the University of New South Wales, trains people who wish to enter the fields of theatre, film, or television as actors, directors, designers, or stage managers, and aims to encourage the knowledge and appreciation of drama, opera, music, and all other theatrical arts. NIDA also offers full-time diploma courses in Acting, Technical Production, and Design, and courses for student directors. NIDA is sponsored by the University of New South Wales, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Australian Elizabethan Trust, and the Australia Council.

There are numerous private organisations in New South Wales which offer tuition during the day or evening, or by correspondence, in the fields of industry, commerce, public service, and the arts. There are business and secretarial colleges, physical education institutions, data processing centres, and many others oriented towards specific vocational situations. Some of these organisations are eligible to receive Commonwealth Government assistance.

## GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

### COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

Expenditure in New South Wales by the Commonwealth Government on education assistance schemes since 1972-73 is shown in the table "Expenditure by Commonwealth Government on Education in N.S.W." in the section "Structure of the Educational System."

#### SECONDARY ALLOWANCES SCHEME

The Secondary Allowances Scheme was introduced in 1974 to assist families with limited financial resources to maintain their children at school for the final two years of secondary education. The amount of allowance payable, to a maximum of \$550 per annum in 1978, is subject to a means test on family income.

#### ADULT SECONDARY EDUCATION ASSISTANCE SCHEME

This scheme, introduced in 1975, provides assistance to adult students undertaking full-time study for the final year of secondary education. The provisions and benefits of the scheme are the same as those of the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme, shown below.

#### SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE FOR ISOLATED CHILDREN

Introduced in 1973, this scheme provides assistance to parents of children who, because of the geographic isolation of their homes, are without reasonable daily access to government schools providing courses at the appropriate levels of schooling. Benefits of this scheme are of three types—a boarding allowance, a correspondence allowance, and a second home assistance allowance.

In 1978 the boarding allowance, payable in respect of children living away from home to attend school, consists of a basic allowance of \$500 per annum free of a means test, an additional allowance of up to \$500 per annum which is subject to a means test on family income and to actual boarding costs, and, in cases of particular financial hardship, a special supplementary allowance of up to \$550 per annum for secondary pupils and \$300 per annum for primary pupils. The correspondence allowance, for isolated children who study at home by correspondence, comprises a basic allowance of \$200, free of a means test, and an additional amount of up to \$300 per annum as reimbursement for expenditure on approved items. The second home assistance allowance, payable to families who, in preference to boarding the children, set up a second home to enable the children to attend school daily, is \$500 per annum for one eligible child at the second home, \$925 for two, and \$1,275 for three or more.

#### TERTIARY EDUCATION ASSISTANCE SCHEME

This scheme, which is administered in terms of the Student Assistance Act, 1973, and the regulations to the Act, provides for the payment of a living allowance to full-time students enrolled in approved courses at universities, colleges of advanced education, technical and further education colleges, and other approved tertiary institutions in Australia.

Based on certain criteria, applicants for assistance are classed as *independent or dependent students*. In 1978, the maximum rate of living allowance payable to an independent student, subject to a means test applied to the income of the student and, where applicable, of the student's spouse, is \$2,348 per annum. The maximum rate for dependent students, subject to a means test on parental income, is \$1,250 per annum for students living at home and \$2,075 per annum for students living away from home.

Successful applicants for the living allowance may also apply to receive a dependant's allowance, an incidentals allowance, and a fares allowance, all of which are subject to a means test. In 1978, the dependant's allowance is payable at the rate of \$31.40 per week for a dependent spouse and \$7.50 per week for each dependent child. The incidentals allowance is designed to assist in meeting the cost of fees such as students representative council, union, and sports fees, and in meeting expenses associated with the purchase of books and equipment. The fares allowance entitles a student, living away from his permanent home in order to undertake his course of study, to be reimbursed annually for up to three return journeys during the year, between his home and the institution at which he is enrolled.

The number of students receiving assistance under this scheme in New South Wales at 30 June 1977 was 28,208 including 13,926 enrolled at universities, 6,087 at colleges of advanced education, 6,646 at technical and further education colleges, and 1,549 at other institutions such as certain non-government teachers' colleges, and the National Institute of Dramatic Art.

#### POST-GRADUATE AWARDS SCHEME

Under the Student Assistance Act, 1973, and in accordance with the regulations to that Act, a number of awards are made available on a competitive basis to students undertaking post-graduate study or research at universities and colleges of advanced education. In 1978, the allowances payable, free of means test, include a living allowance of \$4,200 per annum, a dependant's allowance of \$31.40 per week for a dependent spouse and \$7.50 per week for each dependent child, an establishment allowance of \$100 for an unmarried student or \$200 for a married student, and a thesis allowance of \$250 for a student working towards a master's degree and \$400 for a student working towards the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

#### SOLDIERS' CHILDREN EDUCATION SCHEME

The Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, administered by the Department of Veterans' Affairs, applies to eligible children of certain deceased and severely incapacitated ex-service veterans. The scheme takes two forms: (a) assistance to children under the age of 12 years by way of a refund of school requisites and fares; and (b) assistance to children aged 12 years or over in the form of a regular allowance for secondary education, technical and further education training, and university education. In New South Wales, the number of applications received during 1976-77 was 387 and the expenditure incurred on the scheme was \$1,387,000.

#### ABORIGINAL SECONDARY GRANTS SCHEME

The Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme provides financial assistance, free of means test, for all Aboriginal pupils enrolled at secondary schools, in order to encourage them to benefit from continued schooling. Primary school pupils aged 14 years or more are also eligible for these grants. Benefits include either assistance with boarding costs or a living allowance (in 1978, \$308 or \$440 depending on the year in which the pupil is enrolled). A book and clothing allowance of up to \$300 per annum is provided and allowances are granted towards the cost of fees and, if living away from home, three return journeys to home each year. In addition, a personal allowance, ranging from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week (depending on the year in which the pupil is enrolled), is paid towards the pupil's incidental expenses.

#### ABORIGINAL STUDY GRANTS SCHEME

The Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme provides assistance, free of means test, to Aboriginal students who have left school and are undertaking further education such as business college courses, courses in creative arts and culture, and courses in domestic crafts, as well as more formal tertiary and post-secondary courses. Benefits for full-time students include a living allowance and allowances for dependants, textbooks and equipment, travel,

clothing, and other items. The living allowance payable in 1978 is \$47.25 per week for students under 18 years of age, and \$57.27 per week for students aged 18 years or more, or are married, or have dependants. The allowance for dependants is payable at \$31.40 per week for the first dependant and \$7.50 per week for each subsequent dependant. Part-time students may receive an allowance to meet expenses associated with their course, and correspondence students may be assisted with travel and accommodation costs for residential schools. For both full-time and part-time students, all compulsory fees are met.

#### ABORIGINAL OVERSEAS STUDY AWARDS SCHEME

This scheme was introduced in 1975 to enable leaders or potential leaders of the Aboriginal community, who already have considerable experience in their occupational or professional field, to add to their skills and experience through short-term programmes of study, observation, and discussion overseas. In 1978, allowances payable include a basic living allowance of up to \$114.54 per fortnight depending on the age of the award holder and whether there are any dependants, a dependants allowance of \$62.80 per fortnight for the first dependant and \$15 per fortnight for each additional dependant, an overseas travelling allowance appropriate to the living costs in the place of study, an equipment allowance of \$150, and payment of fares and fees associated with an approved programme.

### STATE GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

Particulars of the amounts paid by the State Government, in the latest five years, for assistance to pupils undergoing primary and secondary education, are given in the table "Classification of Expenditure by the N.S.W. Government on Education" in the section "Structure of the Educational System".

#### PRIMARY SCHOOL ALLOWANCES

Primary school allowances have been payable by the State Government since 1968 for pupils aged between 4 years 9 months and 12 years 9 months who are enrolled at private primary schools. Payment is made to the schools at the rate of \$138 per annum for each pupil.

#### SECONDARY SCHOOL ALLOWANCES

Secondary school allowances have been payable by the State Government since 1965. The allowances, which are payable subject to the parents' (or guardians') taxable income not exceeding a specified amount (\$13,500 per annum since February 1978), and to them residing in New South Wales are:-

- (a) an allowance for school fees for private school pupils, payable directly to the school at a per capita rate of \$230 per annum (in 1978); and
- (b) a living-away-from-home allowance of \$160 per annum, payable in respect of pupils enrolled in both public and private schools, who are required to live away from home in order to follow their chosen course of study, and who do not qualify for Commonwealth Government assistance as isolated children.

#### TEXTBOOK ALLOWANCES

Textbook allowances for pupils in public and private secondary schools have been paid by the State Government since 1966. The allowances per annum are \$4 for pupils in Years 7 and 8, \$6 in Year 9, \$10 in Year 10, and \$16 in Years 11 and 12.

## BURSARY ENDOWMENT ACT, 1912-1975

Under the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912-1975, provision is made for State bursaries tenable at public secondary schools and private secondary schools registered under the Act, and at universities, colleges of advanced education, and government technical and further education colleges. The Act is administered by a Board of nine members, of whom three represent tertiary education institutions in the State, four represent the Department of Education, and two represent private secondary schools registered under the Act.

The Secondary Bursary Grant Scheme was introduced in 1974 by the State Government to provide financial assistance to parents of children enrolled in the first four years of secondary schooling. This revised scheme replaces the Junior Secondary and Senior Secondary Bursary Schemes. Responsibility for administration of the scheme remains with the Bursary Endowment Board. The grants are allocated on a needs basis determined by family taxable income. There is no qualifying examination, and the only conditions involved in retaining a grant are satisfactory attendance and progress by the pupil. In 1978, 3,500 grants tenable for four years (year 7 to 10) and 2,000 grants tenable for two years (Years 9 and 10) are available to pupils whose family taxable income does not exceed \$4,696. Benefits payable are \$96 per annum for Years 7 and 8, \$144 for Year 9, and \$225 for Year 10 pupils. Under this scheme, there are no separate textbook, living-away-from-home, or other special allowances.

University, College of Advanced Education, and Technical and Further Education College Bursaries, awarded on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination, are tenable for up to seven years according to the course to be taken. Eligibility is restricted to applicants whose family taxable income does not exceed \$4,000. The rate of allowance is \$150 per annum.

The number of students holding bursaries at 30 June 1977 was 12,540 (12,397 in courses of secondary education, 9 at technical and further education colleges or colleges of advanced education, and 134 at universities).

## OTHER STATE ASSISTANCE

The Public Service Board of New South Wales annually selects a number of persons for free training at universities and colleges of advanced education, with a view to employment in the Public Service on graduation. An allowance is paid to the trainees who undertake periods of practical training in the Public Service during university or college vacations. There were 6 trainees selected in 1978.

Students enrolling at agricultural colleges may be eligible for scholarships or bursaries from the Dairy Industry Authority of New South Wales or the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, or for teacher education traineeships from the N.S.W. Department of Education. There is an Apprenticeship Scholarship Scheme for a number of students in the Dairy Technology Diploma course at Hawkesbury Agricultural College.



## CHAPTER 8

# CULTURE, RECREATION, AND GAMBLING

## MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES, ART GALLERIES, AND OTHER CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

### PRINCIPAL MUSEUMS

The Australian Museum in Sydney, which is the oldest scientific institution of its kind and the largest natural history museum in Australia, is controlled by a board of trustees (which reports to the Premier, as the responsible Minister) and a director and has a small statutory endowment supplemented by annual parliamentary appropriations. The Museum's field is natural science and anthropology (particularly of Australian Aboriginal and Pacific Island peoples), and it contains valuable collections of zoological, anthropological, and mineral specimens. The Museum promotes education in natural history and anthropology through school classes, lectures, special exhibits and extension services, and the publication of scientific journals, etc., and its scientific staff conduct research into the biology and evolution of Australian fauna and into various aspects of anthropology and mineralogy. A large and comprehensive natural history library, containing 80,000 bound volumes at 30 June 1977 is attached to the institution. At 30 June 1977, staff employed full-time at the Museum numbered 165 (including 7 on research grants) and expenditure from all sources during 1976-77 amounted to \$2,296,000.

The Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, which is centred in Sydney and has branch museums in Goulburn, Bathurst, Albury, and Broken Hill, is administered by a board of trustees, which reports to the Premier, as the responsible Minister. The Museum contains engineering and transport exhibits and collections and displays in such fields as ceramics, Asian arts, costume, numismatics, and musical instruments. Special demonstrations include a planetarium and an operational computer. The curatorial staff conduct research (including archival and historical research) into their collections; the chemical and botanical departments conduct research into the economic potential of Australian and other flora. During 1977, the number of visitors to the Museum in Sydney was 295,000 and the number of volumes in the Museum's library at the end of the year was 11,560. Expenditure in 1976-77 was \$742,000.

The Geological and Mining Museum is attached to the Department of Mines. Its functions include the maintenance of collections of minerals, rocks, and fossils for research and display purposes, the determination of rock and mineral specimens, the provision of an educational service to schools, and the performance of applied geological research.

### LIBRARIES

#### *The State Library of New South Wales*

The Australian Subscription Library, established in 1826, became a State institution in 1869. It was incorporated in 1899 as the Public Library of New South Wales, in 1969 became the Library of New South Wales, and in 1975 was re-named the State Library of New South Wales. It is governed by the Library Council of New South Wales which consists of thirteen members. The Library is divided into the General Reference Library, the Mitchell Library, the Dixon Library and the Mitchell and Dixon Galleries, the Extension Service, the State Film Library, the Adult Education Library, the Shakespeare Tercentenary Memorial Library, the Donald MacPherson Collection of Arts and Literature, and other smaller collections. The State Library staffs all government department libraries and offers technical assistance and other services to these and other libraries.

The General Reference Library has a research service which collects bibliographical references, provides an extensive enquiry service, and accommodates approximately 400 seated readers. The Mitchell Library and Galleries consists of a collection of books, manuscripts, and pictures dealing mainly with Australia and the South Pacific, the nucleus of which was bequeathed to the Public Library in 1907. The Dixson Library and Galleries is a similar but smaller collection donated from 1929. The Extension Service has a reference and lending service for municipal and shire public libraries and for country residents not served by public libraries. The State Film Library, previously the New South Wales Film Council, consists of over 10,000 documentary and educational films. The Adult Education Library caters for the library needs of tutorial classes and discussion groups of the University of Sydney and the University of New England and classes organised by the Worker's Educational Association of N.S.W.

Expenditure (excluding loan expenditure) on the Library during 1976-77 amounted to \$10,094,000. At 30 June 1977, the Library Staff numbered 439. The number of volumes in the Library at 30 June 1977, was 1,525,253 (including General Reference Library 806,369, Mitchell Library 414,384, Dixson Library 21,943, and Extension Service 106,874.) There were 15,492 microfilm reels and 569 microfiche in the Mitchell Library and 14,664 microfilm reels and 4,203 microfiche in the General Reference Library.

#### *Local Public Library Services*

Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1919-1978, any municipal or shire council may establish a public library, art gallery, or museum. Local public libraries have been established in many centres throughout New South Wales. Bookmobile services are provided by 24 councils for sparsely populated areas which do not warrant the establishment of branch libraries and, as an interim measure, for more heavily populated areas.

The Library Act, 1939-1977, provides for the payment of State subsidies in respect of libraries maintained by municipal and shire councils, and for the appointment of a Library Council to administer the Act, to assist in the organisation of local library services, and to provide advisory services to local authorities conducting public libraries or planning to establish them. The State Librarian of the State Library of New South Wales is Secretary of the Council.

Local authorities are responsible for financing local public library services, but those authorities which adopt the Library Act are entitled to State subsidy, provided that they administer a library service which is free to all residents (except that a charge may be made for works of fiction not classified by the librarian as being of literary, informative, or educational value) and that they expend on the service, from rates, at least 15 cents per head of population per annum. The State subsidy is on a dollar for dollar basis, up to a maximum of \$1.00 per head of population. Since September 1976, additional special grant funds amounting to \$2.5 million per annum are allocated to councils, primarily on the basis of need.

At 30 June 1977, 192 councils had established libraries in terms of the Library Act. There were 299 libraries in operation (including 116 in Sydney and suburbs), and the staff of the libraries at 31 December 1977 numbered 1,472. In 1977, the Library Council paid \$4,497,000 as subsidies and grants to councils, and the aggregate amount contributed by the councils towards the upkeep of the libraries was \$18,282,000. The aggregate number of volumes in the libraries at 31 December 1977 was 7,110,000.

#### *University Libraries*

The Library of the University of Sydney comprises the central collection, which is housed in the Fisher Library, and 14 branch libraries. At the end of 1977, the University Library contained 1,910,000 bound volumes and 371,000 volumes in microform.

The Fisher Library was named after its principal benefactor, Thomas Fisher, from whom a bequest of \$60,000 was received in 1885. The largest of the branch libraries, and the number of volumes they contain, are Law (78,000), Medicine (77,000), Engineering (60,000),

the Badham Library (Agriculture, Biological Sciences, and Veterinary Sciences, 54,000), the Wolstenholme Library (Economics, 30,000), and the Oriental Library (Chinese and Japanese, 63,000).

The University of New South Wales maintains a central library and associated specialist libraries at Kensington, and a branch library at Broken Hill University College. In 1977, the University's collections contained 800,000 volumes.

The University of New England library contained 400,000 volumes at the end of 1977.

The libraries maintained by the University of Newcastle, Macquarie University, and the University of Wollongong contained 372,000, 500,000, and 133,000 volumes, respectively, in 1977.

#### *Other Libraries*

The library of the Australian Museum, though intended primarily as a scientific library for staff use, is accessible to students; it contains 80,000 volumes. There are 11,560 volumes in the library of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, and approximately 12,600 in that attached to the National Herbarium.

At the end of 1977, the libraries at technical and further education colleges throughout the State contained 512,800 volumes. The libraries of the colleges of advanced education also contain substantial holdings of books and periodicals.

The Parliamentary Library contains approximately 160,000 books and periodicals. It has a special legislative information service based on extensive files of newspaper articles and video cassettes.

The Royal Blind Society of N.S.W. conducts a free Braille Library at Sydney and a branch library at Newcastle. These two libraries contain over 35,000 volumes covering more than 4,000 titles. The Society also conducts a free Talking Book Library with over 1,800 titles available to 2,800 blind and visually impaired people, who have been issued with *talking book* machines.

#### ARCHIVES OFFICE

The Archives Office of New South Wales was established in 1961 to control the storage and cataloguing of State archives and semi-current public records.

#### ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Art Gallery of New South Wales, which was established in 1874 and is administered by a board of trustees, contains the State's principal collection of works of art. These include a large and comprehensive collection of Australian paintings, drawings, prints, sculptures, and ceramics, a number of European paintings and prints, etc. (chiefly 16th to 20th century British and French), and examples of Oriental art and of Australian Aboriginal and other tribal art. At the end of 1977, there were 10,224 works of art (comprising 2,041 oil paintings, 1,205 watercolours, 4,145 prints and drawings, 227 sculptures, 284 photographs, 9 films, 557 primitive-art objects, and 1,756 miscellaneous works of art in metal, ivory, ceramics, glass, mosaic, etc.) in the collection. The Gallery holds frequent special exhibitions of works entered in major art competitions and of works from other collections, etc. Funds for the purchase of works of art are provided mainly from a government grant, which in 1977-78 amounted to \$223,000.

Lectures are given at the Gallery to members of the public, and guide-lectures, conducted by Education Officers of the Gallery for secondary school pupils and by voluntary guides for the general public, are also available.

#### SYDNEY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The Sydney Symphony Orchestra is one of six Australian orchestras maintained and administered by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. The Orchestra receives annual

subsidies totalling \$245,000 from the N.S.W. Government and the City of Sydney, and the balance of its expenditure is provided by the Commission. The Orchestra contains 96 regular musicians, augmented to 102 when necessary. The number of concerts given by the Orchestra in 1977 was 137, of which 35 were free.

#### SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE

The Sydney Opera House, at Bennelong Point, which was opened in October 1973, comprises a concert hall to seat 2,700, an opera theatre to seat 1,550, a drama theatre to seat 550, a music room to seat 420, a reception hall to seat 150, an exhibition hall, and two restaurants, one of which seats 240 persons. The Opera House is managed by the Sydney Opera House Trust which has a staff of approximately 350. The Trust is directly responsible to the Premier. Apart from its functions as a performing arts centre, the building provides facilities for multi-lingual conferences and conventions.

Details of the planning and construction stages of the Opera House are given in Year Book No. 64.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES FILM CORPORATION

The New South Wales Film Corporation is a statutory body which commenced operations on 1 July 1977 under the provisions of the New South Wales Film Corporation Act, 1977. The Corporation has the sole responsibility for the making, promotion, distribution, and exhibition of short and documentary films on behalf of State Government departments and statutory bodies and it may, with the approval of the Minister, make, promote, distribute, and exhibit other films. Its other main function is to encourage and assist, by financial or other means, the making, promotion, distribution, and exhibition of films by private interests.

In 1977-78, the income of the Corporation was \$428,000 (of which the State Government contributed \$339,000) and expenditure was \$421,000. At 30 June 1978, investments by the Corporation in the film industry amounted to \$1,371,000.

#### AUSTRALIA COUNCIL

The Australia Council is a statutory authority which provides a broad range of support for the arts in Australia. Established in 1968 as the Australian Council for the Arts (supporting mainly the performing arts), it was restructured in 1973 to embrace music, theatre, literature, visual arts, crafts, Aboriginal arts, community arts, as well as film, radio, and television. Under the Australia Council Act, 1975-1978, the Australia Council was established as an independent authority in March 1975. The Act was amended in 1976 to provide for the administration of the Public Lending Right Scheme (under which payments are made to Australian authors and publishers in respect of books held in libraries in Australia) and the transfer of responsibilities for film, radio and television to the Australian Film Commission.

Located in Sydney, the Council is involved in the administration of grants, public information services, policy development, research, international activities, and advisory services to many other organisations including governmental bodies. During 1976-77, \$20.7 million was distributed to artists, performers, and arts organisations throughout Australia (of which \$3.4 million was paid in New South Wales). Specialist boards dealing with participatory programmes, give advice on the needs of particular art forms and the criteria for assessing grant applications. A wide range of projects and activities, for both individuals and groups, receive Australia Council funds. Support includes grants made to enable artists to study, and living allowances to permit others to follow their creative pursuits.

#### BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION

Broadcasting and television services in Australia are operated under the Broadcasting and Television Act, 1942-1978, and the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1905-1973. These services

include the National Broadcasting and Television Services operated by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, ethnic broadcasting stations operated by the Special Broadcasting Service, commercial broadcasting and television services operated by companies under licence, and public broadcasting stations operated by corporations under licence on a non-profit basis.

Until 30 December 1976, the general control of broadcasting and television services was a function of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board. (The responsibilities of the Board are described on page 765 of Year Book No. 64.) In terms of the Broadcasting and Television Amendment Act (No. 2), 1976, the Board was abolished and the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal was created. The Tribunal, which commenced operations on 1 January 1977, assumed the functions of the Broadcasting Control Board except for the planning and engineering functions associated with broadcasting and television services (which became the responsibility of the Postal and Telecommunications Department) and the control of the Australian Broadcasting Commission. The Postal and Telecommunications Department has also taken over responsibility for broadcasting and television policy from the former Department of the Media. Further details in respect of the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal are given below.

#### NATIONAL SERVICES

The activities of the National Broadcasting and Television Services are controlled, in terms of the Broadcasting and Television Act, by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Programmes are provided by the Commission from transmitting stations made available and operated by the Australian Telecommunications Commission. Under the Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act, 1946-1974, the Commission is required to broadcast proceedings of the Australian Parliament.

The Commission is appointed by the Commonwealth Government, and comprises eleven part-time members, at least two of whom must be women. It engages staff and artists, including permanent orchestras and news-gathering personnel. Annual estimates of the Commission's receipts and expenditure are submitted to the Minister for Post and Telecommunications, and funds are appropriated by Parliament.

At 30 June 1978, programmes of the National Broadcasting Service were being transmitted on a medium-frequency band from twenty-two stations in New South Wales (including three in Sydney) and two in the Australian Capital Territory. There was also a high-frequency station in Sydney transmitting to distant areas. A stereo frequency modulation (FM) service in Sydney and Canberra began in January 1976.

The National Television Service commenced black and white transmission (in Sydney) in November 1956 and colour transmission in March 1975. At 30 June 1978, programmes were being transmitted from fourteen stations in New South Wales (including one in Sydney) and one in the Australian Capital Territory. In addition, programmes were re-transmitted by twenty-four national translator stations (low-power devices designed to serve a poor reception area within the operational area of a parent station by receiving signals of the parent station and re-transmitting them on a different frequency).

#### SPECIAL BROADCASTING SERVICE

The Special Broadcasting Service is a statutory authority, established on 1 January 1978 under the provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act. The Service currently provides multilingual broadcasting services transmitted on medium frequency bands through two ethnic broadcasting stations in Australia, one of which is located in Sydney and the other in Melbourne. The Service, which is partially financed by funds appropriated by the Commonwealth Parliament, consists of a Chairman and between two and six other members appointed on a part-time basis by the Governor-General, for a period not exceeding five years. The Service is also partly financed by broadcasting sponsored programmes, but does not derive revenue by means of normal commercial advertising.

## AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING TRIBUNAL

Under the provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act, the functions of the Tribunal are to grant, renew, suspend, or revoke commercial and public station licences; to determine the standards to be observed by licensees in respect of the broadcasting or televising of programmes; to determine the conditions subject to which advertisements may be broadcast or televised by licensees; and to determine the transmission hours of licensees. The Tribunal is required to conduct public inquiries into the granting, renewal, suspension, and revocation of licences, the setting of standards for broadcasting practices, alleged breaches of licence conditions, and other matters as required by the Act, or as directed by the Minister.

The Tribunal consists of a chairman and vice-chairman, and from one to three other full-time members, all of whom are appointed by the Governor-General for a period not exceeding five years. Up to six associate members may be appointed for the purposes of the Tribunal's functions.

## COMMERCIAL SERVICES

Commercial broadcasting and television stations are operated under licences granted and renewed by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal. The initial period of a licence is up to five years and renewals may be granted for periods of one to three years. The annual licence fee is \$200 for both broadcasting and television stations plus, for the second and following years, a proportion of the stations' gross earnings during the preceding financial year. The proportion ranges from 1 per cent on earnings less than \$500,000 to 6 per cent on earnings over \$5,000,000. The commercial stations derive their income from the transmission of advertisements and other publicity.

At 30 June 1978, there were thirty-nine commercial broadcasting stations in New South Wales (including six in Sydney) and two stations in the Australian Capital Territory. Currently, all commercial broadcasting services are transmitted on medium-frequency bands.

The regular black and white transmission of commercial television programmes commenced in New South Wales in September 1956 and colour transmission commenced in March 1975. At 30 June 1978, there were fourteen commercial stations operating in New South Wales (including three in Sydney) and one operating in the Australian Capital Territory.

There were also three commercial broadcasting translator stations and thirty-one commercial television translator stations licensed to serve New South Wales. One commercial television translator station is in the Australian Capital Territory.

## PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICES

Public broadcasting services provide programmes for minority audiences in response to special interests, the first such service commencing in Sydney in December 1974. Only non-profit organisations may be granted licences, which are issued by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal in the following categories:—

- (a) Community—issued to community groups intending to provide programmes serving a particular community.
- (b) Educational—issued to educational bodies intending to provide programmes of continuing, adult, and cultural education.
- (c) Special—issued to groups intending to provide programmes serving a particular interest or group of interests, such as music, sport, or religion.

Public broadcasting licences have been granted to seven organisations in New South Wales (four for community, one for educational, and two for special purposes) and one organisation in the Australian Capital Territory (for community purposes). The seven organisations in New South Wales transmit on frequency modulation (FM) bands while the organisation in the Australian Capital Territory transmits on a medium-frequency band.

**PARKS AND RECREATION RESERVES AND SERVICES****PARKS AND RECREATION RESERVES**

In terms of the (N.S.W.) National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974-1976, certain areas of the State are reserved as national parks (relatively large areas set aside and protected because of their predominantly unspoiled natural landscape, flora, and fauna), as nature reserves (areas of special scientific interest containing wildlife or natural environments or phenomena), or as historic sites (sites of buildings, objects, or monuments of special significance). The Act provides that these reservations can be revoked or altered, and lands within the reservations can be appropriated or resumed, only by Act of Parliament.

The Act also provides for the establishment of game reserves, wildlife refuges, Aboriginal areas, and protected archaeological areas. Game reserves are areas, mostly on private land, over which regulated sport-shooting takes place during prescribed open seasons; wildlife refuges are sanctuaries on private property where animals may live relatively undisturbed; Aboriginal areas are sites of archaeological and/or anthropological significance on unoccupied Crown land; and protected archaeological areas are private property and leased Crown land "declared" for the protection of Aboriginal relics.

The largest national park in the State is the Kosciusko National Park, which comprises 627,218 hectares in the Kosciusko highlands and extends about 160 kilometres northward from the Victorian border to the Australian Capital Territory. The Royal National Park (14,944 hectares) and Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park (14,709 hectares) are situated on the southern and northern fringes (respectively) of Sydney, while the Blue Mountains National Park (198,881 hectares), Dharug National Park (14,186 hectares), Kanangra-Boyd National Park (67,881 hectares), and Brisbane Water National Park (7,903 hectares) are within 150 kilometres of Sydney. Forty-five national parks (totalling 1,734,630 hectares), nine historic sites (1,013 hectares), and 123 nature reserves (338,602 hectares), have been established throughout the State. There are three game reserves, 355 wildlife refuges, five Aboriginal areas, and six protected archaeological areas.

A Director of National Parks and Wildlife is appointed under the Act with responsibility (subject to the control of the Minister for Lands) for the administration of the National Parks and Wildlife Service and the protection of flora, fauna, and Aboriginal relics in New South Wales. The Director has been vested with responsibility for the care, control, and management of all of the national parks, historic sites (except Vacluse House Historic Site), nature reserves, game reserves, and Aboriginal areas. Expenditure on national parks, etc. is met from the National Parks and Wildlife Fund, which benefits from Government grants, public admission charges, contributions from the National Parks and Wildlife Foundation, etc., and which is controlled by the Director of the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

In 1977-78, the total income of the National Parks and Wildlife Service was \$17,985,000 of which the State Government contributed \$13,593,000, and the Commonwealth Government contributed \$988,000. Expenditure, including administrative expenses, was \$16,151,000, of which \$3,482,000 was spent on developmental and restoration activities, and \$1,663,000 on land acquisition.

The National Parks and Wildlife Foundation was created in 1970 to provide supplementary finance for the development of national parks in New South Wales. It is controlled by an Executive Board which is elected from the trustees and directors of the Foundation. Included on the Board are the Minister for Lands and the Director of the National Parks and Wildlife Service. Projects to be supported by the Foundation are selected in consultation with the National Parks and Wildlife Service. Up to June 1978, approximately \$3,000,000 had been raised by the Foundation for allocation to the purchase of land for national parks, nature reserves, and historic sites, as well as for research and for a travelling exhibition.

The care, control, and management of lands which have been set aside, in terms of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913-1978, for the purposes of public recreation, convenience, health, or enjoyment, is the responsibility of trustees (local government authorities or private citizens) appointed by the Minister for Lands. Over 8,000 separate areas of land throughout the State have been reserved or dedicated for these purposes, many of the areas being set aside for various types of recreation and sport.

Sixteen areas in the State have been notified as State Recreation Areas. These are regional-type parks comprising large tracts of land where people can participate in a wide range of outdoor recreational activities in a non-urban environment. In most cases the parks are controlled by a Trust comprising local residents appointed by the Minister for Lands.

The Royal Botanic Gardens, which are under the control of the Premier's Department are situated on the shores of Farm Cove, Sydney Harbour. They occupy 27 hectares and contain a large collection of flowering plants, shrubs, and trees as well as hothouses of orchids and ferns.

Taronga Zoo is situated on the northern side of Sydney Harbour and comprises an area of about 30 hectares. The natural formation has been retained as far as practicable with the object of displaying the animals in natural surroundings, and an aquarium has been built within the grounds. Extensive redevelopment has been carried out since 1968 and recently introduced exhibits include a Platypus House, Nocturnal House, Rain Forest Aviary, Koala House, and Waterfowl Ponds. In 1977-78, paid admissions to the grounds numbered 840,279. Exhibits at 30 June 1978, comprised 775 mammals, 3,080 birds, 333 reptiles, 858 fish, and 204 invertebrates.

The open-range Western Plains Zoo at Dubbo, occupying about 300 hectares was opened on 28 February 1977. Paid admissions to the Zoo during 1977-78 were 178,148. Exhibits at 30 June 1978 included 390 mammals and 180 birds and in addition, there is a variety of free-ranging species, which can be viewed in a natural environment.

Taronga Zoo and the Western Plains Zoo are administered by the Zoological Parks Board of New South Wales. In 1977-78 income of the Board was \$2,521,000, while expenditure amounted to \$2,450,000.

#### SPORT AND RECREATION SERVICES

The New South Wales Department of Sport and Recreation caters for the sporting and recreational needs of all age groups in the community through a network of regional offices and sport and recreation centres. The services provided include community recreation services, camping and training facilities, learn-to-swim programmes, and vacation play centres.

Each of the eleven regional offices (five of which are in the Sydney Metropolitan Area) provides regular instruction in the five State-wide programmes (golf, tennis, squash, swimming, and orienteering) as well as a range of other recreational and sporting activities. In addition to the regional offices, ten sport and recreation centres are located throughout New South Wales close to lakes or streams, and offer camping facilities for school children during school-term, and for community groups and sporting clubs. The centres cater for more than 50,000 campers per year.

Vacation play centres are organised on a co-operative basis by the Department and other authorities and are conducted during school vacations for children aged from 5 to 15 years. The Department organises swimming instruction for children and adults and has implemented a series of water safety demonstrations to acquaint the community with measures that may be taken to alleviate the hazards associated with aquatic activities. Community recreation leadership courses and sports coaching courses are conducted.

Expenditure of the Department of Sport and Recreation amounted to \$5,704,000 in 1977-78.



**PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS****THEATRES AND PUBLIC HALLS, ETC.**

Buildings in which public meetings (other than meetings for religious worship), or public entertainments are held, and drive-in and open-air theatres, must be licensed under the Theatres and Public Halls Act, 1908–1977. A licence may be refused if proper provision is not made for public safety, health, and convenience, or if the site or building is unsuitable for the purpose of public meeting or entertainment. Plans of buildings intended to be used as theatres and public halls must be approved by the Minister for Services before erection is begun. The Sunday Entertainment Act, 1966–1970, regulates certain public entertainments and public meetings on Sundays.

The Theatres and Public Halls Act also empowers the Minister for Services to regulate or prohibit any public entertainment with the exception of boxing and wrestling, which are the responsibility of the Minister for Sport and Recreation. The Act also provides for the control of licences granted for the exhibition of cinema films. In accordance with an agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, cinema films, both local and imported from overseas, are subject to review by the Australian Chief Film Censor before exhibition.

In 1978, the number of licensed cinemas showing 35 millimetre films in New South Wales was 173, 70 of which were located in Sydney and suburbs. In addition, there were 44 drive-in theatres in the State showing 35 mm films.

**HORSE RACING, TROTTING, AND GREYHOUND RACING**

Horse racing, trotting, and greyhound racing in New South Wales are subject to regulation in terms of the Gaming and Betting Act, 1912–1978. Racecourses, which may be operated only by non-proprietary associations, must be licensed. The Act prescribes limits on the number of racecourses which may be licensed, and on the number of race meetings which may be held on the courses each year.

So far as the actual conduct of race meetings is concerned, horse racing is controlled by the Australian Jockey Club, trotting by the Trotting Authority of New South Wales (constituted in October 1977), and greyhound racing by the Greyhound Racing Control Board. Members of both the Authority and the Board are appointed by the Governor.

Bookmakers may be licensed by the racing clubs and associations to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses. Racing clubs may be required by the State Government to install totalizators on their racecourses and to use them at every race meeting. Betting on horse, trotting, and greyhound races is permitted if the bets are made on licensed racecourses or through off-course totalizator agencies (see below). In terms of the Gaming and Betting Act, betting is not permitted in connection with any other sport.

A Totalizator Agency Board was established by the State Government in 1964 to conduct off-course totalizator betting in New South Wales, in terms of the Totalizator (Off-course Betting) Act, 1964–1977. The Board (which is appointed by the Governor) comprises two members nominated by the Minister for Sport and Recreation and nine members nominated by the various controlling authorities and racing clubs. It is authorised to conduct off-course betting in respect of any race or combination of races held on racecourses within Australia, and, for this purpose, to establish branches throughout the State. With the Minister's approval, it may operate on events held on racecourses outside Australia.

In general, the Board receives betting investments as agent for the club operating the totalizator on the racecourse at which the relevant races are held, and the investments received by the Board are pooled with the investments on the club's own totalizator. However, the Board may also conduct its own pool of investments. The commission earned by the Board is used to meet its operating expenses and the cost of establishing and extending branches throughout the State, and to finance the Racecourse Development Fund, established in 1971 as a source of funds for improvements to racecourses. In 1977–78, the Fund received \$5,947,000, of which \$4,350,000 was paid to racing clubs and associations.

During 1977–78, off-course betting investments with the Board amounted to \$767,949,000,

while all totalizator investments amounted to \$931,646,000 (\$796,231,000 in 1976-77 and \$741,042,000 in 1975-76). The approximate turnover of licensed bookmakers (estimated on the basis of tax collected on the total bets made) during 1977-78, amounted to \$665,660,000 (\$601,703,000 in 1976-77 and \$590,025,000 in 1975-76). At 30 June 1978, the Board was operating 54 cash branches, 456 cash agencies, and 26 sub-agencies; telephone betting facilities are available in all areas.

Particulars of taxes in connection with racing are shown in Chapter 16 "Public Finance".

#### SOCCER FOOTBALL POOLS

During September 1975, soccer football pools commenced in New South Wales and are conducted by a licensee, under the provisions of the Soccer Football Pools Act, 1975-1976. Entry forms are made available to subscribers, and subscriptions are received, by approved representatives of the licensee. The licensee will operate soccer pools in New South Wales for a period of ten years and, as the Act stipulates that only one licensee shall be in force at any one time, the present licensee will have the sole franchise for soccer pools in New South Wales during that time.

A common prize fund has been established to cover soccer pool operations in New South Wales and the other participating States, namely Victoria and Tasmania. The pools operate on a weekly basis and during spring, summer, and part of autumn are based on the results of United Kingdom soccer matches, while in the remaining months they are based on soccer matches played in Australia.

An amount equal to 30 per cent of subscriptions received in New South Wales is paid to the State in duty. The Act provides for the establishment of a Sport and Recreation Fund into which two-thirds of the State's share of the pool contributions is paid. These moneys, which amounted to \$4,295,000 in 1977-78, are available for the support and development of sporting and recreational facilities and services within the State. The remainder of the duty received is paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

#### CLUBS

Licensed clubs have become an important feature in leisure activities in New South Wales. The limit (of 414) on the number of club licences issued by the Licensing Court was removed in 1955, and, at 31 December 1955, liquor licences held by clubs totalled 790. The use of poker machines in clubs was legalised in 1956 and resulted in a further increase in the number of licensed clubs. At 30 June 1978, there were 1,535 clubs in New South Wales with licences for the sale of liquor to members.

Since 1 July 1978, the registration of clubs, and their rules and management (including provisions relating to the supply of liquor) have been governed by the Registered Clubs Act, 1976-1978. Prior to that date the formation and activities of clubs were regulated by provisions contained in the Liquor Act, 1912-1978. In terms of the Registered Clubs Act, clubs must be formed for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic, or other lawful purpose. The premises of the club must contain a properly constructed bar room as well as other areas appropriate to the club's activities. A register of members, including honorary and temporary members, is required to be kept on the club's premises.

The larger clubs, of over 5,000 members, comprise mainly Leagues' clubs (originally formed to support the professional football code of rugby league), Workmen's clubs, and Returned Servicemen's clubs, while smaller clubs are involved in lawn bowling, golf, and other sporting and social activities.

Up to 1969, the total membership of any individual club was unrestricted — the largest club had a membership of over 50,000 members—but growth in membership has been limited by statute since 30 June 1969. Clubs in existence at 30 June 1969 with a membership of 5,000 persons or less currently have a membership ceiling of 6,250, as do all clubs having new club licences granted after 30 June 1969. Clubs with a membership of more than 5,000 but less than 10,000 persons at 30 June 1969 may expand their membership by up to one-quarter, and clubs with membership in excess of 10,000 persons at 30 June 1969 may

expand their membership by up to one-eighth. However, the Licensing Court may, on application by a club, determine a maximum membership greater than that prescribed, if it considers the circumstances to be special.

Annual subscriptions and joining fees of the larger clubs are usually small. Financing of club premises and equipment and the comfort and service afforded by these clubs are mainly provided from profits from poker machines, and to a lesser extent, from liquor sales profits and members' subscriptions.

#### POKER MACHINES

The operation of poker machines in non-proprietary clubs was sanctioned by the Gaming and Betting (Poker Machines) Act, 1956-1977. The clubs must have a licence for the machines and must pay annual licence taxes on them. Particulars of taxes on poker machines are shown in Chapter 16 "Public Finance". Part of the tax proceeds (\$1,000,000 in each of the years from 1963-64 to 1977-78) has been paid to the Housing Account to provide homes for the aged, and the balance has been allocated to public hospitals.

At 30 June 1978, 1,515 clubs were licensed to operate poker machines, and the machines licensed included 11,842 20c machines, 28,821 10c machines, and 4,567 5c machines. The proceeds of the licence taxes during 1977-78 amounted to \$97,173,000.

#### STATE LOTTERIES

State lotteries have been conducted in New South Wales since 1931, in terms of the State Lotteries Act, 1930-1976. In addition to the Ordinary lotteries, "Special" and "Jackpot" lotteries have been conducted regularly since July 1947 and November 1954, respectively. "Opera House" lotteries were introduced in November 1957, to help in providing funds for building the Sydney Opera House. The "Ten Dollar" lottery was introduced in November 1974, and, from December 1975, when the prize schedule was altered (the first prize being increased from \$250,000), was renamed the "Half-Million Dollar" lottery.

Each lottery comprises 100,000 tickets. The price of a ticket is 55 cents in the Ordinary lotteries, \$1 in the Special lotteries, \$2 in the Jackpot lotteries, \$6 in the Opera House lotteries, and \$10 in the Half-Million Dollar lotteries. The first prize is \$12,000 for Ordinary lotteries, \$24,000 for Special lotteries, \$60,000 for Jackpot lotteries, \$200,000 for Opera House lotteries, and \$500,000 for Half-Million Dollar lotteries. The total prize-money (excluding the value of tickets given as consolation prizes) for each lottery is \$35,100, \$63,400, \$124,400, \$354,000, and \$622,400, respectively. The balance of the proceeds of the sale of tickets, after deducting prize-money, is paid to Consolidated Revenue.

Ballots are conducted in the presence of representatives of the Auditor-General and a representative of the Commissioner of Police and are open to the public and the press.

#### STATE LOTTERIES

Particulars	Unit	Year ended 30 June					
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Lotteries completed —							
Ordinary .. .. .	Number	124	110	95	77	65	57
Special .. .. .	Number	145	144	145	137	134	128
Jackpot .. .. .	Number	89	102	123	148	168	189
Opera House .. .. .	Number	42	47	50	44	39	40
Half-Million Dollar .. .. .	Number	..	..	8	15	22	24
Subscription .. .. .	\$ thous.	64,320	69,050	82,325	88,935	95,961	101,909
Cash prizes allotted (a) .. .. .	\$ thous.	41,303	42,317	50,688	57,311	61,921	65,678
Excess of subscriptions over cash prizes .. .. .	\$ thous.	23,017	26,733	31,637	31,624	34,040	36,231
Administrative expenses .. .. .	\$ thous.	2,541	2,879	3,915	4,452	4,573	4,799

(a) Excludes the value of tickets given as consolation prizes.

**ART UNIONS**

The Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901-1978, makes provision for the legal promotion of art unions, and for the conduct of raffles and games of chance by registered charities, etc. During the year ended 30 June 1978, 174 art unions were conducted, at prices ranging from 16 cents to \$100 per ticket. Of the 3,314,594 tickets sold, 3,063,476, or 92 per cent, were at prices of \$3 or less. Total income amounted to \$5,283,000 and expenditure was \$3,456,000, leaving net proceeds of \$1,827,000. The main item of expenditure was prizes amounting to \$1,304,000.

## CHAPTER 9

# LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY

## LAW AND CRIME

A cardinal principle of the legal system of New South Wales, like that of England on which it is based, is the supremacy of the law, to which all persons are bound to conform. No person may be punished except for a breach of law which has been proved in due course of law in a court before which all persons have equal rights. It excludes the existence of arbitrariness or prerogative on the part of the government or of any exemption of officials or others from obedience to the ordinary law or from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

### SOURCES OF LAW

The law in force in New South Wales consists of:—

- (a) So much of the common law of England and such English statute law as was made applicable by Imperial legislation passed in 1828, and has not been repealed by the Imperial Acts Application Act, 1969–1975.
- (b) Acts passed by the Parliament of the State of New South Wales, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder.
- (c) Acts passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia within the scope of its defined powers, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder. The scope of Australian Government legislation is limited to the matters specified in the Australian Constitution. In all cases of conflict, valid Federal laws override State laws.
- (d) Imperial law binding New South Wales as part of the British Commonwealth, as part of the Commonwealth of Australia, or as a State—subject, since 1931, to the Statute of Westminster. (These relate mainly to external affairs or matters of Imperial concern.)
- (e) Common law (sometimes referred to as case law or judge-made law). This consists of judicial decisions of the English, Australian, and State Courts, and represents an important part of the law in force in New South Wales.

### THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The characteristic features of the judicial system are:—

- (a) the law is enforceable in public courts;
- (b) the judiciary is independent of control by the executive;
- (c) officials concerned with the administration of justice do not enjoy any exemption from law;
- (d) advocates are admitted to practice by the Supreme Court and are subject to control through the Court.

## ADMINISTRATION

In New South Wales the duty of administering laws is allotted to Ministers of the Crown in their respective spheres.

As a general rule an Attorney General and a Minister of Justice are included amongst the Ministers.

The Attorney General is responsible for the business conducted by the Supreme Court, the District Court, the offices of the Crown Solicitor, Sheriff, Crown Prosecutors, Clerk of the Peace, Public Solicitor, Public Defender, Public Trustee, Commissioner for Legal Aid Services, Parliamentary Counsel, Commissioner for Corporate Affairs, Court Reporters, and the Law Reform Commission as well as to statute law consolidation and certain acts, including the Crimes Act, 1900–1978, the Supreme Court Act, 1970–1977, the Jury Act, 1977, and the Companies Act, 1961–1976. He is the legal adviser of the Government and the Ministers of the Crown and he initiates and defends proceedings by and against the State, and determines whether a bill of indictment should be found in cases of indictable offences. The grand jury system has not been adopted. The Attorney General is in the position of a grand jury to find a bill of indictment. No person can be put upon his trial for an indictable offence unless a bill has been found, except where an *ex officio* indictment has been filed by the Attorney General, or where the Supreme Court has directed that an information be filed.

The Minister of Justice is responsible for Courts of Petty Sessions and Coroners' Courts, the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, the Privacy Committee, and Licensing Courts. He administers Acts such as the Justices Act, the Liquor Act, the Coroners Act, and the Courts of Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act.

The Premier is responsible for the supervision of the New South Wales Police Force. The Minister for Services is responsible for Corrective Services and for emergency services such as Fire Brigades and State Emergency Services. He also administers a range of Acts, including those relating to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, commercial agents, private enquiry agents, charities, fire-arms, lotteries and art unions, theatres and public halls, hawkers, and pawnbrokers. The Minister for Consumer Affairs is responsible for the supervision of the licensing of real estate agents.

## THE COURTS

The main courts of civil jurisdiction in New South Wales are Courts of Petty Sessions (whose jurisdiction includes civil claims of a minor nature), the District Court (whose jurisdiction is limited in amount), and the Supreme Court (which has jurisdiction limited only in respect of matters reserved for the original jurisdiction of Federal Courts).

The courts of criminal jurisdiction in the State include Courts of Petty Sessions (which deal summarily with less serious offences), the District Court (which tries most of the more serious offences), and the Supreme Court (which tries capital offences, offences which were of a capital nature when capital punishment was virtually abolished in 1955, and other offences of an important public nature).

Apart from these courts of general jurisdiction, the New South Wales judicial system embraces various legal tribunals which deal with special matters—Licensing Courts, Wardens' Courts (Mining), Courts of Marine Inquiry, Land and Valuation Court, Local Government Appeals Tribunal, Crown Employees Appeal Board, Coroners' Courts, and Children's Courts. Special jurisdictions are exercised by the Industrial Commission and by the Workers' Compensation Commission. Particular matters arising under the various land laws of the State are dealt with by Local Land Boards. A Transport Appeal Court, consisting of a District Court Judge, hears appeals from certain decisions of the transport authorities. Jurisdiction to hear disputes arising under the Friendly Societies Act and the Co-operation Act is given to the Registrar under those Acts.

New South Wales, as a State of the Commonwealth, forms part of the Federal judicial system. By the (Federal) Judiciary Act, 1903-1976, the jurisdiction of the High Court of Australia is exclusive in regard to certain matters. In regard to other matters, the courts of the State are invested with federal jurisdiction, subject to conditions stated in that and related Acts.

Appeal lies, in proper cases, from a lower court to a higher court in New South Wales, and from a New South Wales court to the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council.

### JUDGES, MAGISTRATES, AND COURT OFFICERS

A judge cannot be sued for any act done in the performance of his judicial duties within the scope of his jurisdiction. He holds office until the age of seventy years at a salary commensurate with his high status and is granted a pension on retirement. He may not engage in the practice of the legal profession and may only be removed from office by the Crown for inability or misbehaviour. By these provisions the judiciary is rendered independent of the executive.

#### JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT

Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales are styled "Justices" and are appointed by Commission of the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council. A person may not be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a barrister of not less than five years' standing or a solicitor of not less than seven years' standing. A judge may be removed from office by the Crown for inability or misbehaviour on the address of both Houses of Parliament.

A judge of the Supreme Court may be appointed (by Commission of the Governor) to the Court of Appeal, which was established in October 1965, as a separate part of the Supreme Court. The President of the Court of Appeal and the other Judges of Appeal have seniority, rank, and precedence immediately after the Chief Justice and before other Supreme Court judges and other persons with the status and rights of a judge.

The judge of the Land and Valuation Court is a judge of the Supreme Court, and each member of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales and the Chairman of the Crown Employees Appeal Board have the same status and rights as such a judge.

#### JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURT

A barrister of not less than five years' standing or solicitor of not less than seven years' standing may be appointed by the Governor as judge of the District Court to exercise the jurisdiction of the Court. A District Court judge may be removed from office by the Governor for inability or misbehaviour, after a hearing before the Governor-in-Council. Members of the Workers' Compensation Commission have the status and rights of a District Court judge.

#### STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES

Stipendiary magistrates are appointed from among members of the State Public Service, unless the Public Service Board certifies that no member of the service is suitable and available for such office. Persons so appointed must have reached 35 years of age and must be qualified for admission as a barrister or solicitor.

In the metropolitan courts and in the Newcastle, Wollongong, Richmond, and Windsor districts, the jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions is exercised exclusively by stipendiary magistrates. In other districts of the State, jurisdiction in Petty Sessions is exercised by magistrates wherever convenient, and otherwise by honorary justices of the peace in minor cases.

The jurisdiction of magistrates is explained later in connection with Courts of Petty Sessions, and their functions include those of Justices of the Peace. In addition, they usually act in country centres as Fair Rents Boards, Special Magistrates in Children's Courts, Visiting Justices to gaols, Mining Wardens, Coroners, and Industrial Magistrates, and exercise delegated jurisdiction under the Liquor Act, 1912-1978.

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Persons of not less than 18 years of age and not more than 70 years of age and of good character may be appointed as Justices of the Peace by Commission, under the Grand Seal. The office is honorary, and is held during the pleasure of the Crown. No special qualifications in law are required, but appointees must be persons of standing in the community and must take prescribed oaths.

Their duties include the issue of warrants for arrests, issue of summonses, administration of oaths, and certification of documents. They have limited judicial powers (see that part of subsection "Lower Courts" relating to "Courts of Petty Session—Criminal Jurisdiction").

#### OFFICERS OF THE COURTS

Although certain ministerial functions are performed by magistrates and justices of the peace in addition to their judicial duties, normally special officers are appointed to carry out the ministerial functions in the administration of justice; for example, Crown Prosecutors to act in Higher Criminal Courts (Supreme Court and District Court in its criminal jurisdiction) in prosecuting persons accused of indictable offences, and Clerks of Petty Sessions (Lower Courts), the Clerk of the Peace and his deputies (Higher Criminal Courts), and registrars and bailiffs (the District Court in its civil jurisdiction) to maintain records of court proceedings and assist the courts.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court is its principal officer in common law and its criminal jurisdiction. He also acts as registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal and of the Common Law and Admiralty Divisions of the Supreme Court and as registrar of the Land and Valuation Court.

Officers of the Civil Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court include a chief executive officer, masters, registrars, and the Sheriff. The chief executive officer provides administrative support for the Chief Justice in his general administration of the Court. The role of a master is to discharge a number of important judicial duties of a lesser character than those discharged by the judges, whilst registrars, in addition to administering the courts, are empowered by the rules of court to exercise certain delegated powers of a lesser nature than the powers exercised by a judge of the jurisdiction sitting in chambers.

The office of Sheriff is regulated by the Sheriff Act, 1900-1972. There is a Sheriff and an Under Sheriff. Sheriff's officers are stationed at convenient country centres, where there is a Deputy Sheriff—usually a leading member of the particular centre. The functions of the Sheriff and his officers include the enforcement of judgments and execution of writs of the



Supreme Court, the summoning and supervision of juries, and administrative arrangements relating to the holding of courts.

### JURY SYSTEM

Crimes prosecuted by indictment in the Supreme Court or District Court must be tried before a jury of twelve persons, who find as to the facts of the case, the punishment being determined by the judge. Most civil cases heard in the Supreme Court or District Court may be tried before a jury of four persons (or of twelve in special cases), and the jury in such cases determines questions of fact and assesses damages. In motor vehicle accident cases, however, a jury will not be empanelled as a general rule unless both parties apply, or the Court, on the application of one party, orders it. The jury in a coronial inquest consists of six persons. The procedure in relation to juries is governed principally by the Jury Act, 1977, and other Acts regulate special cases.

There is a jury district, comprising certain prescribed electoral districts or subdivisions, for each place appointed for the sitting of the Supreme Court or the District Court. The Sheriff is required at least once every 3 years to prepare a jury roll for each jury district and from this roll is required to select at random a certain number of persons which, in his estimate, will provide the number of persons required to serve as jurors for the next ensuing period. All men and women enrolled as electors for the Legislative Assembly are qualified and liable to serve as jurors on an equal basis unless some statutory ground of exemption exists and is availed of. An appeal to the Court of Petty Sessions lies against the Sheriff's determination.

The accused and the Crown are allowed 20 peremptory challenges to the selected jurors in criminal proceedings involving a capital offence and 8 peremptory challenges in the case of other offences. In criminal proceedings the verdict of the jury must be unanimous but in civil proceedings there is provision to accept majority decisions in certain circumstances. Provision exists in both cases to ultimately discharge the jury, and order a retrial, where the required agreement cannot be reached.

### LEGAL PROFESSION

The legal profession in New South Wales is controlled by rules of the Supreme Court, made under the Legal Practitioners Act, 1898-1977, which prescribe the conditions of entry to the profession, regulate studentships at law, and specify the legal examinations which must be passed prior to admission to practice. Separate boards have been established to govern the admission of barristers and of solicitors.

The Act also provides for the taxation of bills of costs, the examination of solicitors' accounts, and the administration of a Statutory Interest Account. This account, which receives certain bank interest on solicitors' trust moneys as its revenue, provides funds for the Law Foundation (which provides funds for legal education and various law libraries), for the Law Society's Contributory Legal Aid Scheme, and for the Solicitors' Fidelity Guarantee Fund.

Any solicitor duly admitted to practice has the right of audience in all courts of New South Wales. The law provides for the hearing of charges of professional misconduct upon the part of solicitors by the Statutory Committee of the Law Society of New South Wales, which has the power to make an order striking off the roll, suspending from practice, or imposing a fine on any solicitor; appeal lies to the Court from an order of the Statutory Committee. In addition, the Court exercises an inherent jurisdiction to supervise the conduct of solicitors, where necessary. Barristers are organised under the New South Wales Bar Association and their admission to practice is controlled, and their conduct supervised, by the Court of Appeal.

At 31 December 1977, there were 681 practising barristers in New South Wales (including

84 Queen's Counsel) and 5,274 practising solicitors (including 2,801 within Central Sydney—i.e. within a 1.6 kilometre radius of the G.P.O.).

### LEGAL AID

Legal aid has been available since 1907 to persons without adequate means who are charged with certain offences and, since 1943, to people of similar means engaged in civil litigation. In July 1974, under an amendment to the Legal Assistance Act, 1943, the State's first Commissioner for Legal Aid Services was appointed. He is responsible for the administration of the Government's legal aid programme and its co-ordination with the programmes of other agencies involved in the provision of legal aid.

Under the provisions of the Public Defenders Act, 1969–1976, and of the Legal Assistance Act, 1943–1976, a person who has been committed for trial or sentence for an indictable offence, or who desires to appeal against his conviction for an indictable offence, may apply to the Commissioner for Legal Aid Services for criminal legal assistance.

The provision of legal aid is subject to a means test. At 30 June 1977, there were 12 Public Defenders, who act as barristers for persons granted legal aid, and the cost of providing their services for 1976–77 was \$413,000. Public Solicitor's officers usually act as instructing solicitors to the Public Defenders. Under the delegated authority of the Commissioner, the Public Solicitor provides, subject to a means test, criminal legal aid in Courts of Petty Sessions in the Sydney, Wollongong, Newcastle, and Gosford areas.

The Legal Assistance Act lays down the conditions on which legal assistance may be granted in civil matters. On the recommendation of the Commissioner for Legal Aid Services assistance is provided by the Public Solicitor or (if he is unable to handle all approved applicants for assistance) by private members of the profession who have indicated their willingness to act on assignment. Costs awarded against assisted persons are payable from the Suitors' Fund.

Funds for the scheme are provided principally from bank interest on a portion of solicitors' trust moneys which is required to be lodged with the Law Society of New South Wales. The Law Society of New South Wales contributory Legal Aid Scheme was established, and operates under the provisions of the Legal Practitioners (Legal Aid) Act, 1970–1975, and provides a scheme of legal aid in most civil matters to people in the middle income bracket who do not qualify for assistance under the Legal Assistance Act. Provision of legal aid is subject to a means test and in most cases persons qualifying for assistance are required to contribute an amount commensurate with their financial status, but not less than \$50. The Law Society also provides criminal legal aid, regardless of means, in all Children's Courts, and in country Courts of Petty Sessions it provides criminal legal aid similar to that provided by the Public Solicitor in the metropolitan courts.

Under the provisions of the Commercial (Miscellaneous Provisions) Transactions Act, 1975, the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs can grant legal aid to consumers and refer cases to the Public Solicitor for assistance.

A form of "indirect" legal aid is available under the Suitors' Fund Act, 1951–1970, which provides that costs may be met from the Suitors' Fund in cases (a) of successful appeals to superior courts, (b) where a new trial is ordered on the grounds that damages were excessive or inadequate, or (c) where proceedings have not been completed for reasons beyond the control of the suitor. The income of the Fund consists of earnings on investments (\$60,080 in 1976–77) and contributions from the Consolidated Revenue Fund based on a proportion (currently 4 per cent) of fees collected in all jurisdictions (\$125,664 in 1976–77). Claims totalling \$88,442 were met from the Fund in respect of 87 actions in 1976–77.

The Costs in Criminal Cases Act, 1967–1972, provides that the costs incurred by persons brought before the courts as the result of genuine error by the prosecution may be met from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Legal guidance and assistance is also provided in certain circumstances by Clerks of Petty Sessions, chamber magistrates, the Australian Legal Aid Office, Aboriginal Legal Service, the National Roads and Motorists' Association's Legal Service, and other agencies.

Since September 1974, legal aid in divorce proceedings has been the responsibility of the Australian Legal Aid Office. The former scheme administered by the Law Society of New South Wales, financed by grants from the Australian Government, has ceased.

## SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of New South Wales was established in 1823 by the Third Charter of Justice. The Court is the superior court of record in the State and its various jurisdictions are Civil, Criminal, and Appellate.

The Supreme Court Act 1970-1977 which came into operation in July 1972, provides that the civil jurisdiction of the Supreme Court as formerly established is to continue and for the convenient despatch of business the Court is now divided into seven divisions, namely Common Law, Equity, Admiralty, Family Law, Protective, Probate, and (since July 1973) Administrative Law. The rules of law and equity are now administered concurrently by the Court and, where there is a conflict, the rules of equity prevail. Details of the structure of the Supreme Court prior to July 1972 are given in previous issues of the Year Book.

In civil matters, the Court possesses original jurisdiction (exercised by one judge sitting alone or with a jury) over all litigious matters arising in the State (except where its jurisdiction is limited by statute), and in certain cases where extra-territorial jurisdiction has been conferred. Under the provisions of the (Commonwealth) Judiciary Amendment Act 1976, the exclusive jurisdiction of the High Court to hear matters involving the limits inter se of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and the States has been repealed, and this jurisdiction is now vested in the Supreme Court. The Court's appellate jurisdiction in civil matters is exercised by the Court of Appeal (constituted by three or more judges of Appeal), which hears appeals from decisions of a single judge sitting in a Division of the Court, and from decisions of the District Court and courts of similar status. The Divisions of the Court also have jurisdiction to hear appeals from courts of status inferior to District Courts. The procedure and practice are defined by statute or regulated by rules of Court specified in the Supreme Court Act, and added to or amended by the Rule Committee established by that Act (except in the case of rules relating to matrimonial causes, which are rules under Federal legislation providing a common procedure for all States).

In criminal matters, the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction is exercised by the Central Criminal Court or the Supreme Court on Circuit (presided over by a single judge), and its appellate jurisdiction is exercised by the Court of Criminal Appeal which was established by the Criminal Appeal Act, 1912-1977, and is constituted by three or more Supreme Court judges. An appeal to the High Court of Australia from the Court of Criminal Appeal may be made by special leave of the High Court. An appeal can be made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against a decision of the Supreme Court in any matter not given in the exercise of federal jurisdiction.

The jurisdictions of the Supreme Court are exercised by a Chief Justice, the President of the Court of Appeal, and (as at 1 January 1978) 6 other Judges of Appeal and 26 other Judges. The civil jurisdiction of the Court is described in the following pages and information regarding its criminal jurisdiction is given in the subsection "Higher Criminal Courts" later in this section.

## COMMON LAW DIVISION

Actions in the Common Law Division of the Supreme Court include commercial causes, ejectment actions, and damages claims for personal injury, breach of contract, defamation, and detention. Actions are tried before one judge. Normally a jury (which generally consists of 4 persons) is empanelled to hear an action only if requisitioned by one or both parties, or the Court orders it. However, in certain actions (e.g., malicious prosecution, false imprisonment, and breach of promise of marriage) trial by jury is mandatory.

\*Particulars of the transactions in the Common Law Division of the Supreme Court for the years 1973 to 1977 are contained in the following table. The statistics for these years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years published in previous Year Books.

#### SUPREME COURT, COMMON LAW DIVISION: ACTIONS FINALISED, N.S.W.

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
CAUSE OF ACTION					
Industrial accident .. .. .	844	864	891	821	763
Motor accident .. .. .	1,934	1,761	1,846	1,642	1,388
Defamation .. .. .	71	70	35	48	19
Breach of contract .. .. .	48	78	84	109	66
Compensation to relatives .. .. .	71	124	107	96	102
Occupiers liability .. .. .	45	112	83	58	14
Disposal of land .. .. .	4	5	1	5	5
Building .. .. .	14	15	15	9	5
Professional negligence .. .. .	17	17	32	32	48
Other .. .. .	165	155	156	83	64
Total, all actions .. .. .	3,213	3,201	3,270	2,903	2,474
METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF ACTION					
Heard to a verdict .. .. .	755	675	565	522	511
Adjourned—part-heard .. .. .	169	102	125	90	15
Settled prior to day of trial .. .. .	800	786	886	502	322
Settled on day of trial .. .. .	1,484	1,622	1,636	1,761	1,621
Withdrawn .. .. .	5	16	38	28	5
Total, all actions .. .. .	3,213	3,201	3,270	2,903	2,474

#### EQUITY DIVISION

The Equity Division of the Supreme Court grants equitable relief by enforcing rights not recognised at common law and by special remedies such as the issue of injunctions and orders for specific performance. The functions of the Division include proceedings in respect of administration of estates of deceased persons, dissolution of partnerships, redemption or foreclosure of mortgages, liens, trusts, cancellation of deeds, partition or sale of land, company matters, the wardship of infants, and the care of infants' estates.

#### FAMILY LAW DIVISION

Jurisdiction in matrimonial causes was first conferred on the Supreme Court by the Matrimonial Causes Act passed by the State Parliament in 1873. Prior to this date there was no provision for the dissolution of marriage in New South Wales.

The State legislation administered by the Court was superseded by the Matrimonial Causes Act which was passed by the Australian Parliament in 1959 and which came into operation on 1 February 1961, and the latter Act was subsequently superseded by the Family Law Act, 1975–1977, which came into operation on 5 January 1976 and is now the source of divorce law in Australia.

The new Act contains transitional provisions which allow for proceedings for dissolution of marriage instituted under the Matrimonial Causes Act, before its repeal, to continue to be dealt with as if the Family Law Act had not been passed. However, where the parties have

been separated for twelve months or more at the commencement of the Act, such proceedings shall, if the applicants so request, be dealt with as if they were proceedings instituted under the Family Law Act.

The forms and grounds of relief under the State legislation are summarised on page 628 of Year Book No. 56. Prior to being repealed in 1976 by the Family Law Act, the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1959-1973, provided a uniform law throughout Australia with respect to dissolution of marriage and other matrimonial causes. The Supreme Courts of the Australian States and Territories were invested with jurisdiction to hear and determine causes under the Act.

The forms of relief granted under the Matrimonial Causes Act were dissolution of marriage, judicial separation, nullity of marriage, jactitation of marriage, and decrees for restitution of conjugal rights. Orders could be made for the custody of children, the provision of maintenance, damages, legal costs, and property settlement. The grounds on which a dissolution of marriage could be granted are shown in the following table.

Under the legislation, a decree for dissolution of marriage was, in the first instance, a decree nisi which, in general, automatically became absolute at the expiration of three months. For administrative purposes, as from 1 July 1978 the work of the Family Law Division will be co-ordinated with the Common Law Division of the Supreme Court.

The grounds for dissolution of marriage in cases where decrees were made absolute in recent years are shown in the next table:—

**DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE (a): DECREES GRANTED CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO GROUNDS OF DECREE, N.S.W.**

Grounds of decree		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Adultery .. .. .	(b) 1,525	(c) 2,026	(d) 2,236	2,109	2,947	1,274	
Adultery and cruelty .. .. .	14	(d) 19	(d) 15	10	30	34	
Cruelty .. .. .	(b) 547	(b) 873	(e) 1,067	1,119	1,856	914	
Cruelty and drunkenness .. .. .	112	189	173	178	266	188	
Desertion .. .. .	2,211	2,605	(d) 2,279	2,549	3,807	1,701	
Desertion and—							
Adultery .. .. .	(d) 57	44	29	40	44	41	
Cruelty .. .. .	(b) 40	51	57	46	64	51	
Drunkenness .. .. .	6	8	7	5	16	12	
Separation .. .. .	58	75	46	38	53	66	
Other grounds .. .. .	7	4	4	4	4	1	
Drunkenness .. .. .	69	99	117	110	153	71	
Frequent convictions .. .. .	5	8	3	8	5	7	
Insanity .. .. .	2	—	2	1	1	—	
Refusal to consummate .. .. .	16	16	25	16	23	8	
Restitution decree—non-compliance .. .. .	1	2	4	—	—	—	
Separation .. .. .	(e) 771	(c) 971	(d) 844	851	1,415	735	
Other grounds .. .. .	(b) 26	46	38	33	39	39	
<hr/>							
Total:							
Husband as petitioner .. .. .	1,956	2,510	2,606	2,502	3,504	1,522	
Wife as petitioner .. .. .	3,502	4,518	4,770	4,615	7,219	3,620	
Total .. .. .	(f) 5,467	(e) 7,036	(g) 7,396	7,117	10,723	5,142	

(a) Decrees nisi made absolute.

(b) Includes one decree granted to both husband and wife.

(c) Includes two decrees granted to both husband and wife.

(d) Includes three decrees granted to both husband and wife.

(e) Includes eight decrees granted to both husband and wife.

(f) Includes nine decrees granted to both husband and wife.

(g) Includes twenty decrees granted to both husband and wife.

The following table gives particulars for 1976 of the numbers of dissolutions and nullities of marriage granted under the Matrimonial Causes Act and under the Family Law Act. Details of the provisions of the Family Law Act and of the Family Court of Australia are given in the subsection "Courts of Federal Jurisdiction" later in this section.

**DECREES OF DISSOLUTION (a) AND NULLITY (a) OF MARRIAGE, 1976**  
**CLASSIFIED BY ACT UNDER WHICH GRANTED AND BY APPLICANT (PETITIONER) (b)**  
**N.S.W.**

Act	Dissolutions (a)			Nullities (a)		
	Husband as applicant (petitioner)	Wife as applicant (petitioner)	Total	Husband as applicant (petitioner)	Wife as applicant (petitioner)	Total
Family Law	6,798	10,207	17,005	1	3	4
Matrimonial Causes	1,522	3,620	5,142	3	3	6
Total	8,320	13,827	22,147	4	6	10

(a) Decrees nisi made absolute under the provisions of the Family Law Act or the Matrimonial Causes Act.

(b) The applicant under the Family Law Act or the petitioner under the Matrimonial Causes Act.

### PROTECTIVE DIVISION

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is exercised in the Protective Division by the Chief Judge in Equity and such other judge or judges as may be nominated by the Chief Justice to act in the Equity Division. In respect of the administration of estates, the jurisdiction of the court may be exercised by the Master assigned to the Protective Division and the Protective Commissioner, who is the Registrar of the Division.

The affairs of patients admitted to psychiatric hospitals in terms of the Mental Health Act, 1958-1977, are controlled and administered under the Act (in the case of a voluntary patient, only on the request of the patient) by the Protective Commissioner. The affairs of other persons who are mentally ill and incapable of managing their own affairs, or who are incapable of managing their affairs because of mental infirmity arising from disease or age, are administered by committees or managers subject to the order and direction of the Court as constituted by the Master.

The trust funds under the control of the Protective Office amounted to \$16,052,000 at 30 June 1977. In addition, there were assets of considerable value in the form of real estate, shares, bank accounts, and other investments.

### PROBATE DIVISION

The Supreme Court in its Probate Division is the only authority in New South Wales competent to grant probate of the will, or administration of the estate, of any deceased person who leaves real or personal property in the State. The Court will not issue a grant until an inventory of the estate has been filed and, where applicable, death duty paid. The jurisdiction of the Court is exercised by the Probate Judge and the Registrar in Probate.

The number and value of estates of deceased persons assessed for death duty in recent years are published in the section "Other Private Finance" in Chapter 17 "Private Finance".

### ADMINISTRATIVE LAW DIVISION

The Administrative Law Division of the Supreme Court was proclaimed to commence on 1 July 1973. The Division hears proceedings seeking orders requiring a public body or public

officer to perform an action required by law or to refrain from performing any act, and declarations as to the powers of a public body or officer. Appeal lies to the Court in respect of certain decisions of a public body or public officer. The Division also hears proceedings under any law of the Commonwealth dealing with the assessment of taxation.

#### ADMIRALTY DIVISION

Jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty was conferred on the Supreme Court of New South Wales in 1911. The (Imperial) Prize Act, 1939, extends to Australia, and prize rules were promulgated in 1939.

#### LAND AND VALUATION COURT

The Land Court of Appeal, established originally in 1889, was reconstituted in 1921 as the Land and Valuation Court. This court is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. On questions of fact the decisions of the Judge are final, but appeal may be made to the Court of Appeal (Supreme Court) against his decision on points of law.

The Court determines claims for compensation arising out of the resumption of land by public authorities, the execution of authorised works, or the operation of town and country planning schemes. It also hears appeals against the determinations of local land boards and it hears objections to the decisions of rating authorities (where a valuation exceeds \$10,000), valuation boards of review (under the Valuation of Land Act, 1916-1976), and certain other authorities set up under various Acts and empowered to decide questions of compensation or liability under these Acts.

#### DISTRICT COURT

District Courts have been in existence in New South Wales since 1858 as intermediaries between the Courts of Petty Sessions and the Supreme Court. The District Court was reconstituted in July 1973 as a single Court with Statewide civil, criminal, and special jurisdiction. The Court is composed of a Chief Judge and other judges appointed by the Governor and is assisted in the performance of its functions by an executive officer and by registrars and bailiffs attached to each of the proclaimed sitting places of the Court.

#### CIVIL JURISDICTION

The civil jurisdiction of the Court extends over a limited range of issues in equity and probate and over those actions cognizable on the common law side of the Supreme Court in which the property sought to be recovered, or the amount claimed, does not exceed \$20,000 (\$10,000 until April 1975). The findings of the District Court are intended to be final, but in certain instances new trials may be granted and appeals may be made to the Court of Appeal (Supreme Court).

In the District Court in 1977, 4,427 actions were settled by trial while 2,963 consent judgments and 22,067 default judgments were entered. Consent judgments are private agreements reached by the parties in litigation cases and registered by the Court. Default judgments are judgments entered by the Court for the plaintiff for a debt or liquidated demand where the defendant has failed to file a defence.

Information regarding the criminal jurisdiction of the District Court is shown below in the subsection "Higher Criminal Courts".

### HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS

The higher courts of criminal jurisdiction consist of the Central Criminal Court (which sits in three Divisions, two in Sydney and one in Parramatta and is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court), the Supreme Court on Circuit, and the District Court which sits at important centres throughout the State. These courts deal with indictable offences (under State and Federal laws), which are the more serious criminal cases. Capital offences, and offences which were of a capital nature when capital punishment was virtually abolished in 1955, may be tried only before the Central Criminal Court or the Supreme Court on Circuit.

Trials of accused persons in higher criminal courts take place on indictment by the Attorney-General, usually after magisterial inquiry into the sufficiency of evidence for such trials, and the question of guilt is decided by a jury of laymen.

All persons committed for trial on an indictable offence (other than those who have pleaded guilty before a magistrate and have been committed to a higher criminal court for sentence) must be tried before a judge with a jury of twelve.

#### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT AND SUPREME COURT ON CIRCUIT

The Central Criminal Court exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Sydney, and Parramatta, and a Judge of the Supreme Court presides at sittings of the Supreme Court in circuit towns. Capital offences, the more serious indictable offences committed in the metropolitan area, and offences which may not be tried conveniently in the District Court or at sittings of the Supreme Court in the country, are usually tried at the Central Criminal Court. Appeal from these courts lies to the Court of Criminal Appeal, and, in proper cases, to the High Court of Australia or the Privy Council. A Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Sydney or at circuit towns may act as a Court of Gaol Delivery to hear and determine the cases of persons appearing on the lists of untried prisoners supplied by the gaolers of the State under rules of the Court.

#### DISTRICT COURT

Criminal jurisdiction was conferred on the District Court in July 1973, when the Courts of Quarter Sessions were abolished. (See page 640 of Year Book No. 64 for details of the reconstruction of the District Court.) The Court has original criminal jurisdiction in respect of all crimes and misdemeanours other than those punishable with death or which were so punishable before the virtual abolition of capital punishment in 1955.

In addition to exercising its original jurisdiction, the Court also hears appeals from Courts of Petty Sessions against all convictions or orders, except adjudication to imprisonment for failure to comply with an order for the payment of money, for the finding of sureties for entering into recognizance, or for giving security. Appeals from the District Court or sittings of the Supreme Court, by persons convicted on indictment, are heard by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

There has been a significant fall in the number of persons appearing before the higher criminal courts since 1975. The main reason for this fall is the commencement, from 2 August 1974, of the Crimes and Other Acts (Amendment) Act, 1974-1976. This Act provides, *inter alia*, that certain indictable offences (such as assault; unlawful sexual intercourse with a female; robbery, with minor assault; break, enter, and steal; larceny, etc., of motor vehicles; stealing), all of which previously were required to be heard by the higher courts can, in proper cases, be dealt with summarily by Courts of Petty Sessions.



In the following tables (relating to distinct persons), persons who have been dealt with by higher criminal courts more than once in a year are counted only once—and where classified by offence have been allocated to the most serious offence for which they have been tried. The statistics take no account of any variation of the original verdict or sentence as the result of a subsequent appeal. The definitions and concepts used in the compilation of Higher Criminal Court statistics are explained in detail in the annual Subject Bulletin *Statistics of Higher Criminal Courts* (Catalogue No 4502.1). The following table shows, for the last six years, the number of distinct persons tried—i.e. persons dealt with by the higher criminal courts in respect of whom the committal was proceeded with to trial (or to sentence in the case of a person who pleaded guilty)—the number acquitted, and the number convicted:—

#### HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS: DISTINCT PERSONS TRIED AND CONVICTED, N.S.W.

Year	Tried (a)	Acquitted	Convicted (b)	
			Number	Rate per 1,000 of mean population
1972	4,574	215	4,359	10.92
1973	4,277	189	4,088	10.85
1974	4,016	222	3,794	10.78
1975 (c)	2,974	301	2,673	10.55
1976	2,768	257	2,511	10.51
1977 Persons	2,690	268	2,422	10.49
Males	2,542	249	2,293	10.93
Females	148	19	129	10.05

(a) Includes persons who pleaded guilty.

(b) Includes persons found not guilty on the grounds of insanity at the time the offence was committed and ordered to be detained during the Governor's Pleasure, and persons sentenced who had pleaded guilty.

(c) The numbers in 1975 were reduced significantly as a result of the commencement of the Crimes and Other Acts (Amendment) Act, 1974—see text preceding table.

The next table shows details of distinct persons tried and convicted in higher criminal courts in 1976 and 1977 classified according to offence:—

#### HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS: DISTINCT PERSONS TRIED AND DISTINCT PERSONS CONVICTED, CLASSIFIED BY OFFENCE GROUP, N.S.W.

Offence	Tried (a)		Convicted (b)	
	1976	1977	1976	1977
Homicides, assaults, n.e.c., etc.	388	358	322	304
Sexual and related offences	307	252	282	230
Robbery	218	220	207	203
Extortion	3	8	3	6
Fraud	184	204	168	188
Offences against property, n.e.c.	1,207	1,128	1,149	1,062
Driving, traffic, and related offences	181	189	114	121
Other offences	280	331	266	308
Total, all offences	2,768	2,690	2,511	2,422

(a) Includes persons who pleaded guilty.

(b) Includes persons found not guilty on the grounds of insanity at the time the offence was committed and ordered to be detained during the Governor's Pleasure, and persons sentenced who had pleaded guilty.

In the following table distinct persons convicted in a higher criminal court in 1977 are classified by offence and penalty imposed:—

**HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS: DISTINCT PERSONS CONVICTED, CLASSIFIED BY OFFENCE AND PENALTY IMPOSED, N.S.W. 1977.**

Offence	Placed on a bond (a) and fined	Imprisoned				Other conviction (c)	Total distinct persons convicted
		Under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years or more (b)		
Homicides, assaults, n.e.c., etc.	139	29	45	37	51	3	304
Sexual and related offences	107	16	48	37	18	4	230
Robbery	32	6	47	92	20	6	203
Extortion	2	—	4	—	—	—	6
Fraud	115	15	45	10	—	3	188
Offences against property, n.e.c.	512	160	326	41	4	19	1,062
Driving, traffic, and related offences	47	16	34	—	—	24	121
Other offences	64	97	114	30	—	3	308
Total, all offences	1,018	339	663	247	93	62	2,422

(a) Includes bond with probation and with fine.

(b) Includes sentences of life imprisonment, and imprisonment during the Governor's Pleasure.

(c) Comprises 11 males and 2 females committed to juvenile institutions and 49 males sentenced to periodic detention (i.e. sentenced to spend each weekend in gaol for the duration of the sentence imposed).

Of the total distinct persons convicted in 1977, 747 (31 per cent) were under 21 years of age, 538 (22 per cent) were between 22 and 24 years, 460 (19 per cent) were between 25 and 29 years, and 677 (28 per cent) were aged 30 years or more.

A large proportion of sexual and related offences are committed by persons under 24 years of age. In 1977, the proportion was 47 per cent. Persons of 24 years of age and under are responsible for the majority of cases of breaking, entering, and stealing, and of larceny of vehicle or boat. In 1977, they were responsible for 61 per cent and 80 per cent respectively of these offences, the corresponding figures for persons under 21 years of age being 37 per cent and 54 per cent.

**COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES**

In terms of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act, 1967-74, where a person has sustained injuries as a result of a criminal offence and payment of compensation awarded by a court is not forthcoming from the offender, the aggrieved person may apply for payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for amounts in excess of \$100. The maximum compensation payable is \$4,000 (\$2,000 until August 1974). Where no person has been charged in connection with the offence, an ex-gratia payment may be made to the aggrieved person. In 1977, 106 claims were met under the Act, and payments totalled \$234,170, the average payment per claim being \$2,209; there were 28 claims in respect of which the maximum payment of \$4,000 was made. In addition, 45 claims were met in 1977 under the associated ex-gratia scheme, and payments totalling \$68,881 (an average of \$1530 per claim) were made in respect of these claims; the maximum payment of \$4,000 was made on five occasions. Since the commencement of the Act payments amounting to \$1,129,264 have been made under the associated ex-gratia scheme.

### **WORKERS' COMPENSATION COMMISSION**

A special and exclusive jurisdiction has been conferred on the Workers' Compensation Commission of New South Wales to examine and determine questions arising under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1978, for which purpose it has certain of the powers of a Royal Commission. The Commission is a body corporate and consists of a chairman and nine other members appointed from barristers of more than five years' standing. All have the same status, salary, pension rights, and tenure of office as District Court judges.

The determinations of the Commission on matters of fact are final and may not be challenged in any court. Appeal by way of a case stated on questions of law lies to the Court of Appeal (Supreme Court) and from that Court to the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council. The Commission is required to furnish workers and employers with information as to their rights and liabilities under the Workers' Compensation Act, and to endeavour to bring parties to agreement and to avoid litigation. This work is carried out by its Conciliation and Information Bureau under the supervision of the Commission's Registrar or Assistant Registrar as Conciliator. No charge is made for these services. In practice, approximately 98 per cent of claims for compensation are settled by agreement, with most of these settlements being based on principles laid down in the claims contested before the Commission.

The cost of the Commission's administration is borne by a fund, for which contributions are levied by the Commission, under statutory authority, both on insurers who underwrite the employers' liability to pay compensation and on self-insurers.

Further particulars relating to compensation are given in the section "Employment" in Chapter 10 "Labour, Wages and Prices".

### **COURTS OF MARINE INQUIRY**

Cases of shipwreck or casualty to British vessels, or the detention of any ships alleged to be unseaworthy, and charges of misconduct against officers of British vessels arising on or near the coast of New South Wales, or on any ship registered at or proceeding to any port therein, are heard by one or more Judges of the District Court sitting with two or more assessors as a Court of Marine Inquiry. The proceedings of the Court are governed by the Federal and State Navigation Acts. Appeal lies from a Court of Marine Inquiry to the Court of Appeal (Supreme Court).

### **STATE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS**

The principal industrial authority in the State is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales, which is constituted under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-1975, and comprises a President and not more than eleven other members, each of whom has the same status and rights as a puisne judge of the Supreme Court. The Commission is charged with, *inter alia*, endeavouring to settle industrial matters by means of conciliation. Conciliation Committees are established by the Commission with power to enquire into industrial matters in particular industries or callings. Detailed information on industrial tribunals is published in the section "Industrial Arbitration" in Chapter 10 "Labour, Wages, and Prices".

## LOWER COURTS

### COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS

These courts are held daily in large centres and regularly in small centres. Though known as courts of inferior jurisdiction, they are concerned with criminal and civil issues arising from Federal and State legislation. Procedure generally is governed by the Justices Act, 1902-1978, and the Courts of Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act, 1970-1977.

#### COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS—CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

The criminal jurisdiction arises mainly under the (New South Wales) Crimes Act, 1900-1978, the (Federal) Crimes Act, 1914-1975, the Summary Offences Act, 1970-1977, and the Motor Traffic Act, 1909-1977, and Regulations under that act, which define offences and prescribe the penalties. Stipendiary magistrates have exclusive jurisdiction in the metropolitan and suburban courts and in courts in the more populous country centres; in other districts, cases may be heard either by a stipendiary magistrate or by two or more justices of the peace (where the charge is of a minor nature, in cases of emergencies, or where the magistrate will not be visiting the court on his circuit for some time).

The criminal jurisdiction is concerned with offences punishable summarily. These include most offences against good order and breaches of regulations, certain indictable offences (the range of which was extended by an amendment to the Crimes Act effective from August 1974) which may be determined summarily with the consent of the accused, and some other offences, originally indictable, which may be determined summarily without the consent of the accused. In indictable cases not dealt with summarily, a magisterial inquiry is held, and the accused is committed for trial to a higher court if a *prima facie* case is established.

The N.S.W. Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research compiles statistics in respect of those appearances of persons before Courts of Petty Sessions, at which a charge or information relating to certain selected offences is determined. Only appearances in respect of the more "serious" offences, or those of special pertinence to social policy, are included in this series of statistics. In particular, most traffic offences are excluded. Drug offences are also excluded, being the subject of a special inquiry by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research. The charge or information is regarded as being "determined" when an order (other than a committal order to a higher criminal court for trial or sentence) is handed down, which effectively removes that charge or information from the Petty Sessions Court lists. Commitments to a higher court for trial or sentence are excluded from the statistics. Generally, when charges or informations against a person which relate to two or more offences are heard and determined at a court appearance, only the principal offence is recorded in the statistics. The "principal offence" is defined as the offence which attracts the severest penalty or, if the person was not convicted, the offence for which the severest penalty could have been imposed. However, all appearances at which a charge in respect of a "drink and drive" offence is determined are recorded in that offence category, even when it is not the principal offence; the principal offence is also recorded. The following table shows details of the types of offences and outcome of proceedings in respect of selected charges determined before Courts of Petty Sessions (excluding Children's Courts) in 1977, as compiled by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

Drug offences are the subject of a special inquiry by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research and have therefore been excluded from the following table. The results of this inquiry relate to "distinct persons" convicted, rather than total convictions; i.e. a person convicted of a drug offence more than once in the year is counted only once. In 1977, there were 4,971 persons convicted in Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts of drug offences under Parts III and IV of the Poisons Act and five young people were convicted under the drug provisions of the Child Welfare Act, 1939-1977. (There were 78 persons convicted of drug offences under Commonwealth legislation in Courts of Petty Sessions and in Higher Criminal Courts.)

Reference to the right of appeal to the District Court is made in the subsection "District Court" shown in this section.

**COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS, CRIMINAL JURISDICTION: APPEARANCES AT WHICH CHARGES RELATING TO SELECTED OFFENCES WERE DETERMINED (a) TYPE OF OFFENCE AND OUTCOME, N.S.W., 1977**

Offence	Conviction resulting in sentence of			Offence proven but no conviction recorded		Charge withdrawn or dismissed		Finding of not guilty	Total appearances at which determined
	Imprisonment	Fine only	Recogniz- ance (b)	Rising of Court	Recogniz- ance forfeited	Charge withdrawn or dismissed	Finding of not guilty		
Assaults, n.e.c.—									
Major assault	39	58	120	—	21	12	58	64	372
Minor assault	169	756	802	18	370	485	3,514	484	6,598
Sexual and related offences—									
Homosexual offences	11	6	58	—	12	5	25	48	165
Homosexual offences	5	29	36	—	8	7	10	18	113
Prostitution and related offences	5	1,886	4	9	6	50	134	4	2,098
Fraud	199	565	440	16	108	66	211	76	1,681
Break, enter and steal	213	75	326	2	25	44	124	50	859
Larceny of motor vehicles	158	212	179	3	43	26	73	21	715
Stealing, n.e.c.	564	5,632	1,135	36	1,010	207	184	263	9,031
Unlawful possession of property	136	515	181	7	82	49	149	185	1,504
Injury to property—									
Other	2	29	4	1	2	1	4	6	49
Other	68	775	178	9	117	57	202	71	1,477
Selected driving offences (c)	393	2,400	198	22	92	67	223	142	3,537
Offensive behaviour and related offences—									
Offensive, abusive, etc. language	97	4,438	151	146	505	933	403	158	6,831
Other (excl. drunkenness)	29	566	145	39	76	117	45	23	1,040
Found with intent to commit offence, n.e.c.	18	7	12	—	1	4	2	3	47
Consorting	5	10	12	—	3	3	1	3	28
Vagrancy	227	19	13	34	42	70	498	15	918
Begging and earning offences	—	539	3	1	10	800	15	4	1,372
Unlawful possession, etc. of weapons, etc.	43	668	82	15	68	34	42	23	975
Environmental offences	—	185	—	—	10	—	6	4	205
Other selected offences	129	2,245	129	24	156	103	420	93	3,299
Total, selected offences	2,510	21,615	4,199	382	2,767	3,140	6,343	1,758	42,714
Drunkenness (a)	—	1,445	45	(d) 7,879	—	37,038	42	—	46,449
Drink and drive offences (a)	382	14,690	1,269	104	1,302	216	230	145	18,338

- (a) See text preceding table.  
 (b) Includes recognizances with probation and/or a fine.  
 (c) Comprises "drive in a manner or speed dangerous", "fail to stop after accident", and "drive while disqualified or with licence suspended or cancelled".  
 (d) Includes 4,202 appearances where the penalty imposed was a fine "in default rising of the Court."

## COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS—CIVIL JURISDICTION

The Courts of Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act, 1970–1977, confers on Courts of Petty Sessions a limited civil jurisdiction, which can be exercised only by a stipendiary magistrate, to determine actions for the recovery of debts or damages in cases involving not more than \$2,000 (\$500 prior to April 1977). However, when the amount involved exceeds \$1,250 and the defendant objects to its being heard by a Court of Petty Sessions, the action must be transferred to the District Court.

In the civil jurisdiction, issues arise under Federal and State legislation with respect to instalment credit, money-lending and hire purchase transactions, detention of property, taxation laws, rights of landlords and tenants, dividing fences, inebriates, lunacy, masters and servants, (since 1976) ancillary reliefs arising in family law (such as maintenance, division of property and, in certain cases, custody of children), and other matters.

A Court of Petty Sessions may order that all debts due by a garnishee to the defendant may be attached to meet a judgment debt and, by a subsequent order, may direct the garnishee to pay so much of the amount owing as will satisfy the judgment debt. A Court may also issue a writ of execution to attach the personal property of the debtor and to allow for the sale of such property in satisfaction of the judgment debt.

In general, a decision of a Court of Petty Sessions exercising jurisdiction under the Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act is final, but an appeal may be made to the Supreme Court on the grounds that the decision is erroneous in law.

The principal officers of the court are a registrar, who acts as clerk to the bench and may hold examinations of judgment debtors and enter judgment in cases of default of defence or where claims are admitted and agreed upon, and such bailiffs as are appointed from time to time for the service and execution of process.

Transactions in recent years for the recovery of debts or damages in Courts of Petty Sessions are summarised in the following table:—

## COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: CIVIL CLAIMS, N.S.W.

Year	Cases originating	Judgments for plaintiff		Executions issued	Garnishee orders issued
		Number	Amount (\$ thous)		
1972	164,659	74,666	n.a.	25,050	22,975
1973	170,110	69,096	7,379	24,442	22,713
1974	184,453	71,388	10,319	27,766	19,742
1975	187,276	71,368	10,230	31,580	16,051
1976	167,728	62,937	10,214	29,405	13,502
1977 (a)	210,689	75,709	20,897	35,812	12,518

(a) The jurisdiction of the Court was raised from claims for \$500 and under, to claims for \$2,000 and under, from April 1977:

## CHILDREN'S COURTS

Children's Courts, first established in 1905, exercise jurisdiction under the Child Welfare Act, 1939–1977. In certain proclaimed areas, a special magistrate is appointed to exercise the jurisdiction of the Court. Elsewhere the jurisdiction of a Children's Court may be exercised by a magistrate or, occasionally, by two justices of the peace. Children's Court hearings are usually held *in camera*.

A Children's Court exercises all the powers of a Court of Petty Sessions in respect of children (under 16 years of age) and young persons (16 and 17 years of age), and in respect of offences committed by or against them, to the exclusion of the ordinary courts of law. Jurisdiction is also exercised in respect of neglected and uncontrollable children and of truants.

The role of the Court is reformatory rather than punitive. It is endowed with extensive powers, such as committal of children to institutions, to the care of persons other than the parents, or to the care of the Minister for Youth and Community Services to be dealt with as wards, etc.

Children's Courts deal with proceedings for the maintenance of children under the Child Welfare Act, and the Maintenance Act, 1964-1977. The Courts also deal with disputed questions of custody under the Infants' Custody and Settlements Act, 1899-1970.

Appeal from decisions of Children's Courts lies to the District Court or by way of stated case to the Court of Appeal (Supreme Court).

The following table shows the number of juveniles under 18 years of age dealt with in Children's Courts in recent years, classified according to the Act under which they were charged with an offence or under which a complaint was laid, and according to the action taken by the Court. Juveniles are counted each time they appear before a Children's Court.

#### CHILDREN'S COURTS: JUVENILES DEALT WITH AND ACTION TAKEN, N.S.W.

Particulars	Number of juveniles			
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 (a)
ACT UNDER WHICH DEALT WITH				
Dealt with under—				
Crimes Act .....	7,755	8,730	8,024	8,241
Child Welfare Act .....	3,708	3,330	3,029	2,471
Government Railways Act and Transport Act .....	1,996	1,409	1,426	1,159
Motor Traffic Act .....	5,428	7,113	7,026	5,939
Police Offences Act and Summary Offences Act .....	1,048	1,146	974	1,135
Other Acts .....	361	657	1,166	1,065
Total juveniles dealt with: Boys .....	16,752	18,845	18,248	17,037
Total juveniles dealt with: Girls .....	3,544	3,540	3,397	2,973
Total juveniles dealt with: Juveniles .....	20,296	22,385	21,645	(a) 20,010
ACTION TAKEN				
Fined .....	7,225	8,592	8,679	7,872
Bound over .....	—	1	—	—
Committed for trial .....	49	60	57	(a) —
Committed to institution (b) .....	1,787	2,214	1,766	1,676
Committed to institution (b)—order suspended .....	544	701	779	469
Returned to former custody .....	154	108	111	30
Committed to care of approved person .....	426	388	322	219
Committed to care of Minister .....	422	309	360	303
Released on probation .....	6,520	6,285	5,407	5,503
Admonished, discharged, etc. ....	3,089	3,662	3,979	3,844
Other .....	80	65	185	94
Total juveniles dealt with .....	20,296	22,385	21,645	(a) 20,010

(a) Excludes juveniles who were committed for trial from a Children's Court.

(b) Conducted by the Department of Youth and Community Services.

#### CORONERS' COURTS

The office of Coroner was established in New South Wales by letters patent dated 1787, and is regulated by the Coroners Act, 1960-1978.

Every stipendiary magistrate by virtue of his office has the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of a coroner in all parts of the State; however, in country districts the local Clerk of Petty Sessions is normally appointed coroner and, occasionally a local resident, usually a justice of the peace, may be appointed.

Where a Coroner is informed by a member of the police force of a death or fire he has jurisdiction to hold an inquest or inquiry into the cause. Inquests are held into the causes of violent or unnatural deaths, of deaths in gaols, psychiatric hospitals, and Department of

Youth and Community Services institutions, and of the death of any person whilst in the lawful custody of the police force; and inquiries are held into the origin of fires causing damage or destruction to property. In certain cases the facts may be determined by a jury of six persons.

Under the Coroners Act a Coroner must, where a person has been charged with an indictable offence in connection with a death or fire, adjourn the inquest or inquiry after establishing the identity of the deceased and the place and date of death or where the fire occurred. An inquest or inquiry must also be adjourned if during the course of evidence the Coroner decides that a *prima facie* case has been made out against a known person. Inquests or inquiries adjourned for these reasons may be concluded after termination of criminal proceedings.

#### LICENSING COURTS

Under the Liquor Act, 1912-1978, between three and five persons, each of whom is a stipendiary magistrate, are appointed licensing magistrates. They constitute the Licensing Court for each of the 66 licensing districts of the State, and in the Metropolitan District they also sit as stipendiary magistrates constituting Courts of Petty Sessions to deal with offences arising under the Act.

The licensing magistrates determine applications for new licences, permits or certificates of registration under the Liquor Act and all applications relating to licensed premises. Outside the Metropolitan Licensing District certain of the licensing magistrates' powers are delegated to stipendiary magistrates. Unopposed applications for renewal of licences, permits and certificates of registrations are dealt with by the Secretary of the Licences Reduction Board.

The Licensing Court sits as an open court. Appeals from its decisions lie to the District Court, except in certain matters such as applications for the granting or removal of licences where appeal, other than by way of prohibition or special case, lies only to the Full Bench of licensing magistrates.

The licensing magistrates also constitute the Licences Reduction Board, which is authorised to accept the surrender of publicans' and Australian wine licences and issue new licences.

Particulars relating to the operations of the Licensing Courts and the Licences Reduction Board are shown in the section "Wholesale and Retail Trade" in Chapter 15 "Commerce".

#### WARDENS' COURTS (MINING)

Under the Mining Act, 1973-1976, the Coal Mining Act, 1973-1976, and the Petroleum Act, 1955-1974, the jurisdiction of Wardens' Courts embraces all matters of dispute (except industrial disputes) between mine operators (including corporations), their employees, parties interested in mines or lands proposed to be mined, and owners or occupiers of lands affected by mining.

The decisions of the Wardens' Courts are final where the right or property in dispute does not exceed \$500 in value. In other cases, there is a right of appeal to the District Court sitting as a Mining Appeal Court, together with a further right of appeal to the Supreme Court in certain circumstances.

Wardens are appointed by the Governor and may preside over any Warden's Court in New South Wales.

#### LAND BOARDS

The Eastern and Central land divisions of the State are divided into 87 Land Districts, which in turn are grouped into 15 Land Board Districts. There are also special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool, Coleambally, Tullakool, and Coomealla Irrigation Areas. In each Land Board District, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises an official chairman (usually an officer of the Lands Department who sits on a number of boards)



possessing legal and administrative experience and two local members (paid by fees) possessing local knowledge. The Boards, which sit as open courts and follow procedure similar to that of Courts of Petty Sessions, deal with applications under the Crown Lands and other Acts and make reports and recommendations on matters referred to them by the Minister.

The Western Division of the State is divided into 11 administrative districts. In each district, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises an Assistant Western Lands Commissioner and two local members who are paid by fees.

#### FAIR RENTS BOARDS

Under the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948–1974, the rentals of premises subject to rent control are, in general, determined by Fair Rents Boards, each constituted by a stipendiary magistrate. Rentals of shared accommodation in the Sydney Metropolitan Area are determined by the Rent Controller (subject to appeal to a Fair Rents Board), and by a Fair Rents Board outside the Metropolitan Area. For the recovery of possession of premises from a lessee, a Court of Petty Sessions, constituted by a stipendiary magistrate, is the only competent court.

Details regarding the control of rents in New South Wales are given in the section “Prices and Rents” in Chapter 10 “Labour, Wages, and Prices”.

#### STRATA TITLES BOARDS

In terms of the Strata Titles Act, 1973–1977, which came into force on 1 July 1974, a Strata Titles Commissioner was appointed to resolve disputes arising between proprietors and occupiers of home units registered under the Act. The Commissioner's decisions, which are made in the form of orders, are subject to appeal to a Strata Titles Board.

Under the provisions of the Act, the functions of the Commissioner and the Strata Titles Boards are administered by the Department of Consumer Affairs. The Rent Controller is also the Strata Titles Commissioner and each Fair Rents Board acts also as a Strata Titles Board.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT APPEALS TRIBUNAL

The former jurisdiction of the Land and Valuation Court and the State Planning Authority in such matters as the hearing and determination of building appeals and objections, subdivision appeals, development appeals and objections, interim development appeals and objections, and similar matters has been taken over by the Local Government Appeals Tribunal, which commenced operations on 1 September 1973. The tribunal has also superseded the Cumberland, Newcastle, and Wollongong Board of Appeal and the Board of Subdivision Appeals. Members of the tribunal, who have special knowledge of and experience in law, architecture, engineering, local government administration, or town and country planning administration, are appointed by the Minister for Local Government. No right of appeal exists from decisions of the tribunal but questions of law may be referred to the Land and Valuation Court for decision.

#### COURTS OF FEDERAL JURISDICTION

Under the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, Federal judicial power is vested in the High Court of Australia, in other Federal courts created by the Australian Parliament (the Federal Court of Bankruptcy, the Australian Industrial Court, the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court of Australia), and in State courts invested by Parliament with Federal jurisdiction. Federal jurisdiction has been conferred on State courts within the limits of their several jurisdictions by the Judiciary Act, 1903–1976, the Bankruptcy Act, 1966–1977, the Family Law Act, 1975–1977, and other Federal Acts. The nature and extent of the judicial powers of the Commonwealth is prescribed by Chapter III of the Australian Constitution.

## HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

The High Court of Australia, established in 1903, consists of a Chief Justice and six other judges. Its principal registry is Sydney, and sittings are held in other State capital cities as occasion requires. District registries of the Court have been established in all other capital cities.

The High Court has both original jurisdiction (usually exercised by a single judge) and appellate jurisdiction (exercised by at least three judges). In some cases, the Court's jurisdiction is concurrent with that of State courts; in other cases it is exclusive. In its original jurisdiction, the High Court has exclusive jurisdiction in a variety of matters including matters arising under a treaty, in suits between the Commonwealth and a State or between States, and in matters in which a writ of *mandamus* or *prohibition* or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth. The High Court's exclusive jurisdiction, no longer includes matters involving the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of the States. The High Court has concurrent jurisdiction with State courts in other matters in which the Commonwealth (or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth) is a party, in matters between residents of different States, and in trials of indictable offences against Federal laws.

In its appellate jurisdiction, the High Court hears appeals from decisions made in its original jurisdiction, from decisions of other courts exercising Federal jurisdiction and, provided that such appeals could have been taken to the Privy Council at the date of establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia, from Supreme Courts and other State courts. Appeals from a Full Court or a State Supreme Court can be brought only by special leave of the High Court, unless the matter involves property or civil right valued at \$20,000 or more or the interpretation of the Constitution is involved, and provided that appeal lay to the Privy Council in such case at the date of establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia. Appeals by special leave of the High Court lie to the Court under the Income Tax Assessment Act, 1936-1977, the Patents Act, 1952-1976, and Trade Marks Act, 1955-1976.

## FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA

The Federal Court of Australia was established by the Federal Court of Australia Act, 1976, and commenced to exercise jurisdiction on 1 February 1977. The Court exercises original and appellate jurisdiction in two Divisions, namely the Industrial Division and the General Division. The Court in its Industrial Division has taken over the jurisdiction formerly exercised by the Australian Industrial Court and in addition exercises jurisdiction under several acts including the Trade Practices Act, 1974-1977. The Court in its General Division has taken over the jurisdiction formerly exercised by the Federal Court of Bankruptcy. The Full Court of the Federal Court has appellate jurisdiction from the Supreme Court of a Territory and from State Supreme Courts in special areas of federal jurisdiction such as taxation, industrial property, bankruptcy, and trade practice matters. Part heard proceedings in the Australian Industrial Court and the Federal Court of Bankruptcy at 1 February 1977 will continue in those Courts, but the two Courts will eventually be abolished. Appeal, either by way of special leave or as of right, from the Full Court of the Federal Court lies to the High Court of Australia. Details of the Australian Industrial Court and the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act are given in previous issues of the Year Book. Particulars of the bankruptcies in New South Wales under the Bankruptcy Act are given in the section "Other Private Finance" in Chapter 17 "Private Finance".

## FAMILY COURT OF AUSTRALIA

The Family Court of Australia was created by the Family Law Act, 1975-1977, and commenced operation on 5 January 1976. The Court, consisting of a chief judge, senior

judges, and other judges, is a superior court of record with jurisdiction in matrimonial causes instituted or continued under the Family Law Act.

"Matrimonial causes" are defined in the Act as proceedings for the principal reliefs of dissolution and annulment of marriage and the ancillary reliefs of maintenance, division and settlement of property, custody and maintenance of children, and injunctions and declarations as to the validity, dissolution, and annulment of marriages. The Act confers concurrent jurisdiction in respect of ancillary reliefs on courts of summary jurisdiction, State Family Courts, and State Supreme Courts.

Under the Family Law Act, the irretrievable breakdown of marriage, evidenced by 12 months separation of the parties, is the sole ground for dissolution. Provision also exists for the granting of a decree of nullity of a void marriage.

The Act provides that the Family Court, in the exercise of its jurisdiction, shall have regard to such matters as the need to preserve and protect the institution of marriage; the need to give the widest possible protection and assistance to the family as the natural and fundamental group unit of society; and the need to protect the rights and welfare of children. The Court is also obliged to consider the means available for assisting parties to a marriage to consider reconciliation or the improvement of their relationship.

Appeals in respect of decisions of single judges of the N.S.W. Supreme Court exercising jurisdiction under the Family Law Act, or of the Family Court, may be taken to the Full Court of the Family Court. In certain circumstances, appeals may be made to the High Court. Appeals from courts of summary jurisdiction may be made to the Supreme Court or the Family Court of Australia. An appeal does not lie from a decree of dissolution of marriage once the decree has become absolute.

The number of dissolutions and nullities granted in 1976 under the Family Law Act are contained in that part of the subsection "Supreme Court" relating to the "Family Law Division". Further details of the provisions of the Family Law Act are contained in issue No. 64 of the N.S.W. Year Book.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS TRIBUNAL

The Administrative Appeals Tribunal was established on 1 July 1976 under the provisions of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975. The function of the Tribunal is to review certain discretionary and other decisions made by Commonwealth Ministers and officials under Commonwealth statutes and regulations, or under Ordinances of the Australian Capital Territory or of the Northern Territory. The hearings before the Tribunal, which normally consists of three members, is conducted with as little formality and technicality, and with as much expedition as the circumstances allow.

#### PUBLIC TRUSTEE FOR NEW SOUTH WALES

The Public Trustee exercises administrative functions in regard to estates in terms of the Public Trustee Act, 1913-1977. The Public Trustee may act as trustee under a will, or marriage or other settlement; as executor of a will; as administrator under a will where the executor declines to act, dies, or is absent from the State; as administrator of intestate estates; and as agent or attorney for any person who authorises him so to act. He may act as manager, guardian, or receiver of the estate of an insane or incapable person, as guardian or receiver of the estate of an infant, or as receiver of any other property. He is a *corporation sole* with perpetual succession and a seal of office, and is subject to the control and orders of the Supreme Court.

In addition to functions under the Public Trustee Act, the Public Trustee administers the funds vested in him under the Destitute Children's Society (Vesting) Act, 1916-1957. The Public Trustee has also the responsibility of administering the National Relief Fund of New South Wales and the Dormant Funds Act, 1942-1978.

The following table summarises the transactions of the Public Trust Office in recent years. Operations in respect of the National Relief Fund and the Dormant Funds Act are not included.

**PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE: TRANSACTIONS, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30 June	Number of estates received for administra- tion	Trust moneys		Commission and fees etc. (a)	Office administra- tion	Unclaimed money paid into treasury	Value of estates and trusts in active administra- tion
		Received	Paid				
\$ thousand							
1972	4,268	37,280	37,071	2,486	2,486	61	75,508
1973	4,383	45,463	45,839	2,333	2,333	34	84,408
1974	4,498	65,804	66,049	2,560	2,560	149	92,218
1975	4,838	68,100	67,702	3,493	3,493	95	106,544
1976	4,812	81,689	81,616	4,139	4,139	73	121,832
1977	4,904	103,340	99,815	4,449	4,449	169	130,959

(a) Includes transfer of interest earned on Common Fund to cover cost of office administration (\$539,351 in 1976-77).

**REGISTRATION OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS, ETC.**

The Registrar General for New South Wales administers the Real Property Act, the Conveyancing Act, the Strata Titles Act, the Registration of Deeds Act, the Bills of Sale Act, and the Liens on Crops and Wool and Stock Mortgages Act. Registrations are made of transfers, leases, mortgages, conveyances, and other deeds or instruments evidencing title to land; plans of subdivision and strata plans; bills of sale; liens on crops and wool; and stock mortgages.

Registration of documents under the Companies Act and the Business Names Act is the responsibility of the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs.

**REGISTRATION OF PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, AND DESIGNS, AND PROTECTION OF COPYRIGHTS**

The registration of patents, trade marks, and designs is the responsibility of the Australian Government under the provisions of the Patents Act, 1952-1976, the Trade Marks Act, 1955-1976, the Designs Act, 1906-1973, and the Copyright Act, 1968-1977.

It is provided in the respective Acts that application may be made to the High Court for the revocation of a patent and rectification of the registers of trade marks and designs.

**LAW REFORM COMMISSION**

A full-time standing Law Reform Commission, comprising a Supreme Court Judge as permanent chairman, a deputy chairman, and four other legal specialists (including an academic lawyer) appointed for varying periods, was established by the State Government in January 1966 to undertake a review of the State's statute law, with a view to its reform and consolidation. The Commission has reviewed considerable areas of the law and has issued a number of reports which have formed the basis for new legislation.

**COST OF MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER**

The following table shows the expenditure by the State on the maintenance of law and order in New South Wales in recent years, and the amount of fines, fees, returns from prisoners' labour, and other receipts paid into Consolidated Revenue:—

**COST OF MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER, N.S.W.**

(\$ thousand)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>						
Salaries, etc. of judiciary	1,816	2,009	2,401	3,106	3,639	4,067
Administration—Department of Attorney-General and Justice	23,573	26,651	31,553	40,929	45,554	50,740
Police (including traffic services)	64,970	74,937	90,151	119,936	147,966	171,339
Prisons	13,257	14,804	17,845	23,989	31,020	40,513
Custody and care of delinquent children	4,145	4,746	5,970	7,882	8,911	10,264
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>107,761</b>	<b>123,147</b>	<b>147,920</b>	<b>195,841</b>	<b>237,090</b>	<b>276,923</b>
<b>RECEIPTS</b>						
Fines and forfeitures	15,867	19,769	20,863	24,917	30,892	34,817
Fees	14,785	17,841	18,489	19,205	23,219	26,421
Proceeds of prison industries	1,246	1,415	1,542	2,320	2,592	3,487
Other	239	225	1,431	1,446	546	482
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>32,137</b>	<b>39,251</b>	<b>41,325</b>	<b>46,888</b>	<b>57,249</b>	<b>65,207</b>
<b>NET EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>75,623</b>	<b>83,896</b>	<b>106,595</b>	<b>148,953</b>	<b>179,841</b>	<b>211,716</b>

Motor registration and drivers' licence fees are not included as receipts in the foregoing table, though the cost of police supervision and control of road traffic is paid from the Road Transport Funds out of the proceeds of such fees (see subsection "Motor Transport and Road Traffic" in Chapter 12 "Transport and Communication.")

## POLICE AND CORRECTIVE SERVICES

### POLICE

The New South Wales police force, which covers the whole State, is organised under the Police Regulation Act, 1899-1978. A Commissioner of Police, who is subject to the direction of the Premier, is responsible for the organisation, discipline, and efficiency of the force.

The primary duties of the police are protection of life and property, crime prevention and detection, and the maintenance of public order. In addition, they perform many other duties in the service of the State; e.g., in country areas they act as Clerks of Petty Sessions in small centres, Crown land bailiffs, foresters, mining wardens, and inspectors under the Fisheries and other Acts. In the metropolitan and Newcastle areas, the police regulate the street traffic.

Women police perform special duties in plain clothes at places where young women and girls are subject to moral danger, and assist male police as required in criminal investigation and other duties. Women police also control traffic at school crossings and lecture school children on road safety.

Pension and gratuity rights accrue to officers who retire by reason of medical unfitness for duty or on attaining the retiring age. Where an officer is disabled or killed in the execution of his duty, an allowance may be paid to him or his dependants. Particulars of the police pension scheme are given in the section "Other Private Finance" in Chapter 17 "Private Finance".

An auxiliary section of special constables termed "parking patrol officers", with preference of employment given to partially disabled ex-servicemen, was established in 1946 for the enforcement of traffic parking regulations. In 1973, women were recruited as parking patrol officers for the first time.

The following table shows the number of police stations and the strength of the police establishment (exclusive of cadets, security officers, matrons, trackers, and parking patrol officers) in relation to the population:—

**POLICE STATIONS, POLICE FORCE IN RELATION TO POPULATION, AND OTHER POLICE STAFF, N.S.W.**

At 30 June	Police stations	Number of police			Population to each member of police force	Number of other police staff
		Metropolitan	Country	Total		
1970	491	4,940	2,185	7,125	630	1,221
1971	493	5,056	2,238	7,294	627	1,450
1972	493	5,389	2,318	7,707	612	1,719
1973	491	5,491	2,355	7,846	608	1,805
1974	491	5,676	2,262	7,938	607	2,121
1975	480	6,098	2,274	8,372	581	2,177
1976	474	6,092	2,340	8,432	581	2,194
1977	475	6,149	2,400	8,549	577	2,259

The cost of police services in recent years is shown in the following table:—

### COST OF POLICE SERVICES

(\$ thousand)

Year ended 30 June	Salaries	Contribution to Superannuation Fund	Other Expenditure	Total expenditure (a)		
				From Consolidated Revenue Fund	From Road Transport Funds (b)	Total
1972	49,536	3,129	12,305	52,067	12,903	64,970
1973	57,507	3,773	13,657	59,172	15,765	74,937
1974	70,108	4,300	15,743	75,521	14,630	90,151
1975	95,461	5,624	18,851	100,553	19,383	119,936
1976	114,458	7,217	26,291	124,511	23,455	147,966
1977	129,635	8,692	33,012	151,829	19,510	171,339

(a) Excludes payments of pay-roll tax.

(b) Excludes amounts recouped to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund by municipal and shire councils (\$309,000 in 1975-76 and \$379,000 in 1976-77).

The expenditure from funds administered by the Department of Motor Transport, as shown above, relates to police services in the supervision and control of road traffic. Expenditure under this head includes salaries, cost of uniforms, and contributions to the Police Superannuation Fund in respect of traffic police.

### CORRECTIVE SERVICES

In New South Wales, a Commissioner of Corrective Services, who is appointed by the Governor and subject to the direction of the Minister for Services, is responsible for the Prison Service and has administrative control of the Probation and Parole Service.

#### PRISONS

The Prisons Act, 1952-1977, provides for the establishment, regulation, and control of prisons, and for the custody of prisoners, and charges the Commissioner of Corrective Services with the direction of prisons and the custody of prisoners. Persons who are awaiting trial or the outcome of an appeal against conviction and/or sentence, and who have been ordered by the courts to be held in custody pending determination of their cases, are held in custody by the Commissioner, but the Sheriff's common law powers are still retained.

At 30 June 1977, there were 31 prison establishments in New South Wales. Nine were classified as secured establishments, twelve as open establishments and ten as variable security establishments. There were 3,682 prisoners in custody in prison establishments at 30 June 1977.

Variable security institutions cater for those prisoners who are better suited to a less restrictive atmosphere than the maximum security establishments but who are, as yet, unsuitable for placement in open establishments which are designed for prisoners who are not considered to be security risks. Six periodic detention centres have been established to house males sentenced under the Periodic Detention of Prisoners Act, 1970-1977, which came into effect in February 1971. Such males are required to spend each weekend of their sentence in custody, returning to their normal routine from Monday to Friday. Sentences of periodic detention may vary from 3 to 12 months. Following an amendment to the Act a periodic detention centre for women was proclaimed in January 1978. At 30 June 1977, there were 120 males under sentence of periodic detention.

The Department has established two work release programmes. Selected prisoners participating in the Work Release I programme engage in full time employment in the community during the day and return to custody each evening and at weekends. Under the Work Release II programme, prisoners reside in their own homes and report for work at the

Department's Parramatta Linen Service. At 30 June 1977, there were 88 males participating in Work Release I and 23 males and 3 females participating in Work Release II.

In various country districts police lock-ups are used for the detention of persons sentenced for periods not exceeding one month, whose removal to the established goals would involve undue expense. The police lock-ups are controlled by the Commissioner of Police. Persons detained in police lock-ups are not included in the statistics of prisoners shown in this chapter.

Educational, vocational, and cultural classes were conducted at various establishments and an increasing number of prisoners were enrolled in correspondence courses. A total of 1,581 inmates were involved in some type of educational programme during the year ended 30 June 1977. A central technical library, as well as libraries at each establishment, services the needs of prisoners. Prisoners' leisure-time activities include arts and crafts, toy manufacture, and various sporting activities including competition against local district sporting bodies.

#### HABITUAL CRIMINALS

The provisions of the Habitual Criminals Act, 1957-1958, empower a judge, in certain circumstances, to declare a person to be an habitual criminal and pass a further sentence on him of from 5 to 14 years, such sentence to be served concurrently with existing sentences. When an habitual criminal has served two-thirds of the term of imprisonment, he may be granted a written licence by the Governor to be at large, if the Governor is satisfied that the prisoner's conduct and attitude warrant his release. Failure to comply with the conditions of such licence renders the habitual criminal liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 years.

#### REMISSION OF SENTENCES

By good conduct and industry, prisoners may gain remission of between one-third and one sixth of their sentences as prescribed in the Prisons Regulations. Prisoners sentenced for less than one month are detained for the full period.

A prisoner may be released on a licence granted by the Governor. The conditions endorsed on the licence must be strictly complied with by the offender. Where a licence is revoked as a result of a breach of a condition, the offender may be returned to prison to serve the remainder of his sentence.

#### THE PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICE

The Adult Probation Service and the Parole Service, both established in 1951, were merged in 1973 to form the Probation and Parole Service. The Service is under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Corrective Services and has the responsibility, other than in the case of juveniles who are dealt with by a Children's Court, for preparing pre-sentence reports to assist the courts in determining appropriate sentences; for providing supervisory treatment in the community for individuals convicted of criminal offences and placed on a period of probation by the courts; for undertaking field investigations, supervision, and after-care of released prisoners; and for providing reports on individual cases to the Parole Board. The persons placed on a period of probation live a normal life in the community during this period but regulate their conduct to conform with any conditions imposed by the court, and are subject to the supervision of a Probation Officer. Prisoners released from gaol on parole or on a licence granted by the Governor come under the supervision of the Service, and any other persons released from prison may seek its assistance.

At 30 June 1977, there were 251 Probation and Parole senior and field officers supervising 7,824 probationers and 2,040 parolees and licence holders. During the year ended 30 June 1977, 4,970 pre-sentence reports 1,536 parole reports and 3,345 miscellaneous reports were prepared for courts, Parole Boards and similar authorities.



## PAROLE BOARD

Parole of prisoners in New South Wales is the responsibility of the Parole Board, established under the Parole of Prisoners Act, 1966-1972. In accordance with the Act, courts are required to specify a non-parole period in the case of a person sentenced to imprisonment for more than twelve months, unless reasons are given for not doing so, and they may, at their discretion, specify a non-parole period in the case of shorter sentences. The minimum non-parole period which may be specified is six months. These provisions do not apply to sentences of detention during the Governor's Pleasure, imprisonment for life, imprisonment pursuant to the Habitual Criminals Act, 1957-1958, or imprisonment in default of payment of a fine, penalty, or maintenance order. At any time after the expiry of the non-parole period (or before the expiry of the non-parole period in special circumstances), the prisoner may be released on parole by the Board subject to such conditions as the Board may specify. The Board may revoke a parole order if the parolee fails to comply with the conditions of the order, and the offender may be returned to prison to serve the unexpired portion of his term of imprisonment.

During the year ended 31 December 1977, 1,102 prisoners were released on parole and 364 parole orders were revoked.

## PRISON STATISTICS

The following table shows for the last five years the number of persons received into custody under sentence during each year and the number in custody at the end of each year:—

## PRISONS: PERSONS IN CUSTODY IN N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Received into custody under sentence during year (a)			In custody at end of year					
				Under sentence			Not under sentence		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1972	11,730	805	12,535	3,581	60	3,641	569	16	585
1973	10,561	716	11,277	3,335	64	3,399	456	15	471
1974	8,460	410	8,870	2,653	43	2,696	410	12	422
1975	7,889	430	8,319	2,946	63	3,009	357	19	376
1976	7,969	439	8,408	3,140	81	3,221	381	14	395

(a) Counted each time received.

In comparing the statistics for different years it must be borne in mind that certain factors other than the number of offences committed (for example, more extensive use by the courts of alternative forms of correction such as probation, nominal fines, etc.) affect the number of persons taken into custody in any year. In recent years, the courts have made more extensive use of probation and, for drunkenness and similar offences, nominal fines (in default, a sentence of detention until the rising of the court on the day of sentencing). This has contributed to the fall in the number of persons received into custody since 1973-74.

Most of the persons received into custody under sentence are committed from lower courts. The total number received in 1975-76 included 6,456 (77 per cent) committed from lower courts, 1,353 (16 per cent) from higher courts, and 65 (1 per cent) from Federal courts. In addition 322 persons whose paroles or licences were revoked were received into custody.

The age distribution of persons received into custody under sentence in recent years is shown in the next table:—

**AGES OF PERSONS (a) RECEIVED INTO CUSTODY UNDER SENTENCE IN N.S.W.**

Year ended 30 June	Under 21 years	21-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years	50 years or more	Age not stated	Total
1972	2,092	2,026	1,470	973	1,015	2,495	2,419	45	12,535
1973	2,023	1,996	1,421	959	828	2,129	1,867	54	11,277
1974	1,792	1,703	1,276	756	625	1,422	1,247	49	8,870
1975	2,162	1,749	1,317	771	548	950	772	50	8,319
1976	2,143	1,882	1,407	821	554	866	726	9	8,408
<i>Per cent of total 1976</i>	25.5	22.4	16.7	9.8	6.6	10.3	8.6	0.1	100.0

(a) Counted each time received.

The next table shows for the last three years the sentences imposed on persons received into custody during the year, and the sentences being served by those in custody at the end of the year:—

**SENTENCES OF PERSONS UNDER SENTENCE, N.S.W.**

Period of sentence (a)	Received (b) into custody during year			In custody at 30 June		
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1974	1975	1976
7 days or less .. .. .	1,270	814	683	5	5	7
8 days and under 1 month .. .. .	2,200	1,946	2,087	55	37	56
1 month and under 3 months .. .. .	1,623	1,357	1,542	86	87	99
3 months and under 6 months .. .. .	1,027	944	955	147	180	159
6 months and under 1 year .. .. .	794	872	915	246	299	333
1 year and under 2 years .. .. .	508	647	542	275	380	292
2 years and under 3 years .. .. .	331	366	291	256	267	244
3 years and under 5 years .. .. .	341	377	340	365	393	414
5 years and under 10 years .. .. .	224	295	304	477	476	538
10 years or more .. .. .	61	94	89	269	277	304
Governor's Pleasure .. .. .	9	3	13	18	18	22
Life .. .. .	32	31	42	156	167	191
Balance of sentence (c) .. .. .	284	374	353	274	348	446
Periodic detention .. .. .	166	199	252	67	75	116
Total .. .. .	8,870	8,319	8,408	2,696	3,009	3,221

(a) Cumulative sentences are taken as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences are taken as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length.

(b) Counted each time received.

(c) Comprises persons received into custody to serve the balance of their sentence after breaching conditions of previous release on licence, parole, or special authority.

Capital punishment was abolished, for all offences except treason and piracy with violence, by an amendment to the Crimes Act in 1955. Before this, death sentences imposed in New South Wales were usually commuted to penal servitude for life.

The next table shows persons released during 1975-76 from custody under sentence, classified by offence committed and sentence served. Sentence served is the period elapsed between the effective date of commencement of sentence imposed (or combined sentences if there are two or more) and date of release from custody under sentence. In analysing particulars of "sentence served", it must be borne in mind that a person is counted each time he is received or released in respect of a prison episode, and that an episode may be terminated by a change of status from "under sentence" to "not under sentence".

**PERSONS RELEASED (a) FROM CUSTODY UNDER SENTENCE, N.S.W. 1975-76**

Type of offence	Sentence served							Periodic detention	Total
	Under 1 month	1 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years or more		
Homicides, assaults, n.e.c., etc. . . . .	140	195	56	28	28	13	2	11	473
Sexual and related offences . . . . .	143	32	39	27	31	8	1	2	283
Robbery and extortion . . . . .	3	10	58	68	77	13	—	2	231
Fraud . . . . .	108	175	70	17	9	—	—	5	384
Offences against property, n.e.c. . . . .	617	731	424	191	58	2	—	44	2067
Driving, traffic, and related offences . . . . .	1,698	563	55	5	—	—	—	119	2,440
Other offences—									
Offensive behaviour, etc. . . . .	508	40	2	—	—	—	—	5	555
Vagrancy . . . . .	245	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	363
Other . . . . .	499	399	263	128	42	1	1	23	1,356
Total, all offences . . . . .	3,961	2,263	967	464	245	37	4	211	8,152

(a) Counted each time released.

Most persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment of one month or more do not serve the full period of their sentence because they gain remission of part of the sentence or are released on parole. Of the persons released from custody under sentence in 1975-76, 49 per cent were held in custody for under one month and 88 per cent were held for under twelve months. There were 415 females released from custody under sentence in 1975-76 of whom 69 per cent were held for under one month and 98 per cent for under twelve months.

## FIRE BRIGADES AND STATE EMERGENCY SERVICES

### FIRE BRIGADES

A Board of Fire Commissioners, constituted under the Fire Brigades Act, 1909-1977, controls the public services for the prevention and extinguishing of fires. Its jurisdiction extends over the Sydney metropolitan area and cities and towns in the rest of the State. The Board consists of a president and a deputy-president, appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, and five members who are elected for a term of five years—one by the municipal and shire councils, two by the fire insurance companies, one by the members of volunteer town fire brigades, and one by the permanent firemen.

The cost of the Board's services in each district is borne in the proportions of three-quarters by the insurance companies and one-eighth each by the State Government and the municipalities and shires concerned. The contributions by insurance companies represent a percentage of the premiums received in respect of fire and certain other policies. The Board establishes and maintains permanent fire brigades and authorises the constitution of volunteer town fire brigades which are subsidised out of the Board's funds. These brigades are known collectively as the New South Wales Fire Brigades. At 30 December 1977, there were 72 fire stations in the Sydney Fire District and 231 fire stations in other districts. In the Sydney Fire District the fire brigades comprised 1,653 officers and permanent firemen, whose services are wholly at the Board's disposal, and 172 volunteers. The country brigades consisted of 205 officers and permanent firemen and 2,711 volunteers.

The following table shows particulars of revenue and expenditure of the Board in each of the last six years:—

**N.S.W. FIRE BRIGADES: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE**  
(\$ thousand)

Year	Revenue					Expenditure
	Contributions by—					
	State Government	Local Government	Insurance companies	Other	Total	
1972	2,172	2,172	13,033	188	17,565	16,834
1973	2,255	2,255	13,528	283	18,321	19,823
1974	2,845	2,845	17,050	506	23,246	24,788
1975	3,720	3,721	22,277	473	30,191	30,798
1976	4,447	4,447	26,724	643	36,262	33,399
1977	4,903	4,903	29,414	1,000	40,219	37,554

Of the Board's expenditure in 1977 the salaries of firemen (including volunteers) represented \$26,744,000 or 71 per cent. Of the balance, administration comprised \$808,000, superannuation \$3,149,000, and maintenance and miscellaneous expenditure \$6,853,000. The assets of the Board at 31 December 1977 included land and buildings valued at \$9,446,000 and fire appliances valued at \$4,722,000.

The next table shows for the latest three years the number of fires and non-fire alarms attended by the N.S.W. Fire Brigades, and the type of property in which the fires originated:—

**FIRES AND NON-FIRE ALARMS ATTENDED BY N.S.W. (a) FIRE BRIGADES: TYPE OF PROPERTY IN WHICH FIRE ORIGINATED**

Year	Fires originating in—							Total fires	Non-fire alarms (b)
	Buildings	Major outdoor structures	Bush, grass, and rubbish	Marine transport	Motor vehicles	Rail transport	Other		
1974	5,588	445	17,918	44	2,308	38	56	26,397	21,651
1975	5,600	514	17,973	46	2,432	45	43	26,653	21,744
1976	5,472	482	15,960	35	2,294	28	50	24,321	19,972

(a) Prior to 1976, attendances in the A.C.T. were included.

(b) Includes deliberate false alarms and other false alarms.

The following table shows the causes of fires attended by the N.S.W. Fire Brigades in recent years:—

**CAUSES OF FIRES ATTENDED BY FIRE BRIGADES IN N.S.W. (a)**

Cause of fire	1974	1975	1976
Incendiarism .. .. .	1,036	995	872
Smoking in bed, or similar .. .. .	286	321	249
Other matches, cigarettes—			
Adults .. .. .	7,451	5,660	4,639
Children (incl. fireworks) .. .. .	5,351	6,415	6,010
Room and space heating appliances .. .. .	471	503	473
Cooking appliances .. .. .	975	1,185	1,202
Industrial and other heat producing equipment .. .. .	207	182	187
Other domestic appliances .. .. .	475	489	480
Equipment, tools, and other appliances .. .. .	440	518	470
Electricity supply equipment .. .. .	673	715	707
Transport .. .. .	1,425	1,490	1,389
Flammable and other hot substances .. .. .	130	209	179
Controlled fires in the open .. .. .	3,516	3,169	2,894
Natural causes (incl. lightning) .. .. .	155	186	163
Other known causes .. .. .	559	621	486
Unknown .. .. .	3,247	3,995	3,921
Total, all causes .. .. .	26,397	26,653	24,321

(a) Prior to 1976, attendances in the A.C.T. were included.

**STATE EMERGENCY SERVICES AND CIVIL DEFENCE**

The State Emergency Services and Civil Defence Organisation of New South Wales was established by the State Government under the provisions of the State Emergency Services and Civil Defence Act, 1972.

The Director of the Organisation is responsible to the Minister for Services for the preparation of plans to be followed in a range of emergency occurrences including natural and man-made events. Provision under the Act is made for the Director to authorise assistance by the organisation in emergencies and for the co-ordination and, in some circumstances, the control of resources in the event of a declaration of a Special Emergency by the Minister, or a State of Emergency by the Governor.

The State Headquarters of the Organisation in Sydney is staffed by 91 permanent officers. There are 25 Division and Sub-division Headquarters which are provided by the State Government and which are supervised by a volunteer controller appointed by the Director. In 22 Divisions the controller is assisted by a permanent divisional officer. Two hundred Local Headquarters have been established by local government councils and these are

supervised by volunteer controllers appointed by the Director on the recommendation of the councils. There are also 5 permanent Bush Fire Service regional officers.

The Organisation comprises a permanent staff of 140 officers and a volunteer staff of 12,000. Membership of the volunteer bush fire brigades is indicated in the following text.

#### BUSH FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Periodically, extensive property damage is caused by bushfires in the less densely settled areas in the State. The Bush Fires Act, 1949-1976, makes provision for the prevention, control, and suppression of bush fires, and for the financing of bush fire brigades.

The Bush Fires Branch of the Chief Secretary's Department was merged with the State Emergency Services in 1975 and is now known as the Bush Fire Service. The Director of the State Emergency Services also holds the positions of Chairman of the New South Wales Bush Fire Council, the Finance Committee, and the Co-ordinating Committee of the Bush Fire Council.

Volunteer brigades, which are organised by the local government authorities, have defined territories of operation and wide powers in controlling and suppressing bush fires. At 30 June 1978, there were 393 brigades with a total membership of 2,384. A statutory fund was established under the Bush Fires Act to meet the expenditure on equipment supplied to the volunteer brigades and the operating costs of these brigades throughout the State. One-half of the expenditure from the fund is met by insurance companies, one-quarter by the State Government, and one-quarter by local government authorities. Expenditure on bushfire publicity and bushfire prevention schemes, including the construction of fire trails into remote parts of the coastal and tableland areas of the State, is paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The following table shows particulars of income and expenditure relating to bush fire prevention and control for the past six years:—

#### BUSH FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL: FINANCES, N.S.W.

(\$ thousand)

Year ended 30 June	Income of bush fire brigades				Expenditure of bush fire brigades			Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue Fund (b)
	Contributions from		Other income	Total income	Equipment and maintenance (a)	Other expenditure	Total expenditure	
	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Insurance companies, Councils						
1972	415	1,245	5	1,665	1,353	146	1,500	266
1973	440	1,320	2	1,762	1,600	139	1,739	270
1974	488	1,528	7	2,022	1,025	228	1,253	273
1975	475	1,396	11	1,882	1,935	405	2,341	322
1976	800	2,384	30	3,214	3,243	404	3,647	362
1977	920	2,756	16	3,692	2,916	511	3,426	376

(a) Comprises purchase of equipment, plant running, maintenance, and repairs.

(b) See text preceding table.

This table does not include details of expenditure by other bodies concerned with bushfire fighting such as the Forestry Commission or the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

The Minister for Services is assisted by the Bush Fire Council in the consideration of matters relating to bush fire prevention and control throughout New South Wales. This council was constituted in 1970 by amending legislation to the Bush Fires Act. The legislation also provides for the establishment of a Co-ordinating Committee and for the appointment of a Chief Co-ordinator of Bush Fire Fighting. It is the function of the Committee to ensure that the facilities provided by the fire-fighting bodies and other sources

in the eastern part of the State are co-ordinated to the most effective extent prior to and during the bush fire season, and particularly during bush fire emergencies.

Local government authorities must take all practicable steps to prevent outbreaks and the spread of fire in areas under their control. Before fire is used for clearing land, adjoining landholders must be notified, and, during the statutory bush fire danger period (generally between 1 October and 31 March), private persons must obtain a permit from the local authority. Local authorities may require occupiers or owners of land to establish and maintain fire breaks and to remove fire hazards, and, in the event of default, may carry out the work at the landholder's expense. During times of extreme danger, the Minister may impose a total ban on the lighting of all classes of fire in the open.

Penalties may be imposed in cases where property is endangered or damaged as a result of lighting inflammable material near crops, stacks of grain or hay, etc., or failure to extinguish fires lit in contravention of the Act or regulations. The sale and use of wax matches and the use of phosphorus baits for poisoning rabbits are subject to regulation.

Workers' compensation is provided for the benefit of any volunteer injured whilst engaged in fire-fighting.





## CHAPTER 10

# LABOUR, WAGES AND PRICES

## INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

In New South Wales, there are two systems of industrial arbitration for the adjustment of relations between employers and employees—the State system, which operates under the law of the State within its territorial limits, and the Commonwealth system, which applies to industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of the State. The main principle in both systems is compulsory conciliation or arbitration, as a means of preventing or settling industrial disputes, by authorities which have the status of legal tribunals and which make “awards” having the force of law.

The relationship between the State and Commonwealth systems of industrial arbitration rests upon the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and the component States. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to industrial arbitration are as defined in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (1900) all residual powers remain with the States. This Act provides that if a State law is inconsistent with a valid Commonwealth law, the latter prevails and the State law becomes invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. Awards of Commonwealth industrial tribunals have been held to be Commonwealth laws, and therefore override those made by State authorities.

The principal source of the Commonwealth constitutional power in relation to industrial matters is its power to make laws with respect to “conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State”. In interpreting the law, the High Court of Australia has decided that the Commonwealth Parliament cannot empower an industrial tribunal to declare an award a “common rule” or industry-wide award to be observed by all persons engaged in the industry concerned. The Commonwealth industrial tribunals must proceed by way of conciliation and arbitration between actual parties, and (except within a Commonwealth Territory) cannot bind by award any person who is not a party to an interstate dispute, either personally or through a union. However, the Commonwealth Government has used other constitutional powers to authorise Commonwealth tribunals to deal with employer-employee relationships in particular industries otherwise than by means of conciliation and arbitration. In particular, the interstate trade and commerce power and the defence power have been used to confer wide powers on the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission with respect to the maritime industries, waterside workers and various Commonwealth projects. By agreement between the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments, a joint Commonwealth and State tribunal has been established to deal both with interstate industrial disputes in the coal mining industry and with disputes confined to the industry in New South Wales.

Notwithstanding these limitations of the Commonwealth jurisdiction in industrial matters, the Commonwealth system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial arbitration throughout Australia. Its influence extended in the first place with the gradual adoption of the principle of federation in trade unionism and in political organisation, a tendency which gathered force during the 1914–18 war period. As industry expanded over interstate borders, uniformity of industrial conditions was sought by employers, while

employees were attracted to the Commonwealth jurisdiction in the expectation of better terms as to wages, etc. than those awarded under the State jurisdiction. In many cases, also, the organisations concerned in a Commonwealth award have taken action to have its terms embodied in State awards so that they become binding as a common rule in the industry. Again for the sake of uniformity, legislatures of some States have at times adopted the Commonwealth wage standards as the basis of State awards and agreements. In New South Wales, for instance, the State basic wage for males and females has been varied in accordance with increases granted for "total wages" by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Since May 1974 a minimum wage has also been specified in State awards which has been the same as that granted under Commonwealth awards.

A survey in 1974, covering most private and government employees (other than in rural industry or in private domestic service), showed that 38 per cent of male employees in New South Wales were covered by Commonwealth awards, determinations, and registered collective agreements, 46 per cent were covered by State awards, etc., 0.5 per cent were covered by unregistered collective agreements, and 15 per cent were not covered by any award, etc. The proportions for female employees were 27.65, less than 0.05, and 8 per cent, respectively. The industries and occupations subject to Commonwealth awards and agreements included pastoral industries, shipping, shipbuilding, metal trades, building trades, engaged drivers, timber trades, clothing trades, glass works and rubber works, breweries, railways, and journalists.

### COMMONWEALTH SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

The Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes since its inception in 1904. The last fundamental change, in 1956, altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by establishing (a) an Australian Industrial Court to deal with judicial matters associated with industrial arbitration, and (b) an Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the functions of conciliation and arbitration. In February 1977, the powers and functions of the Australian Industrial Court were transferred to the Industrial Division of the Federal Court of Australia. The present legislative basis of the Commonwealth system is the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-1978.

*The Federal Court of Australia* is a Superior court of record. The Industrial Division of the Court is empowered to enforce penal provisions of the arbitration laws, to determine questions of law referred to it by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission or the Industrial Registrar, to interpret and enforce awards, to hear cases in relation to "secondary boycotts" (in terms of the Trade Practices Act, 1974-1978), to hear appeals from State courts (other than Supreme Courts) in industrial matters, to hear applications for decisions that State awards or orders are inconsistent with valid Commonwealth awards (and are therefore invalid), to determine eligibility for membership of a registered industrial organisation, and to settle disputes between an organisation and its members. In matters involving disputed elections in organisations, the Industrial Division may direct the Registrar to make investigations and, if necessary, order a new election. In general, the Industrial Division's jurisdiction is exercised by at least three judges, but matters of interpretation and proceedings relating to membership and rules of organisations may be determined by a single judge. Decisions of the Industrial Division in matters concerning the validity of State awards and orders or appeals against decisions of State Courts are subject to appeal to the High Court, provided the latter gives leave to appeal; other decisions of the Industrial Division are, in general, final.

The *Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission* at present comprises a President, eight Deputy Presidents, and twenty-one Commissioners. The presidential members (i.e., the President and Deputy Presidents) have the same status and rights as a judge of the Industrial Division of the Federal Court of Australia, and must have been, on appointment, a barrister or solicitor of the High Court or a State Supreme Court of at least five years' standing, or, in the case of a Deputy President, must have held for at least five years a university degree or

similar qualification in law, economics, industrial relations, or some other field relevant to the duties of a Deputy President, or have had experience at a high level in industry, commerce, government, or industrial relations.

The Commission is empowered to prevent or settle industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State by conciliation or arbitration. It seeks to encourage and provide means for amicable agreement between the parties to a dispute, or to prevent or settle a dispute by conciliation, before proceeding to exercise its powers of compulsory arbitration. The Commission may exercise its powers of its own motion or on the application of a party. In making an award, the Commission is not restricted to the specific claims of the parties to a dispute, but must consider the public interest, in particular the state of the national economy and the likely effects on the economy of any award.

Matters concerning standard hours of work, national wage cases, the minimum wage, equal pay principles, annual leave, and long service leave may be dealt with only by a Full Bench of the Commission. A Full Bench is constituted by at least three members of the Commission nominated by the President, including at least two presidential members.

Other industrial matters are in general dealt with by a single member of the Commission. Each industry, or group of industries, is assigned to a panel of members of the Commission consisting of a presidential member and at least one Commissioner, and the function of the Commission in relation to that industry, or group of industries, is exercised by members of that panel. Members of the Commission are required to keep themselves acquainted with industrial affairs and conditions.

When a member of the Commission, a registered organisation, an employer, or a Minister becomes aware of an impending or existing industrial dispute, the presidential member of the relevant industrial panel is notified. In the first instance the dispute is generally referred for conciliation to a member of the Commission within the panel. His role is to bring the parties together and attempt to reach agreement between the parties by conciliation. An agreement so arrived at may be made into a memorandum of agreement and certified by the member as an award, provided he is satisfied that the principal terms of the agreement have been approved by the committee of management of each of the organisations and that those terms are acceptable to a majority of the members affected by the agreement, and provided that he is satisfied that such an agreement is in the public interest. If the parties fail to reach agreement by conciliation, the member reports to the presidential member of his panel and the dispute is then dealt with at arbitration. The presidential member, or a Commissioner within the panel (including the member of the Commission who acted in the conciliation proceeding, provided that neither party to the dispute objects), acts in an arbitral capacity to prevent or settle the dispute by making an award. Should, however, at this late stage, the parties resolve their differences, the presidential member or Commissioner may act as conciliator and certify a memorandum of agreement as an award.

When a party to an industrial dispute requests that the matter in dispute be referred to a Full Bench of the Commission, the panel member dealing with the matter must consult with the President as to whether this should be done. If the President is of the opinion that the matter is of sufficient public importance, it will be dealt with by a Full Bench of the Commission.

The Commission, as constituted for the purposes of conciliation or arbitration, may refer matters in dispute to a Local Industrial Board for investigation and report, and make an award on the basis of the Board's report. Local Industrial Boards comprise either a State Industrial Authority willing to act, or a board consisting of representatives of employers and employees in equal number and an independent chairman appointed by the Commission.

Provision may be made in an award for the appointment of a Board of Reference to deal with matters arising under its terms.

Appeal may be made against an award made by a member of the Commission, against a member's decision not to make an award, and against a member's finding in relation to the existence of, or parties to, an industrial dispute. An appeal also lies against a member's decision certifying or refusing to certify a memorandum of agreement, and against a

member's decision to dismiss a matter on the grounds that it either appeared trivial or should be dealt with by a State Industrial Authority, or that it was in the public interest to dismiss it. The appeal is heard by a Full Bench of the Commission.

Special provisions in the Conciliation and Arbitration Act authorise the Commission to deal with industrial matters relating to the maritime industries, waterside workers, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric project, and those projects declared by the Minister to be Commonwealth projects for purposes of the Act. In the case of the maritime industries and waterside workers, the Commission may deal not only with industrial disputes, but also (whether or not a dispute exists) with any industrial matter which is submitted to it and which relates to overseas or interstate trade and commerce. In the case of the Snowy Mountains and declared Commonwealth projects, the Commission may deal with any industrial matter submitted to it, whether or not a dispute exists and whether or not a dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State.

*Industrial Organisations.* Under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 100 employees (or a single employer with at least 100 employees), and an association of at least 100 employees, may be registered as an industrial organisation. (Under the Public Service Arbitration Act, 1920-1978, an association of less than 100 employees may be registered if its members represent at least three-fifths of the total persons engaged in that industry in the Public Service.) Registered organisations include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. At the end of 1977, there were 79 registered employer organisations and 144 employee organisations; the employee organisations had 2,303,800 members, representing 82 per cent of the total membership of trade unions in Australia.

*Industrial registries*, established in all State capitals, are controlled by Registrars, who have powers in relation to the registration, rules, and membership of industrial organisations, and in relation to awards, disputed elections, and other disputes. A Registrar may refer matters of law to the Industrial Division of the Federal Court of Australia, and other matters to the Commission. Appeal may be made to the Commission against decisions by a Registrar.

An *Industrial Relations Bureau* was established in October 1977 under an amendment to the Conciliation and Arbitration Act. In March 1978, it assumed the functions of inspectors of the Department of Industrial Relations to secure the observance of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act and Commonwealth industrial awards. The Bureau may institute court proceedings against employers or employees for an offence against the Act or for breaches of awards. For the purpose of policing the observance of the Act or awards, an authorised officer of the Bureau may enter premises to inspect work, machinery, material, books or documents, to take samples of goods, and to interview any employees. The Bureau, upon the request of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, may also arrange to investigate any matter concerning the safety of employees or other persons arising through an industrial dispute and report the findings to the Commission.

Particulars of the special tribunal appointed to deal with industrial matters arising in the Commonwealth Public Service are given later in this section and of the joint Commonwealth and State Tribunal for the coal mining industry in the section "Mining" in Chapter 14 "Mining and Secondary Production".

## NEW SOUTH WALES SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

Since its inauguration in 1901, the State system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes. The present legislative basis of the State system is the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-1978.

The chief industrial tribunal is the *Industrial Commission of New South Wales*. The Commission comprises a President and not more than eleven other members, each of whom has the same status and rights as a puisne judge of the Supreme Court and must have been,

on appointment, a Supreme Court or District Court judge, a barrister of at least five years' standing, or a solicitor of at least seven years' standing. A maximum of three other members may be appointed temporarily.

The Industrial Commission may exercise specified powers conferred on the subsidiary tribunals described below and certain other powers which belong to it alone. It may determine any widely defined "industrial matter", make awards fixing rates of pay and working conditions, adjudicate in cases of illegal strikes and lockouts or unlawful dismissals, investigate union ballots when irregularities are alleged, determine specified apprenticeship matters, and hear appeals from determinations of the subsidiary tribunals. The Commission is charged with endeavouring to settle industrial matters by conciliation, and may summon persons to a compulsory conference.

Certain specified matters—including questions of jurisdiction referred by a single member or a subsidiary tribunal, appeals regarding a single member's jurisdiction or against industrial magistrates' decisions, proceedings for penalties in respect of illegal strikes or lockouts, proceedings involving cancellation of union registration, and matters referred by the Minister for Industrial Relations and Technology—must be dealt with by the Commission in Court Session, which comprises at least three members appointed by the President. The Commission in Court Session may, however, delegate its power in these matters to a single member of the Commission. In other matters, the jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Commission are exercisable by a single member, and there is no appeal from his findings unless a question of jurisdiction is involved.

*Conciliation Commissioners and Committees.* A Senior Conciliation Commissioner and not more than seven other Conciliation Commissioners may be appointed to assist the Industrial Commission. Additional Conciliation Commissioners may be appointed, from time to time, for specific periods not exceeding one year. The Industrial Commission is required to call a conference of the Commissioners at least once every four months to discuss the operation of the Industrial Arbitration Act and, in particular, means of preventing and settling industrial disputes and of securing uniform standards of conditions in industry.

The principal function of a Conciliation Commissioner is, in practice, to act as chairman of a Conciliation Committee. However, where any industrial dispute, strike, lockout, or cessation of work has occurred or is likely to occur, a Conciliation Commissioner may call a compulsory conference in order to effect an agreement. Where a conference is called, the Commissioner (or the Conciliation Committee if he has summoned it to sit with him) must investigate the merits of the dispute whether or not the employees concerned are on strike. If no agreement is reached at the conference, the Commissioner (or Committee) may make an order or award in settlement, may make an interim order or award binding for no longer than one month restoring or maintaining the pre-existing conditions, or may refer the matter to the Industrial Commission. Conciliation Commissioners may also deal with matters referred to them by the Industrial Commission, and when so acting they are vested with the full powers of the Commission.

Conciliation Committees are established by the Industrial Commission for particular industries or callings; and comprise a Conciliation Commissioner (as chairman) and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees. At 30 June 1977, there were 421 Conciliation Committees in existence. A Committee has power to inquire into industrial matters in its particular industries or callings and, on reference or application, to make orders or awards prescribing rates of wages and hours of employment for the industries or callings.

Special Commissioners may be appointed to settle a dispute by conciliation. If a Special Commissioner is unable to induce the parties to reach agreement, he may decide the issue, and his decision is binding for one month subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

Any party affected by an order, award, or decision of a Conciliation Commissioner or Committee may appeal to the Industrial Commission. The Crown may, in the public interest, appeal against an award. The appeal is determined on the evidence presented at the initial hearing, except that, by the special leave of the Commission, new evidence may be

presented if it was not available at the time of the initial hearing. No party other than the Crown may appeal against an award made by consent of all parties appearing in the proceedings.

Notice of all industrial disputes or matters likely to lead to a dispute must be notified to the Industrial Registrar by an industrial union or an employer as soon as either becomes aware of it. The matter may then be dealt with by whichever of the tribunals is thought to be most capable of effecting a settlement. An application for an award may be made either to the appropriate Conciliation Committee or to the Industrial Commission (according to the applicant's own choice). If the committee hears the matter, it may make an award, but, if its members are equally divided, the chairman may decide the matter himself, or he may refer it to the Industrial Commission.

*Industrial Unions.* Under the Industrial Arbitration Act, an association of employees registered under the Trade Union Act, 1881-1970, and an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 50 employees (or a single employer with at least 50 employees) may be registered as an industrial union. At 31 December 1978 there were 112 employee unions and 297 employer unions on the register. Applications by employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only through a registered industrial union; prior registration as an industrial union is not necessary in the case of an employer association.

An award is binding on all employees and employers in the industry or calling, or on such of them as the Conciliation Committee or the Industrial Commission directs. It also applies for such period (not exceeding three years) as may be specified in the award, and thereafter until varied or rescinded.

Employers and industrial unions of employees may make written agreements which, when registered with the Industrial Registrar, become binding industrial agreements between the parties and on all the members of the union concerned. The maximum term for which an industrial agreement may be made is five years, but it continues in force after the expiration of the specified term until varied or rescinded, or terminated, after notice by one of the parties.

Complaints regarding breaches of awards and registered industrial agreements are investigated by officers of the Department of Labour and Industry, who may conduct prosecutions. Proceedings regarding industrial agreements and ancillary legislation in relation to the Annual Holidays Act, 1944-1976, and the Long Service Leave Act, 1955-1977, may also be taken by employees and by the secretaries of industrial unions. Employees may also proceed before industrial magistrates to recover wages or holiday pay. *Industrial magistrates*, whose powers are cognate with those of stipendiary magistrates, exercise jurisdiction in cases arising out of non-compliance with awards, agreements, and statutes governing working conditions.

*The Registry of the Industrial Commission* is maintained by the Industrial Registrar, who has power to register (or cancel the registration of) industrial unions, to impose penalties, and to enquire into any matter as directed by the Industrial Commission. Decisions of the Industrial Registrar and of industrial magistrates are, in general, subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

### CROWN EMPLOYEES AND ARBITRATION

The rates of pay, hours of work, and other working conditions in the Commonwealth Public Service are regulated by a Public Service Arbitrator under powers conferred by the Public Service Arbitration Act, 1920-1978. An organisation of employees in the Public Service must usually submit a claim to the Arbitrator; but, with the consent of the Arbitrator, or where he has (other than on the grounds of triviality) refrained from hearing or determining it, the claim may be submitted to the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. If any other matter is of sufficient importance, the Commission may permit the

Commonwealth Public Service Board, a Minister, or an organisation of employees to refer a claim to the Commission, or to appeal to the Commission against a determination of the Arbitrator.

Under the State industrial arbitration system, employees of the New South Wales Government and of governmental agencies have access to the ordinary industrial tribunals for the regulation of certain conditions of employment (viz. wages; rates for overtime, holidays, and other special work; preference to unionists; and deductions for board and residence). There is a Crown Employees' Appeal Board to hear and determine appeals in specified matters affecting individual employees.

The (State) Public Service Act, 1902-1977, provides that the Public Service Board of New South Wales may enter into an agreement as to any industrial matter with any organisation representing any group of officers or employees, and any such agreement is binding on all officers or employees in the class specified. No officer or employee, whether or not he is a member of such organisation, has any right of appeal against the agreement.

### ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Under the Commonwealth arbitration system, there has been no general prohibition of strikes and lockouts since 1930, but they may be prohibited by the terms of particular awards. If a strike or lockout which breaches an award occurs, or is likely to occur, the Industrial Division of the Federal Court of Australia may order compliance with the terms of the award, and may impose a maximum penalty of \$1,000 (\$500 for each breach where an award specifies that a separate breach occurs on each day on which the breach continues). If a breach of an award is threatened or has occurred, the Industrial Division may commence hearing an application for an order of compliance only if a presidential member of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has issued a certificate permitting the dispute to proceed to the Industrial Division. Before issuing a certificate the presidential member is required to make every effort, by conciliation or arbitration, to settle the dispute between the parties.

Under the State arbitration system, the following strikes are illegal:—

- (a) strikes by employees of the Crown or of semi-government and local government bodies;
- (b) strikes commenced before the expiry of fourteen days' notice to the Minister by the executive of an industrial union of employees, setting out the matters in dispute, the proposed date of commencement of the strike, and a statement of the action already taken to negotiate a settlement of the dispute, and strikes commenced after such matters in dispute have been settled; and
- (c) other strikes by employees in an industry, the conditions of which are wholly or partly regulated by an industrial award or agreement. (However, an individual union of employees may render an award which has been in force for at least twelve months no longer binding on its members by a secret ballot, provided that at least two-thirds of the members vote and a majority of the voters approve.)

All lockouts, except where the employees in the industry are taking part in an illegal strike, are illegal, and a maximum penalty of \$4,000 is prescribed.

Where the members of an industrial union of employees take part in, or assist, an illegal strike, the Industrial Commission may order the union to pay a maximum penalty of \$4,000. Penalty proceedings may not, however, be commenced later than the expiration of fourteen days from the cessation of the strike to which the proceedings refer. In defence to any proceedings, the union may claim that it has tried, by means reasonable under the circumstances, to prevent its members from taking part in or assisting the strike, or that the strike was provoked by unjust and unreasonable action by the employer. The Industrial Commission is also permitted to cancel a union's registration if it is satisfied that any of the union's members were taking part in, or aiding and abetting, an illegal strike in an essential

service industry. An essential service industry includes the supply of fuel or other commodity or service necessary for the conduct of such services as public transport, the supply of electricity, water, or gas to the public, the provision of fire-fighting, the removal of garbage, sewerage, and drainage, and the conduct of prisons. In lieu of cancelling a union's registration, the Commission may require the exclusion of a group or section of the union from eligibility for membership of that union.

### **PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS**

The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is authorised to insert in awards provisions granting preference in employment to members of registered industrial organisations.

The State industrial tribunals must, on application, insert in awards and agreements provisions granting absolute preference in employment (both at the point of employment and at the point of retrenchment) to members of registered industrial unions.

Under both the Commonwealth and State arbitration systems, certificates granting equal preference with unionists may be issued to employees who object, on the grounds of conscientious belief, to being a member of an industrial union of employees.



## EMPLOYMENT

### GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

State legislation dealing with terms of employment and other working conditions of employees is administered by the New South Wales Department of Industrial Relations and Technology. The Department deals with administrative aspects of industrial arbitration, conciliation, and ancillary legislation relating to employment within the State jurisdiction, conducts the industrial registry, and polices the observance of State industrial awards and agreements. It is concerned with apprenticeship training and is responsible for safety and health in industry, for other matters of industrial welfare, and for assessing the impact of technology on employment. It also deals with the registration of trade and industrial unions and of factories and shops. The Department conducts a vocational guidance service and a bureau for research and the provision of information on industrial matters.

The Australian Department of Industrial Relations deals with administrative aspects of industrial arbitration and conciliation within the Commonwealth jurisdiction, conducts the industrial registries, and polices the observance of Commonwealth industrial awards and agreements (see the section "Industrial Arbitration" above). The Department provides information on the labour market and on industrial matters, provides advice on physical working conditions and safety in industry and on personnel practice, and is also responsible for international labour relations.

The Australian Department of Employment and Youth Affairs is responsible for manpower and industry training policy and programmes, economic and international aspects of manpower, employment services, and vocational guidance. It administers the Commonwealth Employment Service.

#### COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Commonwealth Employment Service was established under the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-1978, the provisions of which are summarised on page 682 of Year Book No. 51. The present legislative basis of the Service is the Commonwealth Employment Service Act, 1978, which replaced the previous provisions in August 1978. The Service is a nation-wide organisation which provides a job placement and vocational guidance service to persons seeking employment or a change of employment and assists employers to obtain suitable personnel to meet their labour requirements. It provides specialised facilities for young people (including school-leavers), physically or mentally handicapped persons, migrants, Aborigines, and persons with professional or technical qualifications. It acts as agent for the Department of Social Security for the receipt of claims for unemployment benefits, and is responsible for the promotion and implementation of manpower programmes.

In New South Wales, the Commonwealth Employment Service has its regional office in Sydney, with 67 district offices and 19 branch offices in metropolitan suburbs and country towns, 44 agents in other country centres and 5 offices in migrant hostels. During 1977-78, 606,282 persons registered with the Service for employment in New South Wales, 215,958 vacancies were registered by employers, and 144,548 persons were placed in employment.

#### NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SYSTEM

The Commonwealth Government introduced the National Employment and Training System (NEAT) from 1 October 1974. The system, which is administered by the Department of Employment and Youth Affairs, through the Commonwealth Employment Service, is designed to provide a broad and flexible system of training and re-training in skills in demand in the labour market, either in education or training institutions or by on-the-job training. Full-time or part-time training allowances are paid to eligible persons and additional assistance includes living-away-from-home allowances, payment of fees,

allowances for books and equipment, and fares. Subsidies are available to employers providing in-industry training or who release trainees for training during working hours.

Extensions of the provisions of NEAT are the Special Youth Employment Training Program (SYETP), which commenced in October 1976, and the Education Program for Unemployed Youth (EPUY), which commenced in February 1977. SYETP assists young people aged from 15 to 24 years, who have been unemployed for four of the previous twelve months, to improve their job prospects, by providing on-the-job work experience and training in a job, on a full-time basis, for a period of four months. Employers who participate in the scheme receive a weekly subsidy in respect of each person they employ. EPUY assists young people who, because of inadequate employment qualifications, are disadvantaged in obtaining employment. Participants in the Program undertake a course of six to twelve weeks at a technical and further education college. The courses concentrate on developing job-seeking skills, improving the level of basic skills in literacy and numeracy, and clarifying vocational interests. The Commonwealth Government provides funds to the State Government to conduct the courses and pays allowances to the participants. At 30 June 1978, the total number of persons in training in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory under the NEAT System and the associated SYETP and EPUY schemes was 13,155 (of which 9,235 were under SYETP) and payments under the schemes in 1977-78 totalled \$23,958,000.

### THE LABOUR FORCE

Complete statistics in respect of persons in the labour force, classified by States, are available only from periodic censuses of population. Between censuses, estimates of the labour force for the whole of Australia, and for States, are obtained through population surveys (described later in this section). For census purposes, the labour force is defined as comprising all persons aged 15 or more years who, in the week prior to the census—(a) did any work at all for payment or profit, were temporarily absent from a job or business of any kind because of sickness, holidays, industrial dispute, etc., or were unpaid helpers in a family business, usually working at least 15 hours a week ("employed"), or (b) were actively seeking work or were temporarily laid off from work without pay ("unemployed").

The occupational status of the population of the State, as recorded at the censuses of 1971 and 1976, is shown in the following table:—

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF POPULATION, N.S.W.

Occupational status	30 June 1971			30 June 1976		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
In labour force—						
Employed—						
Employer .. .. .	72,921	19,333	92,254	180,204	73,656	253,860
Self-employed .. .. .	97,423	24,732	122,155			
Employee .. .. .	1,140,731	563,896	1,704,627	1,116,927	634,497	1,751,424
Unpaid helper .. .. .	2,880	6,942	9,822	5,457	20,224	25,680
Total .. .. .	1,313,955	614,903	1,928,858	1,302,587	728,377	2,030,964
Unemployed .. .. .	18,465	12,806	31,271	70,351	41,322	111,673
Total in labour force .. .. .	1,332,420	627,709	1,960,129	1,372,938	769,699	2,142,637
Not in labour force .. .. .	974,790	1,666,261	2,641,051	1,007,211	1,627,253	2,634,464
Total population .. .. .	2,307,210	2,293,970	4,601,180	2,380,149	2,396,952	4,777,101

The labour force at 30 June 1976 absorbed 2,142,636 persons, or 44.9 per cent of the total population of the State. Of the total number in the labour force in 1976, 81.8 per cent were engaged as employees, 11.8 per cent were employers or self-employed, 1.2 per cent were unpaid helpers, and 5.2 per cent were unemployed.

The following table shows, for the 1976 Census, the distribution of the employed population among the main groups of industries:—

**EMPLOYED POPULATION (a) CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, N.S.W., 30 JUNE 1976**

Industry division (b)	Employed population			Proportion of employed population		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	80,726	36,082	116,807	6.2	5.0	5.8
Mining	24,233	996	25,229	1.9	0.1	1.2
Manufacturing	315,559	109,943	425,502	24.2	15.1	21.0
Electricity, gas, and water	37,440	3,177	40,617	2.9	0.4	2.0
Construction	113,498	11,604	125,102	8.7	1.6	6.2
Wholesale and retail trade	218,794	153,103	371,897	16.8	21.0	18.3
Transport and storage	92,234	16,712	108,945	7.1	2.3	5.4
Communication	31,510	10,242	41,752	2.4	1.4	2.1
Finance, insurance, etc.	87,306	74,250	161,556	6.7	10.2	8.0
Public administration, defence	83,831	32,337	116,168	6.4	4.4	5.7
Community services (c)	95,782	160,511	256,293	7.4	22.0	12.6
Entertainment, recreation, etc.	49,631	56,777	106,408	3.8	7.8	5.2
Not stated or inadequately described	72,045	62,644	134,690	5.5	8.6	6.6
Total employed population	1,302,589	728,377	2,030,966	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) See definition in text above previous table.

(b) Industry division of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. For further details, reference should be made to the Bureau's publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969, Volume 1 (Catalogue No. 1201.0).

(c) Includes health, education, libraries, welfare and charitable services, etc.

### THE POPULATION SURVEY

The population survey is the general title given to the household sample survey carried out in all States of Australia. Up to November 1977, the survey was conducted in February, May, August, and November of each year, but since February 1978 it has been conducted each month. Emphasis in the survey is placed on the collection of data on demographic and labour force characteristics, the principal survey component being referred to as the labour force survey. The remaining part of the population survey consists of supplementary collections on various topics which are carried out from time to time in conjunction with the labour force survey.

The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc. including about 9,500 in New South Wales) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia (about one-half of one per cent of the population in New South Wales). Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers during a two week period in each month.

A description of the labour force survey is given below. Details of the supplementary surveys which have been conducted (e.g. "Leavers from Schools, Universities, or Other Educational Institutions", "Multiple Job Holding", "Job Tenure", "Labour Mobility", "Annual Leave", "Child Care", "Frequency of Pay") are given in special publications.

### THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

The labour force survey commenced in November 1960, and until November 1963 it was confined to the six State capital cities. The first survey for the whole of Australia was carried out in February 1964.

The survey includes all persons aged fifteen or more years (including full-blood Aborigines), except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated populations, non-Australians on tour or holidaying in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

The classification used in the survey conforms closely to that recommended by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954. In this classification, the labour force category to which an individual is assigned depends on his actual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during a specified week, known as "survey week", which is the week immediately preceding that in which the interview takes place. The interviews are carried out during a period of two weeks, so that there are two survey weeks in each month. The interviews are conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. Before February 1978 the interviews were spread over four weeks, chosen so that the survey weeks generally fell within the limits of the calendar month.

A person's activity during survey week is determined from answers given to a set of questions specially designed for this purpose. The principal categories and their definitions are as follows:—

- (a) The *labour force* comprises all persons who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed as defined in (b) and (c) below.
- (b) *Employed persons* comprise all those who, during survey week,
  - (i) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission, or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers, and self-employed persons); or
  - (ii) worked fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helper); or
  - (iii) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave, on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week, stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week, on strike or locked out, on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job, or receiving wages or salaries while undertaking full-time study; or
  - (iv) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business, or farm, but were not at work.
- (c) *Unemployed persons* comprise all those who were not employed during the survey week, and
  - (i) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and *i* were available for work in the survey week or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the survey week) or *ii* were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then; or
  - (ii) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of the survey week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.
- (d) *Persons not in the labour force* are all those who, during survey week, were not in the categories "employed" or "unemployed".

*Reliability of the Estimates*

Since the survey estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census using the same questionnaires and procedures. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample, and not the whole population, was enumerated. A technical note regarding standard errors in the labour force survey (including a table showing approximate standard errors of the New South Wales estimates) is included in the publication *The Labour Force, New South Wales* (Catalogue No. 6201.1).

*Survey Results*

The following table shows details of the New South Wales civilian labour force and persons not in the labour force, as derived from the labour force survey. Survey estimates for February 1978 and subsequent months have been obtained by using a new sample and revised questionnaire. The new sample was selected in order to reflect the changes in the distribution of the population, as shown by the 1976 Population Census results. The survey estimates for the periods from August 1971 to November 1977 have been revised in order to provide a series for earlier periods as comparable as possible with the estimates for February 1978 and later months.

**CIVILIAN POPULATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES AGED 15 OR MORE YEARS:  
EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

Particulars	Unit	1973 Aug.	1974 Aug.	1975 Aug.	1976 Aug.	1977 Aug.	1978 Aug.
<b>Labour force—</b>							
Employed—							
Males .. .. .	Thous.	1,382.6	1,376.2	1,345.6	1,340.2	1,345.3	1,333.0
Females .. .. .	Thous.	696.9	713.8	712.7	717.3	737.4	749.8
Persons .. .. .	Thous.	2,079.5	2,090.1	2,058.4	2,057.5	2,082.7	2,082.8
Unemployed—							
Males .. .. .	Thous.	17.8	23.4	56.2	64.1	75.6	72.8
Females .. .. .	Thous.	16.3	21.3	47.0	46.3	55.9	60.2
Persons .. .. .	Thous.	34.0	44.7	103.2	110.5	131.5	133.0
<b>Unemployment Rate (a)—</b>							
Males .. .. .	Per cent	1.3	1.7	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.2
Females .. .. .	Per cent	2.3	2.9	6.2	6.1	7.1	7.4
Persons .. .. .	Per cent	1.6	2.1	4.8	5.1	5.9	6.0
<b>Total labour force—</b>							
Males .. .. .	Thous.	1,400.4	1,399.7	1,401.9	1,404.3	1,420.9	1,405.9
Females .. .. .	Thous.	713.2	735.1	759.7	763.6	793.4	810.0
Persons .. .. .	Thous.	2,113.5	2,134.8	2,161.6	2,168.0	2,214.2	2,215.8
<b>Participation Rate (b)—</b>							
Males .. .. .	Per cent	81.7	80.7	79.8	79.1	78.9	76.9
Females .. .. .	Per cent	40.6	41.2	41.9	41.6	42.6	42.8
Persons .. .. .	Per cent	60.9	60.6	60.6	60.1	60.5	59.6
<b>Not in labour force—</b>							
Males .. .. .	Thous.	312.8	335.6	355.1	370.3	379.5	421.9
Females .. .. .	Thous.	1,044.3	1,050.8	1,051.6	1,070.4	1,068.3	1,082.3
Persons .. .. .	Thous.	1,357.1	1,386.4	1,406.8	1,440.8	1,447.8	1,504.2
<b>Total civilian population aged 15 or more years—</b>							
Males .. .. .	Thous.	1,713.2	1,735.3	1,757.0	1,774.7	1,800.4	1,827.8
Females .. .. .	Thous.	1,757.5	1,785.9	1,811.4	1,834.0	1,861.6	1,892.3
Persons .. .. .	Thous.	3,470.7	3,521.2	3,568.3	3,608.7	3,662.0	3,720.0

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the total labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 or more years in the same group.

## CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

The current series of monthly statistics of civilian wage and salary earners, based on benchmark data derived from the 1971 Population Census, was introduced in October 1975. For periods since the 1971 Census, the estimates have been derived from—(a) monthly returns supplied by employers for purposes of pay-roll taxation; (b) monthly returns from governmental authorities; (c) some other direct records of monthly employment (e.g. hospitals); and (d) estimates of changes in the number of employees outside the scope of the previous sources. Employees in agriculture and in private domestic service, and members of the full-time defence forces at home or abroad are excluded from the scope of the series. Other elements of the total labour force excluded from the series are employers, self-employed persons, unpaid helpers, and the unemployed.

Although the series measures reasonably well the short-term trends in employment in the defined field, it may be less reliable for longer-term measurement. The estimates are compiled on an establishment or enterprise basis, and the benchmark data (which have been derived from industry tabulations compiled from population census schedules provided by individuals) have been adjusted as nearly as possible to an establishment basis.

Estimates of the number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment in New South Wales in 1973 and later years are shown in the table opposite. The table shows separate estimates for the principal industrial groups, and illustrates the extent of employment provided by governmental authorities and private employers. Additional particulars of persons engaged in the wholesale and retail trade, secondary, and mining industries are given in Chapter 14 "Mining and Secondary Production" and Chapter 15 "Commerce".

## UNEMPLOYMENT

The total number of persons "unemployed" in New South Wales has been recorded only on the occasion of periodic censuses of population.

Unemployed persons comprise all those who, during a reference week, did no work and either (a) did not have a job or business and were actively seeking work, or (b) were laid off from their jobs without pay for the whole week. In the 1971 and 1976 Censuses, 31,300 and 111,700, respectively, were recorded as being unemployed, representing 1.6 and 5.2 per cent of the labour force. Unemployment as estimated from the labour force survey is shown in the table above headed "Civilian Population Aged 15 or More Years: Employment Status" and details of unemployment benefits paid may be found in Chapter 6 "Welfare Services".

## APPRENTICESHIP AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

The New South Wales Apprenticeship Council exercises a general oversight of the State apprenticeship system. The Council was established in terms of the Apprentices Act, 1969–1976, which has governed the State apprenticeship system since 1 July 1969. The Council consists of nine members (the Director of Apprenticeship, who is chairman, the Director of Technical and Further Education, the Apprenticeship Commissioner, and three

## CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES, N.S.W.: CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY

(Excludes defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)

(thousands)

Industry (a)	1973 June	1974 June	1975 June	1976 June	1977 June	1978 June
MALES						
Forestry, fishing, and hunting .. .. .	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4
Mining .. .. .	24.4	24.1	25.1	25.2	25.2	24.9
Manufacturing .. .. .	367.0	373.3	342.4	335.2	325.3	320.7
Electricity, gas, and water .. .. .	35.9	35.7	36.2	35.9	36.3	36.7
Construction .. .. .	135.2	132.8	134.9	116.7	110.8	112.8
Wholesale trade .. .. .	84.8	86.8	83.4	82.3	81.8	82.0
Retail trade .. .. .	111.1	113.8	114.4	114.8	113.2	111.3
Transport and storage .. .. .	78.7	81.6	81.6	79.8	78.8	78.6
Communication .. .. .	25.2	25.7	25.6	25.2	24.4	24.5
Finance, insurance, etc. .. .. .	75.9	78.4	77.2	76.5	75.7	75.1
Public administration and defence .. .. .	42.5	43.0	46.4	45.8	45.9	45.9
Community services (b) .. .. .	78.5	81.3	86.0	88.7	91.7	95.5
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, etc. .. .. .	41.9	43.7	45.5	46.9	46.2	45.9
Total males—						
Government employment (c) .. .. .	312.3	310.8	329.5	318.4	321.9	328.7
Private employment .. .. .	792.2	812.9	772.8	758.1	736.9	728.6
Total .. .. .	1,104.5	1,123.7	1,102.3	1,076.5	1,058.8	1,057.3
FEMALES						
Forestry, fishing, and hunting .. .. .	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mining .. .. .	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
Manufacturing .. .. .	136.5	146.3	120.1	117.0	109.5	107.6
Electricity, gas, and water .. .. .	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8
Construction .. .. .	7.1	7.6	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.6
Wholesale trade .. .. .	34.0	35.9	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.6
Retail trade .. .. .	110.9	117.9	117.3	117.1	117.4	117.6
Transport and storage .. .. .	14.7	15.9	15.4	15.2	15.6	15.8
Communication .. .. .	10.0	10.7	10.8	10.4	10.3	10.4
Finance, insurance, etc. .. .. .	75.4	80.7	79.4	79.9	81.0	81.3
Public administration and defence .. .. .	19.4	21.0	24.2	24.6	26.0	26.3
Community services (b) .. .. .	137.2	145.4	153.7	157.8	163.9	169.0
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, etc. .. .. .	53.4	57.2	58.0	55.4	55.2	56.4
Total females—						
Government employment (c) .. .. .	141.9	150.9	162.7	165.1	170.4	175.2
Private employment .. .. .	462.1	493.0	462.5	458.2	454.0	454.7
Total .. .. .	604.0	643.9	625.2	623.3	624.4	629.9
PERSONS						
Forestry, fishing, and hunting .. .. .	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7
Mining .. .. .	25.7	25.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.0
Manufacturing .. .. .	503.5	519.6	462.5	452.2	434.8	428.3
Electricity, gas, and water .. .. .	39.8	39.6	40.1	39.7	40.0	40.5
Construction .. .. .	142.3	140.4	142.0	123.5	117.3	119.4
Wholesale trade .. .. .	118.8	122.7	117.3	116.2	115.6	115.6
Retail trade .. .. .	222.0	231.7	231.7	231.9	230.6	228.9
Transport and storage .. .. .	93.4	97.5	97.0	95.0	94.4	94.4
Communication .. .. .	35.2	36.4	36.4	35.6	34.7	34.9
Finance, insurance, etc. .. .. .	151.3	159.1	156.6	156.4	156.7	156.4
Public administration and defence .. .. .	61.9	64.0	70.6	70.4	71.9	72.2
Community services (b) .. .. .	215.7	226.7	239.7	246.5	255.6	264.5
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, etc. .. .. .	95.3	100.9	103.5	102.3	101.4	102.3
Total persons—						
Government employment (c) .. .. .	454.2	461.7	492.3	483.4	492.4	503.9
Private employment .. .. .	1,254.3	1,305.9	1,235.3	1,216.4	1,190.9	1,183.3
Total .. .. .	1,708.5	1,767.6	1,727.5	1,699.8	1,683.3	1,687.2

(a) Industry as classified in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

(b) Includes health, education, libraries, welfare and charitable services, etc.

(c) Employees of Commonwealth, State, and local governmental and semi-governmental authorities.

representatives each of employers and employees) and its duties include review of such matters as requirements for, and availability of, skilled tradesmen, availability of persons for apprenticeship and vacancies available for apprentices, the adequacy of training facilities, and measures to promote apprenticeship. It makes recommendations to the Industrial Commission and to Apprenticeship Committees (see below) on any matter concerning apprenticeship or relating to the training of skilled workers.

The Apprentices Act prohibits a term of apprenticeship from being in excess of four years (unless waived by the Industrial Commission, on the recommendation of the Apprenticeship Council, where an extended period is necessary for adequate training) and provides for a reduction in this period of training based on outstanding achievement in studies prior to commencing apprenticeship, in the employer's workshop, or at technical college. It also provides for recognition for craft training received in the armed forces and removes restrictions on the entry of females into skilled apprenticeship crafts except those which may be formally declared unsuitable for females after investigations by appropriate apprenticeship committees.

The Act also provides for the oversighting of apprentices in training. Apprenticeship supervisors are appointed to supervise the adequacy of training of apprentices in an employer's establishment and to advise and assist employers in relation to the employment and training of apprentices and in the formation and conduct of group apprenticeship schemes. Supervisors also investigate complaints regarding conditions of employment of apprentices and alleged breaches of the Act and regulations and, where necessary, may initiate prosecution in appropriate cases with the authority of the Minister.

Wages, hours, and conditions of apprenticeships in particular industries or callings within the State industrial arbitration system are regulated by Apprenticeship Committees (formed under the Apprentices Act), each comprising the Apprenticeship Commissioner (as chairman) and an equal number of employer and employee representatives appointed by the Industrial Commission. Committees make awards prescribing conditions of employment for apprentices in the same way as other industrial arbitration authorities do for other employees (see the section "Industrial Arbitration" in Chapter 10 "Labour, Wages, and Prices"). Control and administration of these awards is carried out by the Director of Apprenticeship. The Committees may also determine the crafts or callings for which apprenticeship is to be prescribed, limitations on apprentices employed, terms of apprenticeship, and the extent of compulsory technical education (in co-operation with the Department of Technical and Further Education) — and may require the attendance of apprentices at technical schools during working hours. Appeals against decisions of Apprenticeship Committees may be made to the Industrial Commission, which also has original jurisdiction with respect to apprenticeship matters in certain circumstances.

Two systems of apprenticeship are covered by awards of Apprenticeship Committees—the traditional indenture system, where the contract is intended to continue over a period of years, and the trainee system, which does not require a written contract. Generally an indentured apprenticeship can be terminated only with the approval of the relevant Apprenticeship Committee or by mutual consent of all parties to the indenture, but a trainee apprenticeship may be terminated by either party at any time by giving notice as prescribed in the relevant award (usually one or two weeks). Because of the lack of security inherent in the trainee system, trainee apprentices are paid higher wages than indentured apprentices. Many apprenticeship awards provide only for indentured apprenticeship.

Under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904–1978, Commonwealth awards often make provision for apprentices in much the same way as State awards do, although no special Federal authority has been established to deal with apprenticeship matters. In most Commonwealth awards, however, the State is authorised to supervise the apprenticeship provisions, apart from some important exceptions involving awards in the printing, clothing, timber, and textile industries.



## APPRENTICESHIP SCHEMES

The N.S.W. Department of Technical and Further Education provides pre-apprenticeship courses (previously referred to as pre-employment courses—see the subsection “Technical and Further Education Colleges” in Chapter 7 “Education”) in a variety of trades including carpentry, joinery, and bricklaying. Students attend full-time college training for 1 or 1½ years and, on successful completion of such courses, are entitled to a reduction in the normal apprenticeship period of employment term. The reduction varies from two to four years depending on the particular trade and course.

Short-term apprenticeships are available for those who commence their apprenticeship when they are under 21 years of age, have been awarded the Higher School Certificate, and are employed under a Commonwealth award. Under this scheme, apprentices must undertake 18 weeks of full-time training at a technical and further education college before they commence on-the-job training. During the 18 weeks at college, they complete two-thirds of their trade course, the balance being completed by attendance of one day a week at the college during the second year of their apprenticeship. Under this scheme, the time taken to complete an apprenticeship is reduced by between six months and one year depending on the trade. The scheme is particularly aimed at trades such as motor mechanics, fitting and machining, and the electrical trades.

In 1970, the “Country Apprentices Training Assistance Scheme” was introduced to help apprentices who were unable to attend day classes at a technical college because of the location of their homes. Under this scheme apprentices receive an accommodation allowance from the N.S.W. Government while attending full-time training courses conducted, or approved, by the Department of Technical and Further Education.

The Commonwealth Government is assisting State apprenticeship authorities in promoting apprenticeships through various schemes. The largest of these is the Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training (CRAFT) Scheme which was introduced in January 1977 to replace the National Apprenticeship Assistance Scheme (details of which are given on pages 535 and 536 of Year Book No. 64). Under the CRAFT Scheme, employers are eligible for tax-exempt rebates for the costs of releasing apprentices to attend, or to study for, basic trade courses in technical education institutions (the technical education rebate) or to attend full-time off-the-job training (i.e. training away from the production area by qualified instructors) in the first three years of apprenticeship (the off-the-job training rebate). From 1 January 1979, the technical education rebate is \$13 per day for attendance at stages 1 and 2 of a course and \$17 per day for attendance at stages 3 and 4, and the off-the-job training rebate is \$6.50 per day for a maximum of 260 working days of which not more than 130 may attract the rebate in the second and third years combined. The rebates are automatically indexed in January each year in accordance with general wage increases in the Commonwealth Metal Industry Award. Weekly living-away-from-home allowances for first and second year apprentices may also be provided.

Other Commonwealth schemes include the Group Partial Training Scheme and the Special Assistance Program. Under the first scheme, surplus training facilities in Commonwealth Government departments and authorities are utilised to train apprentices for the whole of their first year, after which they commence work with the private employer who sponsored them for the Commonwealth training. The total costs (including wages) of the first year's training are met by the Commonwealth. Under the Special Assistance Program, financial assistance is provided to employers who otherwise may have to retrench apprentices or who could not employ an apprentice without financial support. In addition to the above schemes, the Commonwealth Government pays the award costs of apprentices, surplus to normal requirements, to undergo the full term of their training in Commonwealth and State Government establishments.

## APPRENTICESHIP STATISTICS

Particulars of the apprenticeships approved by State Apprenticeship Committees in each of the last six years are shown in the next table. These figures relate to original approvals only (i.e. initial entries to craft training) and thus exclude second or subsequent approvals (i.e. those relating to apprentices or probationers whose apprenticeship is cancelled with one employer and a second or subsequent apprenticeship is approved with a different employer). There were 2,623 second or subsequent approvals in 1977-78.

## APPRENTICESHIPS APPROVED (a), BY TRADES, N.S.W.

Trade	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 (d)	1977-78 (d)
<b>Building trades—</b>						
Bricklaying, stone masonry, tile setting .. .. .	256	425	339	168	182	284
Carpentry and joinery .. .. .	1,221	1,789	1,378	835	799	1,260
Painting and decorating .. .. .	207	170	279	161	147	259
Plastering .. .. .	55	163	98	64	41	49
Plumbing and gasfitting .. .. .	620	759	534	310	318	570
Other .. .. .	41	219	109	31	60	91
<b>Metal trades—</b>						
Blacksmithing .. .. .	25	21	29	17	21	20
Boilermaking and structural steel working .. .. .	398	472	620	582	494	567
Electrical: Fitting and mechanics .. .. .	1,681	2,085	1,811	1,659	1,559	2,088
Radio and automotive mechanics .. .. .	191	299	263	261	203	258
Other .. .. .	44	57	67	35	24	58
Fitting and machining .. .. .	1,674	2,025	1,856	1,980	1,900	2,186
Mechanics: Motor .. .. .	1,225	1,979	1,793	1,507	1,526	1,901
Aircraft .. .. .	78	24	7	7	12	20
Other .. .. .	165	406	409	341	410	421
Moulding and coremaking .. .. .	53	60	95	52	42	51
Precision instrument making .. .. .	53	81	33	22	20	26
Sheet metal (b) .. .. .	197	240	246	220	213	297
Welding .. .. .	102	163	145	83	129	186
Other .. .. .	14	42	72	72	68	75
<b>Vehicle industry trades:</b>						
Painting .. .. .	133	264	267	176	229	285
Panel beating .. .. .	348	488	524	443	462	594
Other (c) .. .. .	106	67	87	93	63	125
<b>Ship and boat building .. .. .</b>	51	73	47	53	71	64
<b>Furniture and associated trades—</b>						
Cabinet and chair making .. .. .	169	235	182	144	164	198
Upholstery, french polishing .. .. .	76	99	70	74	76	89
Other .. .. .	130	212	164	99	121	156
<b>Printing trades:</b>						
Letterpress .. .. .	56	110	68	17	33	29
Other .. .. .	34	63	58	48	60	67
<b>Food trades—</b>						
Bread baking .. .. .	89	114	105	89	82	98
Butchering and smallgoods making .. .. .	394	450	509	394	469	553
Other .. .. .	202	298	337	260	320	430
<b>Bootmaking .. .. .</b>	24	13	20	35	37	55
<b>Draughtsmen .. .. .</b>	72	172	119	70	76	131
<b>Hairdressing .. .. .</b>	940	977	789	755	867	1,113
<b>Other trades .. .. .</b>	151	262	306	272	291	385
<b>All trades—</b>						
Indentured apprenticeships .. .. .	9,453	12,806	11,711	10,177	10,276	12,741
Trainee apprenticeships .. .. .	1,822	2,570	2,124	1,252	1,313	2,298
<b>Total apprenticeships .. .. .</b>	11,275	15,376	13,835	11,429	11,589	15,039

(a) Original apprenticeships approved by State Apprenticeship Committees excludes second or subsequent apprenticeships approved and apprenticeships with some governmental authorities and with employers who operate under Commonwealth awards and are not subject to awards made by the apprenticeship committees.

(b) Includes metal polishing and spinning trades.

(c) Excludes electrical, plant, and motor mechanics.

(d) Includes apprenticeships with the Royal Australian Navy which were excluded prior to 1976-77. There were 216 apprenticeships commenced with the R.A.N. in 1975-76.

## INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND SAFETY

Divisions of industrial hygiene in both the Health Commission of New South Wales and the Australian Department of Health undertake the investigation of occupational diseases, the supervision of health conditions in industry, and the dissemination of advice about measures which safeguard the health of workers. An Advisory Committee on Personal Protective Equipment consisting of representatives from the N.S.W. Department of Industrial Relations and Technology and the Health Commission of New South Wales is responsible for approving new types of personal protective equipment and of methods of testing this equipment. The Joint Coal Board is responsible for health conditions in the coal mining industry.

State legislation imposes on employers in the manufacturing, building and construction, shipping, mining, and rural industries the obligation to safeguard their employees against industrial risks. New factories and structural alterations and additions to existing factories must conform to approved standards.

A Factory and Industrial Welfare Board has been established to advise the Minister for Industrial Relations and Technology in regard to the welfare of employees and the prevention of accidents. The Board comprises one representative each of employers and employees, with the Chief Inspector of Factories, Shops and Industries as chairman. Welfare committees and safety committees function in individual factories.

Factories and shops in New South Wales must be registered annually with the Department of Industrial Relations and Technology, and various provisions are imposed on the employment of women and juveniles in factories. The Department provides an advisory service on such matters as dangerous machinery, lighting, ventilation, fire-fighting equipment, first aid, etc., and deals with safety measures for cranes and hoists, lifts, building work, diving, and compressed air works. Inspectors of the Department police the observance of laws relating to these matters, and are responsible for examining and issuing certificates of competency to crane-drivers, dogmen, scaffolders, and lift attendants. Employers are required to notify the Department of certain types of accidents which cause injury to workers.

## WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Employers in New South Wales must compensate employees for injuries sustained and disease contracted or aggravated in the course of their employment, and must insure against their liability to pay compensation. This obligation is imposed by the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1978, and by other legislation, of which the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Act, 1942-1977, and the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts, are the most important. The Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act, 1906-1978, provides for compensation to members of the police force killed or disabled by injury in the execution of their duty. Commonwealth legislation provides for compensation to employees of the Commonwealth Government and to men in particular classes of work (such as seamen) subject to special risks.

The Workers' Compensation Act is administered by the Workers' Compensation Commission, which is described in Chapter 9 "Law, Order, and Public Safety". The administrative expenses of the Commission are met from annual levies on the workers' compensation insurance premiums paid to insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by authorised self-insurers. Two separate authorities (each comprising two representatives of employers, two representatives of employees, and an independent chairman) administer the Acts relating to dust diseases contracted other than in the coal mines (which are covered by the Workers' Compensation Act); these are the Joint Committee established under the scheme covering workers in the Broken Hill mines and the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Board which administers the scheme covering all other workers except those in the coal mines. Appeal on questions of fact and of law from decisions of these authorities may be made to the Workers' Compensation Commission.

## WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT

Under the Workers' Compensation Act, workers are entitled to compensation for injuries which arise out of or in course of their employment and for diseases which are contracted or aggravated in the course of employment where the employment was a contributing factor. Compensation is also payable to workers injured on daily or periodic journeys between their home and place of employment and, in general, during any ordinary recess if temporarily absent from their place of employment. Diseases caused or aggravated by dust are compensatable under the Act only in the case of persons employed in or about coal mines.

Compensation is payable irrespective of the period of a worker's incapacity and irrespective of the level of his remuneration. Workers engaged by employers in New South Wales, but working outside New South Wales, are entitled to compensation unless it had already been paid other than under the New South Wales Act.

Injured workers and their dependants (dependent wife, dependent children who are under age 16 years or are full-time students aged 16 and under 21 years, etc.) receive compensation in the form of weekly payments during the period of incapacity, as well as reimbursement of the cost of medical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. Where an injury involves the loss (or loss of use) of limbs or digits, the partial or total loss of sight, hearing, or the power of speech, or severe facial disfigurement, the injured worker is entitled to a lump sum in addition to the weekly payments.

Under the Act, the weekly amount of compensation payable for the first 26 weeks of incapacity is equal to the worker's current weekly award wage rate. For any period in excess of 26 weeks, the entitlement is a weekly payment calculated at 90 per cent of the worker's pre-injury average weekly earnings up to a maximum of \$92.60 and, for adults, a minimum of \$73.70; in addition, there is a weekly payment of \$21.20 for an adult dependant and \$10.60 for each dependent child under 16 years of age or full-time student under 21 years of age. The rates shown are operative from 1 April 1979 and are subject to automatic adjustment each October and April in accordance with movements in the preliminary figures for the statistical series "Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates, Adult Males, All Industry Groups, New South Wales" as published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for June and December each year.

Lump sums payable in respect of loss of limb, etc., include—arm, \$18,400; leg, \$16,800; hand, \$15,750; foot, \$14,000; loss of sight of one eye, with serious diminution of the sight of the other, \$16,800; loss of hearing of both ears or total loss of power of speech, \$14,450; complete deafness of one ear, \$6,850; joint of thumb, \$4,200; toe or joint of finger, \$2,100.

Where death results from an injury, the amount of compensation payable to the worker's dependants is \$25,000 plus a weekly amount (\$15.60 from 1 April 1979, adjusted in October and April each year, as described above) for each dependent child until the child reaches 16 years of age or, if a full-time student, until 21 years of age.

Injured workers are entitled to be reimbursed for medical costs up to a maximum of \$2,000 and for hospital costs to a maximum of \$2,000, but the Commission may order these limits to be exceeded in certain cases. A further amount of up to \$800 is payable for ambulance service.

Where a worker meets with an accident and aids such as teeth, spectacles, etc., artificial limbs, etc., or clothing are damaged, he may recover the cost of repairs or replacement to the extent of \$100, or to such further amount as is ordered by the Commission.

*Workers' Compensation Insurance*

Employers must insure with a licensed insurer against their liability to pay compensation, unless authorised by the Workers' Compensation Commission to undertake the liability on their own account. An employer must also be insured for at least \$100,000 against any common law liability arising, for example, from an injured worker's suit against his employer for damages on the grounds of negligence. The Commission may make payments in respect of workers whose employers have failed to insure; in such cases, the employer must reimburse the Commission.

Under the Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme, which was introduced in 1945, the rates of insurance premium payable and a fixed loss ratio are determined by the Insurance Premiums Committee. The fixed loss ratio is 70 per cent. If insurers expend less than this proportion of their premium income on compensation claims, they are required to distribute the difference, at the direction of the Committee, either in rebates of renewal premiums to employers or in payments to an Equalisation Reserve. The funds of the Reserve may be applied by the Committee towards meeting deficiencies when the cost of claims exceeds the fixed loss ratio.

The Insurance Premiums Committee has five members comprising the Chairman of the Workers' Compensation Commission (who is chairman), one member to represent the interests of licensed insurers, one member who must be an officer within the meaning of the Public Service Act, and nominated by the Minister for Industrial Relations and Technology, one member to represent the interests of employers, and one member to represent the workers. The Committee is responsible for the application of the Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme in respect of insurance under the Workers' Compensation Act, and is also required to levy contributions from employers to meet the cost of compensation under the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Act (see below). It has the powers of a Royal Commission to investigate matters connected with its general functions and to enquire into workers' compensation insurance matters referred to it by the Minister for Industrial Relations and Technology.

Under the Coal Industry (Workers' Compensation Insurance) Order, 1948, issued by the Joint Coal Board, employers in the coal mining industry must effect with the Board all workers' compensation insurance in respect of their mine-working employees. Under this scheme, the cost of workers' compensation is spread evenly throughout the industry by the application of a uniform rate of premium. Coal Mines Insurance Pty. Ltd. acts as the Board's agent in the administration of the scheme.

The estimated cost of insuring workers under the Workers' Compensation Act—i.e. the sum of the premiums (less rebates) payable by employers to licensed insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by authorised self-insurers—was \$208,323,700 in 1973-74, \$295,142,400 in 1974-75, and \$475,184,500 in 1975-76. The average cost of insurance per \$100 of wages paid to insured workers has been estimated at \$2.44 in 1973-74, \$2.68 in 1974-75, and \$3.57 in 1975-76.

*Workers' Compensation Act—Statistics*

The statistics given below have been derived from the returns which insurers and self-insurers are required to supply to the Workers' Compensation Commission in respect of cases admitted to compensation under the Act. These statistics do not provide a complete record of all industrial accidents to workers in New South Wales, because some injuries are not compensatable in terms of the Act, some employees receive full wages in cases of illness and accident and claim compensation only when death or serious disability results, and some groups of employees are outside the scope of the Act.

The following table shows, for each of the last six years, (a) the number of new cases of compensatable injury reported during the year and (b) the amount of compensation paid in the year irrespective of when the injury was reported. Because of this difference in basis, the number of cases shown in the table cannot be related to the amount of compensation paid.

### WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT: CASES AND COMPENSATION PAID

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
NUMBER OF NEW COMPENSATION CASES						
Death or incapacity for 3 days or more —						
Death .....	413	386	394	395	353	368
Incapacity .....	117,265	135,790	145,636	139,958	130,710	121,762
Total .....	117,678	136,176	146,030	140,353	131,063	122,130
Incapacity for less than 3 days .....	48,607	52,724	53,245	52,319	48,050	45,886
Minor injury (medical treatment only) .....	104,599	97,594	99,399	92,698	73,243	70,864
COMPENSATION PAID (a) (\$ thousand)						
Death or incapacity for 3 days or more .....	48,245	63,352	72,559	87,407	120,440	148,220
Other .....	2,813	3,068	3,409	3,802	3,777	4,552
Total .....	51,058	66,421	75,969	91,209	124,216	152,772

(a) Includes medical, hospital, and ambulance expenses, but excludes legal costs, etc.

Of the new fatal compensation cases reported in 1976-77, 98 were in respect of injury by disease and 270 in respect of injury by accident. Of the new cases reported in 1976-77 involving incapacity for three days or more, 6,495 were in respect of injury by disease and 115,267 in respect of injury by accident.

More detailed statistics relating to workers' compensation in New South Wales are contained in the annual bulletin *Workers' Compensation Statistics* (Catalogue No. 6301.1) available from the N.S.W. Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (BROKEN HILL ) ACTS

Compensation for Broken Hill miners disabled by certain industrial diseases which cause gradual disablement is provided in terms of the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Act, 1920-1977, and the Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning—Broken Hill) Act, 1922-1924. In cases of pneumoconiosis or tuberculosis contracted in the Broken Hill mines by workers who entered employment in the mines after 1920, compensation is paid by the mine owners. In other cases, compensation is paid from the Broken Hill Pneumoconiosis—Tuberculosis Fund, which is maintained by equal contributions from the mine owners and the State Government. In respect of compensation paid by mine owners, there were 65 cases at 30 June 1978 involving 20 workers and 68 dependants and the payments made during 1977-78 amounted to \$104,900. In respect of compensation paid from the Fund, there were 51 cases at 30 June 1978 involving one worker and 51 dependants and payments in 1977-78 totalled \$163,600.

### WORKERS' COMPENSATION (DUST DISEASES ) ACT

A comprehensive scheme of compensation for death or disablement through exposure to silica dust and other specified dusts is provided, in terms of the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Act, 1942-1977, for workers other than Broken Hill miners and coal miners (who are covered by Acts described earlier in this section).

The rates of compensation under the scheme are similar to those payable under the Workers' Compensation Act, except that a widow receives a lump sum of \$10,300 and weekly payments of \$51.90 plus \$15.60 per week for each dependent child who is under 16 years of age or a full-time student under 21 years of age. The weekly rates shown are operative from 1 April 1979 and are subject to automatic adjustment each October and April on the same basis as payments under the Workers' Compensation Act.

The cost of the scheme is spread over industry generally by means of an annual levy on the wages paid by employers (other than employers of Broken Hill miners and of coal miners) covered by the Workers' Compensation Act. The rates of contribution are determined and the contributions are collected by the Insurance Premiums Committee (see above). In 1976-77 and 1977-78, the rates of contribution per \$100 of wages paid by employers were \$4.50 in the metal trades industry and in other dust hazard industries, and 1.7 cents in all other classes of employment covered by the scheme (except those where the tariff rate of premium is per capita). From 1 July 1978, these rates were decreased to \$3.00 for the metal trades industry and \$4.00 for other dust hazard industries (as determined by the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Board, which administers the scheme) and 1.3 cents for all other classes.

Particulars of the operations of the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Fund in the last six years are given in the following table:—

#### WORKERS' COMPENSATION (DUST DISEASES) FUND

(5)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Income: employers' contributions . . . . .	2,340,000	2,290,000	2,625,000	3,070,000	3,046,000	3,327,000
Compensation payments —						
To disabled workers and dependants . . . . .	1,204,099	1,287,256	1,360,576	1,628,445	1,614,495	1,777,383
To dependants of deceased workers . . . . .	628,129	661,763	746,729	1,062,461	1,050,537	1,160,279
Medical, hospital, etc. . . . .	31,401	30,230	20,884	34,045	31,863	45,005
Total payments . . . . .	1,863,629	1,979,249	2,128,189	2,724,951	2,696,895	2,982,667

At 30 June 1978, weekly payments were being made under dust disease awards to 707 disabled workers and 716 dependants of deceased workers. In the last six years the number of awards made to workers were:—

Year	Number of awards made	Year	Number of awards made
1972-73	83	1975-76	71
1973-74	73	1976-77	55
1974-75	57	1977-78	59

#### TRADE UNIONS

A trade union which has at least seven members and which complies with prescribed conditions as to rules, etc. may be registered as a union of employees or of employers (as the case may be) under the (State) Trade Union Act, 1881-1970. Registration of unions under the Act is the responsibility of the State Industrial Registrar. A registered trade union must admit as members all persons who are, by the nature of their occupation or employment, of the class for which the union was constituted and who are not persons of general bad character.

The (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-1978, provides that the rules of a trade union must not conflict with an industrial award, and that a trade union's funds must not be applied to the furtherance of the political objects of any organisation unless the union is

entitled to be affiliated with the organisation. Under the Act, the Industrial Commission is empowered to deal with matters concerning breaches of union rules and breaches of certain agreements between union members, between unions, and between a trade union and an employer. The Act also contains provisions which enable the correction of irregularities in the election of union officials.

Under the Industrial Arbitration Act, an association of employees registered under the Trade Union Act, or an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 50 employees (or a single employer with at least 50 employees), may be registered as an industrial union. Prior registration as a trade union is not a prerequisite for an association of employers seeking registration as an industrial union. Applications by employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only through a registered industrial union; prior registration as an industrial union is not necessary in the case of an employer association.

Under the (Commonwealth) Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-1978, an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 100 employees (or a single employer with at least 100 employees), or an association of (in general) at least 100 employees, may be registered as an industrial organisation. Registered organisations include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only.

Further particulars of industrial unions registered under the Industrial Arbitration Act and of industrial organisations registered under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act are given in the section "Industrial Arbitration" earlier in this chapter.

Associations of trade unions of employees have been established in the main industrial centres of the State. These associations are usually known as Trades Hall or Labour Councils, and comprise representatives from affiliated unions. Their revenue is raised by affiliation fees, which are based on the membership of the affiliated unions.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions, formed in 1927, comprises officers elected by and from the annual Australian Congress of Trade Unions and a representative appointed by the central Labour Council of each State. The Council has authority to deal with interstate industrial matters between Congresses, on behalf of the unions which are members of the Congress.

The (Commonwealth) Trade Union Training Authority Act, 1975-1978 provides for the establishment and operation of trade union training courses, conducted at the national and state level by the Australian Trade Union Training Authority. Details are given in Chapter 7 "Education".

#### STATISTICS OF EMPLOYEE UNIONS

Statistics of those trade unions of employees which are registered under the (State) Trade Union Act are compiled by the State Industrial Registrar. These statistics do not fully represent the position of trade unionism in New South Wales because some employee unions in the State are registered only under Commonwealth legislation. Many of the employee unions have only a small membership. Of the 123 employee unions registered under the Trade Union Act at the end of 1976, 54 had less than 1,000 members (including 10 unions with less than 100 members) and 22 had more than 10,000 members (including 14 unions with over 30,000 members each). Average membership per union was 7,362.

Statistics of trade unions of employees in Australia, are compiled by the Australian Statistician from returns supplied direct by the unions. These statistics cover all employee unions, whether registered as industrial organisations under Commonwealth legislation or registered only under State legislation and show that in December 1977 there were 186 trade unions with 1,013,900 members in New South Wales. The corresponding figures for December 1972 were 198 trade unions with 988,400 members.

At the end of 1977, approximately 58 per cent of the wage and salary earners in New South Wales (64 per cent for males and 48 per cent for females) were members of trade unions.



## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Statistics of industrial disputes in all classes of industry in New South Wales are compiled by the Australian Statistician. These statistics relate to industrial disputes which involve a stoppage of work in which the total time lost is ten mandays or more. They include the time lost by employees who worked in establishments where stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the disputes, but they exclude the time lost, as a result of the disputes, by employees in other establishments.

In the figures for a particular year, the *number of disputes* relates to all disputes in existence in the year, including those carried forward from the previous year. However, *working days lost* represents the number of mandays lost in the year specified, irrespective of the year in which the disputes commenced or finished. The *workers involved* in more than one dispute during a year are counted once for each dispute.

*Working days lost* refer to mandays lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the estimated number of workers involved and the duration of the dispute.

In analysing these statistics, and particularly in comparing them with similar statistics for other countries, careful consideration should be given to the basis of the statistics and the definitions of the terms used. Practices vary greatly in different countries.

Trends during the last six years in the incidence of industrial disputes in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table:—

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a): PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL GROUPS (b), N.S.W.

Year	Coal mining	Manufacturing		Con- struction	Transport, storage, and communication		Other industries	Total, all industries
		Metal products, machinery, etc.	Other		Steve- doring services	Other		
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
1972	100	485	175	126	116	82	90	1,174
1973	158	451	170	113	164	85	158	1,299
1974	157	457	153	157	200	99	204	1,427
1975	110	427	125	87	128	74	102	1,053
1976	127	356	151	84	73	58	106	955
1977	173	386	195	112	49	101	146	1,162
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) (thousands)								
1972	24.3	263.3	36.8	84.0	23.7	32.4	51.6	516.1
1973	24.7	113.1	31.7	57.2	31.2	13.8	115.8	387.5
1974	41.9	355.5	41.5	196.5	47.3	39.1	171.8	893.6
1975	33.5	247.0	60.3	38.5	22.2	21.8	73.1	496.4
1976	47.7	239.2	168.0	83.7	13.7	105.9	283.7	941.9
1977	32.3	69.6	48.9	22.4	6.2	39.6	39.3	258.3
WORKING DAYS LOST (thousands)								
1972	40.1	324.9	130.4	229.8	18.5	45.1	78.0	866.8
1973	57.8	366.2	211.3	218.1	20.8	25.8	198.1	1,098.1
1974	124.6	1,510.3	177.8	366.4	53.2	135.8	296.9	2,665.0
1975	225.9	654.8	130.8	122.7	20.1	22.4	301.1	1,477.8
1976	120.9	327.8	379.7	135.5	14.4	116.3	361.9	1,456.5
1977	69.3	125.1	152.9	53.5	14.9	46.8	75.7	538.2

(a) Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a total of 10 mandays or more.

(b) Industrial disputes are classified by industry according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), described in the Bureau publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969, Vol. 1.

A more detailed dissection by industrial groups is given for the last five years in the next table:—

**WORKING DAYS LOST IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a): INDUSTRIAL GROUPS (b), N.S.W.**  
(Thousands)

Industrial group (b)	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Agriculture, forestry, etc. . . . .	1.4	28.2	3.8	0.8	—
Mining—					
Coal mining . . . . .	57.8	124.6	225.9	120.9	69.3
Other mining . . . . .	12.9	66.1	5.4	17.2	5.0
Total mining . . . . .	70.7	190.8	231.3	138.2	74.3
Manufacturing—					
Food, beverages, and tobacco . . . . .	75.7	99.6	39.4	172.0	58.2
Textiles, clothing, and footwear . . . . .	0.7	3.8	4.0	5.5	19.9
Wood, wood products, and furniture . . . . .	0.7	0.3	—	10.1	0.5
Paper, printing, and publishing . . . . .	31.3	39.2	39.9	109.0	14.9
Chemical, petroleum, coal products . . . . .	45.5	11.7	25.9	35.2	11.9
Metal products, machinery, etc. . . . .	366.2	1,510.3	654.8	327.8	125.1
Other manufacturing . . . . .	57.4	23.3	21.6	47.9	47.7
Total manufacturing . . . . .	577.5	1,688.1	785.6	707.5	278.0
Electricity, gas, and water . . . . .	45.5	12.2	227.7	45.5	12.1
Construction . . . . .	218.1	366.4	122.7	135.5	53.5
Wholesale and retail trade . . . . .	36.0	48.1	27.6	152.3	15.6
Transport and storage, communication—					
Railway and air transport . . . . .	12.0	40.2	8.2	40.2	10.4
Water transport . . . . .					
Stevedoring services . . . . .	20.8	53.2	20.1	14.4	14.9
Other water transport . . . . .	9.2	5.5	4.9	18.2	6.5
Road transport, other transport and storage, communication . . . . .	4.6	90.1	9.3	58.0	29.9
Total transport and storage, communication . . . . .	46.6	189.0	42.5	130.7	61.7
Entertainment, recreation, personal services . . . . .	13.2	77.4	1.8	49.9	27.9
Other industries (c) . . . . .	89.1	65.0	34.8	96.1	15.1
Total, all industries . . . . .	1,098.1	2,665.0	1,477.8	1,456.5	538.2

(a) Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a total of 10 mandays or more.

(b) See footnote (b) to previous table.

(c) Includes "Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services", "Public administration and defence", and "Community services".

The industrial disputes recorded in the last six years are classified in the following table according to the duration of the disputes:—

**DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a), N.S.W.**

Year	1 day or less	Over 1 day but not more than 2 days	Over 2 days but not more than 3 days	Over 3 days but less than 5 days	5 days but less than 10 days	10 days but less than 20 days	20 days or more	Total, all disputes
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
1972	574	198	122	117	106	42	15	1,174
1973	563	219	146	117	154	72	28	1,299
1974	632	274	137	129	148	80	27	1,427
1975	509	181	82	90	139	39	13	1,053
1976	444	171	81	82	111	49	17	955
1977	548	225	117	106	104	44	18	1,162
WORKING DAYS LOST (thousands)								
1972	210.3	218.7	59.3	69.2	107.6	63.4	138.3	866.8
1973	164.4	83.5	61.4	59.2	344.7	184.1	200.6	1,098.1
1974	292.7	279.3	136.5	122.9	1,547.6	219.7	66.1	2,665.0
1975	139.9	82.9	478.3	48.1	210.8	286.9	230.9	1,477.8
1976	281.3	611.4	84.5	60.5	156.7	105.9	156.2	1,456.5
1977	96.5	56.7	77.1	75.0	84.2	69.8	79.1	538.2

(a) Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a total of 10 mandays or more.

Most of the recorded industrial disputes are of short duration. In 1977, the disputes which lasted for two days or less represented 67 per cent of the total number of disputes and accounted for 28 per cent of the total mandays lost in disputes. On the other hand, stoppages lasting five days or more represented 14 per cent of the total disputes but accounted for 43 per cent of the total mandays lost.

Particulars of the causes of the industrial disputes during the last six years are given in the next table:—

### CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a), N.S.W.

Cause of dispute (b)	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
NUMBER OF DISPUTES						
Wages .. .. .	399	464	471	273	157	231
Hours of work .. .. .	4	23	25	10	12	22
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc. ..	12	19	24	10	8	21
Managerial policy .. .. .	413	395	428	430	438	472
Physical working conditions.. .. .	154	165	232	175	217	264
Trade unionism .. .. .	128	169	184	105	88	103
Other .. .. .	64	64	63	50	35	49
Total disputes .. .. .	1,174	1,299	1,427	1,053	955	1,162
WORKING DAYS LOST (thousands)						
Wages .. .. .	570.0	628.7	2,368.4	1,092.1	208.4	234.6
Hours of work .. .. .	0.4	9.6	5.0	3.2	6.0	12.8
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc. ..	2.4	37.0	12.1	5.4	59.9	31.4
Managerial policy .. .. .	126.3	182.5	129.9	184.5	304.0	130.9
Physical working conditions.. .. .	39.9	57.5	45.2	43.8	56.3	76.5
Trade unionism .. .. .	47.7	58.6	82.0	119.0	40.4	27.8
Other .. .. .	80.3	124.3	22.4	29.7	78.1	24.2
Total mandays lost .. .. .	866.8	1,098.1	2,665.0	1,477.8	1,456.5	538.2

(a) Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a total of 10 mandays or more.

(b) See text above table.

The statistics of *causes* of industrial disputes relate to the *direct causes of stoppages of work* and include only those industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of ten mandays or more. The causes are grouped under seven main headings as described below.

*Wages.* Claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g., increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours, or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important).

*Hours of work.* Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work (e.g., decrease (increase) in hours; spread of hours).

*Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.* Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers' compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards; etc.

*Managerial policy.* Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers—for example: computation of wages, hours, leave, etc., in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspensions, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas.

*Physical working conditions.* Disputes concerning physical working conditions—for example: safety issues; protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions, etc.; lack of, or the condition of, amenities; claims for assistance;

shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks.

*Trade unionism.* Disputes concerning—employment of non-unionists; inter-union and intra-union disputes; sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities; etc.

*Other.* Disputes concerning—protests directed against persons or situations other than those dealing with employer/employee relationships (e.g., political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport); non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppage; etc.

## WAGES AND HOURS

Wage rates determined by all industrial arbitration authorities in Australia before July 1967 comprised two elements—a basic or foundational wage common to most rates of wage, and a separate secondary wage for each occupation, or group of occupations, specified in each award. However, since July 1967, by decision of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, the practice of specifying the basic wage and secondary wages separately in Commonwealth awards has been discontinued in favour of the specification of a “total wage” for each occupation, etc. The New South Wales Industrial Commission and arbitration authorities in other States, except Victoria and South Australia continue to specify basic wages and secondary wages separately.

Except where a higher “minimum wage” has been declared (see below), the award wage for each occupation (i.e. sum of basic wage and appropriate secondary wage, or, if these elements are not specified separately, the total wage) is the lowest amount payable to employees in each award category, but employers may pay amounts above those specified in awards.

Since July 1966, the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has prescribed a “minimum wage” representing the lowest wage payable to adult males under certain of its awards, irrespective of occupation. In May 1974, the Commission extended the minimum wage to adult females and awarded the same minimum wage to adult males and females, with the wage for females to be phased in over a period of about a year. This “minimum wage” is in practice the lowest wage payable to adult males and females under any Commonwealth award, but is not regarded for purposes of fixing rates for each occupation as a foundational element in the total wage. The practice of setting a “minimum” award wage irrespective of occupation has also been adopted by arbitration authorities in all States.

The “basic wage”, which was originally understood to mean the minimum or basic wage necessary to provide a reasonable standard of comfort for the average worker and his family, has for many years been fixed at the highest level (for a foundational wage) which arbitration authorities consider the economy can sustain. The secondary wage component of a wage comprises amounts payable in respect of special features associated with a particular occupation or industry (these special features include the degree of skill involved, the nature of the work, and the conditions under which the work is performed). In more recent years, and in particular since the introduction into Commonwealth awards of a “total wage” for each occupation, it has been the practice for arbitration authorities to set the *combined* total of basic wage and secondary wages (whether these elements are separately specified or not) at the highest level which in their opinion the economy can sustain; “total wage” decisions are regarded as a guideline in the setting of secondary wages (insofar as they are determined on economic grounds) by State arbitration authorities. Relativities between wages for occupations and industries are adjusted from time to time under both Commonwealth and State awards.

### TOTAL WAGES UNDER COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

The total wage concept (i.e. basic wage plus margin elements combined) was first adopted by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission as a result of the 1967 Basic Wage, Margins, and Total Wage Case. In its judgment delivered in May 1967, the Commission announced the elimination of the separate specification of basic wage and margins in its awards and the introduction into all Commonwealth awards of total wages. The Commission stated in its decision that the adoption of the new procedures would eliminate the awkward necessity for different benches to deal concurrently with different parts of the wage, and that it would facilitate the rapid and proper spread of economic decisions throughout awards and determinations. The new procedures would enable the Commission to act flexibly (in that the increase could be awarded as a flat amount, as a flat

percentage, in varying percentages, or in other ways), and would enable it to ensure that economic gains were reflected in the whole wage, to give more reality to its award-making (both in economic and work value cases), and to give proper attention to the position of low-wage earners.

The Commission subsequently increased total award wages and salaries at the 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971-72, 1973, and 1974 National Wage Cases by awarding a flat amount, a percentage increase, or a combination of flat amount and percentage increase. These increases awarded by annual National Wage Cases are shown below.

<i>From pay-period commencing on or after</i>	<i>Increase in total award wages for adult males and females</i>
1 July 1967	\$1.00 per week
25 October 1968	\$1.35 per week
19 December 1969	3 per cent of existing award rates
1 January 1971	6 per cent of existing award rates
19 May 1972	\$2.00 per week
29 May 1973	2 per cent of existing award rates plus \$2.50 per week
23 May 1974	2 per cent of existing award rates plus \$2.50 per week

At the 1974 National Wage Case the Commission indicated that it was not prepared to introduce automatic cost-of-living adjustments, as reflected by movements in the Consumer Price Index (wage indexation), to the available methods of wage fixation. However, because of the general dissatisfaction with the present wage fixation methods and the fresh approach to the case for indexation, the President of the Commission advised that he would call a conference of the principal parties appearing before the Commission to see whether a consensus could be reached on the interacting issues of wage fixation methods and wage indexation.

At the April 1975 National Wage Case the Commission decided to adjust all ordinary award rates by the 3.6 per cent increase in the Consumer Price Index (C.P.I.) for the Six State Capital Cities for the March Quarter 1975. In making this decision, the Commission expressed the belief that "for industrial relations considerations it would be unrealistic for us to allow real wages to fall as a result of the rise in the March Quarter C.P.I.". The Commission also expressed the view that "some form of wage indexation would contribute to a more rational system of wage fixation, to more orderly, more equitable, and less inflationary wage increases, and to better industrial relations, provided that indexation was part of a package which included appropriate wage fixing principles and the necessary "supporting mechanisms" to ensure their viability". It decided to put forward details of wage fixation principles, including indexation, to be debated at the sitting of the Commission following publication of the June Quarter 1975 C.P.I. The Commission stressed that its decision to adjust the total wage according to the movements in the March Quarter 1975 C.P.I. and its expressed intention to make further adjustments following the publication of the C.P.I. was based on the expectation that the terms of the principles as proposed were "substantially complied with" until debated further at the next National Wage Case. The Commission rejected applications for an increase in the total wage on account of productivity and of movements in the C.P.I. prior to March Quarter 1975.

The (abridged) wage fixation principles, as formulated at the September 1975 National Wage Case (and which operated until revised in September 1978 following a major review of the wage fixation principles), were:—

- (a) The Commission will sit in April, July, October, and January and will adjust its award wages and salaries in relation to the most recent movement in the C.P.I. unless it is persuaded to the contrary.
- (b) Any such adjustments will, if practicable, operate from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the 15th of the month following the issue of the quarterly C.P.I.

- (c) The form of indexation will be determined by the Commission in the light of circumstances and the submissions of the parties.
- (d) No wage adjustment on account of the C.P.I. will be made in any quarter unless the movement is at least 1 per cent. Movement of less than 1 per cent will be carried forward and an adjustment will occur when the accumulated movement equals 1 per cent or more.
- (e) Each year the Commission will consider what increase in total wage should be awarded on account of productivity.
- (f) Apart from the above increases, the only other grounds which would justify pay increases are:—
  - (i) changes in work value, being changes in the nature of the work, skill, and responsibility required, or the conditions under which the work is performed; and
  - (ii) catch-up of community movements, i.e. cases where particular awards have been considered in the light of industry wage increases over the last year.

The Commission, in the September 1975 National Wage Case, also expressed the view that it would not be inconsistent with the principles for over award payments to be indexed in particular cases; and stated that it was not intended to preclude the adjustment of allowances from time to time, where appropriate. The Commission also acknowledged that anomalies existed and arranged for the principal parties to confer, with a view to providing a procedure for resolving wage inequities. The Commission increased total award wages and salaries by 3.5 per cent, being the rise in the June Quarter 1975 C.P.I.

Following the publication of the September Quarter 1975 C.P.I. the Commission decided that, in accordance with the principles, the increase of 0.8 per cent would not be applied to award wages and salaries but would be carried forward until the increase exceeded 1 per cent.

At National Wage Case hearings in 1976 the Commission considered the rises in the C.P.I. and granted increases in award wages and salaries (stating that these increases would still not apply to over-award payments). The December quarter 1975 C.P.I. rose by 5.6 per cent and the Commission awarded an increase in award wages and salaries of 6.4 per cent (5.6 per cent plus 0.8 per cent carried forward from the previous quarter). The March quarter C.P.I. rose by 3 per cent and the Commission decided that the 3 per cent increase should be applied to all award wage and salary rates up to \$125 per week (being about the average male award wage rate); above that level the increase was \$3.80 per week (i.e. 3 per cent of the average award rate). The June quarter C.P.I. rose by 2.5 per cent and the Commission again delivered a plateau-type decision by increasing award wages and salaries by \$2.50 per week for award rates at \$166 per week or below and by 1.5 per cent for those above. The September quarter C.P.I. rose by 2.2 per cent and the Commission granted the full 2.2 per cent increase to all award wages and salaries.

At the May 1976 National Wage Case, the Commission reviewed the wage fixation and indexation principles and noted that, although there were significant differences of opinions as to structure and content, there was for the first time unanimous support for a system of wage fixation based on indexation. It decided to incorporate the procedure for dealing with anomalies as part of the principles and established an Anomalies Conference to deal with anomalies and special and extraordinary problems. Specific anomalies are to be referred to the Conference and, if agreement is reached, an appropriate order is made by the President of the Commission; in the case of disagreement at the Conference, the matter is referred to the Commission to be dealt with.

At National Wage Case hearings in 1977 the Commission's decisions took into account the effects on the C.P.I. of changes to the health insurance system and of the devaluation of Australian currency in November 1976. The December quarter 1976 C.P.I. rose by 6 per cent—3.2 per cent due to changes in the method of financing health insurance and 2.8 per cent for "other reasons". The Commission awarded an increase of \$2.90 per week for the

health insurance component in the C.P.I. increase (\$2.90 being the maximum amount levied on single contributors for base medical and hospital care) and also awarded a flat increase of \$2.80 per week for the "other" component of the increase (ie 2.8 per cent of the "Six Capital Cities Minimum Wage"). The March quarter C.P.I. rose by 2.3 per cent, of which 0.4 per cent was estimated as due to the effect of the November 1976 devaluation on imported items. The Commission took into account only the balance of the C.P.I. increase and awarded an increase of 1.9 per cent to all award rates up to \$200 per week (being about the figure of average weekly earnings), and \$3.80 per week for award rates above. The June quarter C.P.I. rose by 2.4 per cent but the Commission decided to again discount the effect of the 1976 devaluation (estimated at 0.4 per cent) and awarded a uniform 2 per cent increase to all award wages and salaries. The September quarter C.P.I. rose by 2 per cent of which 0.23 per cent was attributable to devaluation. The Commission awarded an increase of 1.5 per cent to all award wages and salaries stating that it had taken into account not only the effects of devaluation but also the state of the economy and the many recent stoppages, bans, and limitations in support of campaigns against the indexation guidelines.

During 1977 the Commission began an enquiry into the whole system of wage fixation. Specific matters considered were whether the total wage system should continue or whether a two-tier system of wages was preferable; whether the use of an index (and in particular the C.P.I.) was a satisfactory method of adjusting wages; and whether the present system of adjustment on a quarterly basis was an adequate period of review. Other specific matters considered related to the type of wage statistics to be used by the Commission; comparative wage justice resulting from flat or plateau-type increases; productivity; and the definition of "substantial compliance with the Commission's guidelines".

In 1978 the Commission gave two final National Wage Case decisions under the wage fixation principles as adopted at the September 1975 National Wage Case. The December quarter C.P.I. rose by 2.3 per cent and the Commission awarded an increase of 1.5 per cent stating that it had taken into account the effects on the C.P.I. of devaluation and increases in petrol prices as a result of the Commonwealth Government's National Oil Policy, and had also taken into account the Government's lowering of personal income tax. The 1.5 per cent increase was awarded to award wage and salary rates up to \$170 per week (which was about the median weekly earnings for all full time adult employees) and a flat \$2.60 per week above that level. The March quarter C.P.I. rose by 1.3 per cent and the Commission awarded a similar increase to all award wage and salary rates.

The decision on Wage Fixation Principles was given in September 1978, when the Commission decided that a centralized orderly wage fixation system should continue, that wages should continue to be expressed as (and dealt with as) total wages, that the concept of the minimum wage should be retained, and that inflation and unemployment were relevant considerations in National Wage Cases; conversely, the Commission stated that catch-up claims would not be granted. On the matter of "substantial compliance", the Commission stated that material about either disputes or wage movements outside National Wage Decisions may be sufficient to persuade the Commission to grant something less than the full increase. The revised (abridged) wage fixation principles are:—

- (a) The Commission will sit in October and April and will adjust its award wages and salaries every six months in relation to the last two quarterly movements of the C.P.I., unless it is persuaded to the contrary.
- (b) Any such adjustments will, if practicable, operate from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the 15th of the month following the issue of the September and March Quarters C.P.I.
- (c) The form of indexation will be uniform percentage adjustment, unless the Commission decides otherwise in the light of exceptional circumstances.



- (d) No wage adjustment on account of the C.P.I. will be made in any six month period unless the movement in that period was at least 1 per cent. Movement in any six month period of less than 1 per cent will be carried forward and an adjustment will occur when the accumulated movement equals 1 per cent or more.
- (e) Each year the Commission will consider what increase in total wage or changes in conditions of employment should be awarded nationally on account of productivity, but that no hearing on this principle is to commence before October 1979.
- (f) Apart from the above increases, the only other grounds which would justify pay increases are:—
  - (i) changes in work value—this would normally apply to only some classifications in an award although in rare cases it might apply to all classifications and, at most, these “changes” can go back only to 1 January 1970;
  - (ii) catch-up of community movements—any application under this Principle has to be lodged before 31 December 1978;
  - (iii) anomalies—by the procedures already laid down (including the Anomalies Conference); and
  - (iv) inequities i.e. employees performing truly similar work are being paid dissimilar rates of pay without good reason—such inequities are to be processed through the Anomalies Conference, and before any “once only” increase is granted the Conference must be convinced that there is no likelihood of a flow-on, and that the economic cost of the increase is negligible.

The Commission also announced that allowances may be adjusted from time to time where appropriate, but that this did not mean that existing allowances could be increased extravagantly or that new allowances could be introduced, the effect of which would be to frustrate the general intention of the wage fixing principles; and that in the making of first awards and the extensions of existing awards the long established principles in such circumstances shall continue to apply.

The result of the first six monthly wage hearing was announced in the December 1978 National Wage Case. Although the Commission noted that the past six months had seen mounting pressure for wage increases outside the wage indexation guidelines, it decided not to make any deduction on this occasion for the impact of the various strikes and stoppages on the economy. The Commission decided to increase award wages and salaries by 4 per cent, the increases in the C.P.I. for the June and September Quarters 1978 being 2.1 and 1.9 per cent respectively. Claims for retrospectivity of the increase to 15 November 1978 were refused.

A summary of increases awarded by the Commission since May 1975 are shown below:—

<i>From pay-period commencing on or after</i>	<i>Increase in total award wages for adult males and females</i>
15 May 1975	3.6 per cent of existing award rates
18 September 1975	3.5 per cent of existing award rates
15 February 1976	6.4 per cent of existing award rates
15 May 1976	3 per cent of existing award rates up to \$125 per week and a flat \$3.80 per week to award rates above that level
15 August 1976	\$2.50 per week for existing award rates up to \$166 per week and 1.5 per cent of existing award rates above that level
22 November 1976	2.2 per cent of existing award rates
31 March 1977	\$5.70 per week
24 May 1977	1.9 per cent of existing award rates up to \$200 per week and a flat \$3.80 per week to award rates above that level
22 August 1977	2.0 per cent of existing award rates
12 December 1977	1.5 per cent of existing award rates
28 February 1978	1.5 per cent of existing award rates up to \$170 per week and a flat \$2.60 per week to award rates above that level
7 June 1978	1.3 per cent of existing award rates
12 December 1978	4.0 per cent of existing award rates

## MINIMUM WAGES

### MINIMUM WAGE UNDER COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

In its decision in the 1966 Basic Wage, Margins, and Total Wage Case, the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission prescribed a minimum wage representing the lowest wage payable to adult males under certain of its awards, irrespective of occupation. This minimum wage is, in practice, the lowest wage payable to adult males under any Commonwealth award, but it is not regarded for purposes of fixing rates as a foundational element in the total wage.

In the 1974 National Wage Case, the Commission extended the minimum wage to females, and awarded the same minimum wage to adult males and females. However, in order to give industry time for adjustment, the extension was phased-in in three steps—85 per cent of the new male minimum wage from the date of its operation (23 May 1974), 90 per cent by 30 September 1974, and 100 per cent by 30 June 1975.

The minimum wage rates for adult males in Sydney as determined by the Commission at National Wage Case hearings have been:—

<i>Date of operation</i>	<i>Weekly rate \$</i>	<i>Date of operation</i>	<i>Weekly rate \$</i>
July 1966 .....	37-25	April 1976 .....	94-00
July 1967 .....	38-25	May 1976 .....	96-80
October 1968 .....	39-60	August 1976 .....	99-30
December 1969 .....	43-10	November 1976 .....	101-50
January 1971 .....	47-10	March 1977 .....	107-20
May 1972 .....	51-80	May 1977 .....	109-20
May 1973 .....	60-80	August 1977 .....	111-40
May 1974 .....	68-80	December 1977 .....	113-10
January 1975 .....	76-80	February 1978 .....	114-80
May 1975 .....	80-80	June 1978 .....	116-30
September 1975 .....	83-60	December 1978 .....	121-00
February 1976 .....	89-00		

### MINIMUM WAGE UNDER STATE AWARDS

The Industrial Commission or a conciliation committee has been empowered, since 1967, to insert provisions in State awards fixing a "minimum wage" in excess of the basic wage but, until May 1974, these provisions had been inserted in only four awards. Following the State Wage Case, 1974, the Commission announced that the inclusion of a minimum wage (equal to that applicable under Commonwealth awards in New South Wales) in individual awards would automatically be granted on application for a new award or the variation of an award and by December 1978, this minimum wage had been inserted in most existing awards. In addition, if the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission altered the minimum wage, the Industrial Commission would sit in Court Session to consider the making of a consequential general ruling; the Industrial Commission has adopted subsequent changes to the Commonwealth minimum wage.

## BASIC WAGES

### BASIC WAGES IN COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

As mentioned in the introduction to this section the practice of specifying the basic wage and secondary wages separately in Commonwealth awards was discontinued in July 1967, and the "total wage" concept (i.e. basic wage plus margin elements combined) was substituted. A summary of the history of basic wages in Commonwealth awards is given on pages 498 to 503 of Year Book No. 63.

## BASIC WAGES IN STATE AWARDS

*Basic Wage for Males*

A summary of the methods of fixing basic wages for males under State awards up to October 1964 is given on pages 503 and 504 of Year Book No. 63.

An amendment to the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act in October 1964 provided for the discontinuance of the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, and for the adoption in future, for State awards, of basic wages determined for Sydney by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

Following the decision of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to discontinue the separate specification of basic wage and margins in Commonwealth awards and to increase "total wages" under its awards by \$1 a week, the (State) Industrial Commission ruled in June 1967 that an increase of \$1 should be awarded to all adult employees under State awards, but that this amount should be expressed as an "economic loading" rather than be added directly to the basic wage. The Commission indicated that the question as to whether the separate specification of basic wage and margins should be discontinued in State awards was a matter for legislative direction.

Following on this decision by the Industrial Commission, the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act was amended in December 1967, so as to fix a new basic wage (\$34.50 for adult males, representing the combined total of the previous basic wage and "economic loading") to operate currently under State awards. The amendment also provides for the Industrial Commission to consider variations to State award wages and the State basic wage, in the light of future decisions of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to vary Commonwealth award wage rates generally, when such decisions are based wholly or partly on economic grounds. In deciding the amount of any variation to State award wages, the Industrial Commission is to have regard to the extent to which, in its opinion, the Commonwealth award wages were varied on economic grounds. The amendment provides that when the Industrial Commission decides to vary award wages, it will determine the amount (if any) by which the basic wage is to be varied, and that such variation is not to exceed that made to State award wages, or that made to the Commonwealth minimum wage.

Since December 1967, the Industrial Commission has varied the State basic wage for males (and State award wages) in line with variations to Commonwealth "total wages". These changes are shown in the next table.

*Basic Wage for Females*

Details of the methods of fixing the basic wage for females under State awards up to 1967 are given on pages 505 and 506 of Year Book No. 63.

Following on the decision of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in June 1967 to discontinue the separate specification of basic wage and margins in Commonwealth awards, the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act was amended in December 1967 so as to fix a new female basic wage of \$26.10 per week to operate currently under State awards. This rate, which represented the combined total of the previous basic wage and an economic loading of \$1, amounted to approximately 76 per cent of the male basic wage fixed at that same time. The amendment to the Act also provided that future variations in the State basic wage were to be determined by the Industrial Commission and stipulated that any increase in the female basic wage was not to be less than 75 per cent of the corresponding increase in the male basic wage.

In the 1973 State Equal Pay Case, the Industrial Commission announced that from 30 June 1975 the separate designation of a basic wage for females would no longer exist and that from that date any award for the basic wage of an adult female should not be less than the basic wage for adult males. The Commission decided that, in the meantime, there should be three "equal pay loadings" added to the wages of adult females, the last one before 30 June 1975. However, these decisions have not yet been implemented, although since May

1974 the female basic wage has been increased by the same amounts as the male basic wage.

Changes since 1966 in the basic wages for adult males and females under State awards are illustrated in the following table:—

**BASIC WAGES (PER WEEK) (a) UNDER STATE AWARDS, N.S.W.**

(\$)

Month of change	Adult male	Adult female	Month of change	Adult male	Adult female
1966: July (b) .. .. .	33-50	25-10	1976: February .. .. .	54-50	45-20
1967: July (b) .. .. .	(c) 33-50	(c) 25-10	1976: May .. .. .	56-10	46-80
1968: January .. .. .	34-50	26-10	1976: August .. .. .	58-60	49-30
1968: October .. .. .	35-85	27-45	1976: November .. .. .	59-90	50-60
1969: December .. .. .	36-90	28-30	1977: March .. .. .	65-60	56-30
1971: January .. .. .	39-10	30-00	1977: May .. .. .	66-80	57-50
1972: May .. .. .	41-10	32-00	1977: August .. .. .	68-10	58-80
1973: May .. .. .	44-40	35-10	1977: December .. .. .	69-10	59-80
1974: May .. .. .	47-80	38-50	1978: February .. .. .	70-10	60-80
1975: May .. .. .	49-50	40-20	1978: June .. .. .	71-00	61-70
1975: September .. .. .	51-20	41-90	1978: December .. .. .	73-80	64-50

(a) Rate operative from first pay-period commencing on or after date specified in relevant judgement.

(b) Basic wages declared for Sydney.

(c) In addition, an "economic loading" of \$1 per week was payable to adults under State awards. From 1 January 1968, this loading was absorbed into the basic wage.

## SECONDARY WAGES

The secondary wage, whether separately specified as in most State awards, or representing an unspecified component of a total wage as in Commonwealth awards since July 1967, comprises the amounts, additional to the basic wage, payable in respect of special features associated with a particular occupation or industry. These amounts are principally margins for skill, which vary with the degree of training and experience necessary for the satisfactory performance of a particular operation. Special allowances are often payable to leading hands, to employees working in a confined space or at heights or in excessively wet conditions, to persons engaged in noxious trades, and to workers in uncongenial climates or in areas where amenities are lacking. Clothing allowances may be awarded to employees who handle destructive or corrosive materials or who are required to work in excessively dirty situations, and a tool allowance is often provided (e.g. to carpenters and painters).

Since 1967, the State Industrial Commission has awarded similar increases to State Basic Wages as those awarded in the National Wage Cases by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Where increases have been in the form of percentage increases to Commonwealth award rates, the Industrial Commission has specified that these also be applied to the State secondary wage component.

In some State awards the secondary wage is not specified separately and, since 1967, the Industrial Commission, in these cases, has varied the total award wage in a similar way to the variation awarded to total wages in National Wage Cases by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

## EQUAL PAY FOR FEMALES

Under all Commonwealth awards, there is now "equal pay for work of equal value" for males and females; the operative date for the implementation of this principle was generally 30 June 1975. Similarly, for all State awards, males and females employed under any given award have received equal pay from August 1977, although this equality was progressively inserted in awards from May 1974 following a decision in that month by the New South Wales Industrial Commission. However, in the case of the adult female basic wage (under State awards), equality with the male basic wage has not yet been implemented, although both adult males and females have been receiving the same increases since May 1974. For further details see the sub-section "Basic Wages", earlier in this section.

For a history of the decisions leading to equal pay for females, see pages 517 and 518 of Year Book No. 64.

### AWARD RATES OF WAGES

The award rates of wages payable to adult employees in selected occupations for the latest 5 years are shown in the next table. The rates are those provided in Commonwealth or State awards, and (except when otherwise specified) are those payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime). For most occupations, the hours constituting a full week's work (other than overtime) are 40. For some occupations, there are various grades of work to which differential wage rates apply; for these occupations, either two rates are shown (e.g. \$168.80 and \$178.20), indicating that there are only two grades of work, or a range of rates is shown (e.g. \$151.80 to \$180.60), indicating that there are more than two grades of work.

#### AWARD RATES OF WAGES (PER WEEK) FOR ADULT EMPLOYEES IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, SYDNEY (S)

Occupation	At 31 December				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
ADULT MALES					
Primary production—					
Shearer (per 100 flock sheep) (a) (b) ..	31.36	45.00	48.20	53.55	57.70
General farm hand (agriculture) (b) (c) ..	66.00	93.80	100.60	118.20	130.70
Coal miner (machine) (b) (d) ..	78.80	123.55	160.90	181.50	197.50
Manufacturing—					
Cabinet maker ..	82.70	115.00	123.30	140.50	154.30
Compositor (machine) (general printing) ..	88.10	112.40	125.90	143.40	157.20
Cutter (ready made clothing) ..	77.00	95.20	111.80	129.00	142.10
Fitter (general engineering) ..	78.50	106.90	114.60	130.90	144.10
Linesman (electrical supply) ..	95.80	118.10	126.30	154.70	168.80
	102.40	125.70	134.40	163.60	178.20
	89.60	113.00	122.00	143.80	157.60
Miller (shift) (flour milling) ..	to	to	to	to	to
	108.50	136.30	142.10	166.40	181.60
Transport, etc.—					
Railway locomotive driver ..	87.45	120.55	129.15	146.65	160.75
	to	to	to	to	to
	94.65	128.35	137.55	155.75	170.35
Motor lorry driver (truck 1.2 tonnes or less) (e) ..	80.70	120.00	128.70	146.40	160.50
Wharf labourer, per hour (b) (f) ..	2.51	3.40	4.54	5.16	5.64
Building (g)—					
Bricklayer ..	103.40	147.00	168.50	191.80	210.98
Carpenter ..	104.20	147.80	169.23	191.80	210.98
Painter ..	101.80	142.60	167.27	191.80	210.98
Plumber ..	105.93	150.20	166.14	204.05	234.00
Retail trade—shop assistant (drapery) ..	81.50	102.50	117.70	134.60	147.80
ADULT FEMALES					
Coat machinist (ready made men's clothing) ..	58.90	81.30	102.40	118.40	130.90
Weaver (textile woollen mills) ..	58.00	78.10	101.70	116.40	128.80
Waitress (hotel) (h) ..	68.60	96.80	103.80	118.80	131.30
Confectionery general hand ..	57.40	83.30	91.90	113.30	125.60
Shop assistant (drapery) ..	81.50	102.50	117.50	134.60	147.80

(a) Rates shown are "not found" rates.

(b) New South Wales rates.

(c) Forty-four hours per week.

(d) Thirty-five hours per week. An additional attendance allowance is payable at the rate of one shift's pay for each full fortnightly pay-period worked.

(e) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, up to 6,500 lb.

(f) Rate per hour for casuals on other than special cargo work.

(g) Rates are weekly equivalents of hourly rates, and include allowances for excess fares and travelling time, sick leave, statutory holidays, following the job etc.

(h) Rates represent the weekly cash payment where board and lodging are not provided.

## AVERAGE WEEKLY AWARD, ETC. WAGE RATES

The Australian Bureau of Statistics compiles weighted averages of wage rates prescribed under awards, determinations, and agreements for adult employees in Australia. These averages are computed for each of a number of industrial groups (15 groups for males and 8 for females) and for all groups combined. The weighted averages embrace a representative range of occupations, and are based on the occupation and industry structures existing in 1954. Because of coverage difficulties, the rural industries are excluded.

The wage rates used in the computation are the rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in representative awards, determinations, and agreements. The weighted averages for males cover wage rates for 3,415 award designations, but as some of these designations are operative within more than one industry, or more than one State, the total number of individual award occupations is 2,313; for females, the corresponding numbers are 1,100 and 515. The lowest rate payable for a particular occupation has been used in each case.

Weights for each occupation and industry were derived from two sample surveys conducted in 1954. The first survey showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations, and agreements, and provided employee weights for each industry. The second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc., and thus provided occupation weights.

The following table shows average weekly award, etc. wage rates (expressed as money amounts and as index numbers) for New South Wales for the latest 6 years. As the weighted averages are designed to measure movements in prescribed rates of "wages" as distinct from "salaries", awards, etc. relating solely or mainly to salary earners are excluded.

**WEEKLY WAGE RATES, ADULT EMPLOYEES, N.S.W. (a)**  
(Weekly average minimum (b) weekly wage rates)

Employees	At 31 December					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
WEEKLY WAGE RATES (\$)						
Adult males .....	68·11	78·13	105·97	118·70	136·14	149·93
Adult females .....	53·18	68·06	93·32	109·27	125·72	138·71
INDEX NUMBERS (c)						
Adult males .....	241·2	276·7	375·2	420·3	482·0	530·9
Adult females .....	267·1	341·9	468·8	548·9	631·5	696·8

(a) Excludes rural industries.

(b) Minimum rates payable—i.e. the lowest rate payable for a particular occupation as prescribed in a representative award, determination, or agreement—for a full week's work, excluding overtime. (The term "minimum wage" is used by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in a different sense—see the sub section "Minimum Wages".)

(c) Base: Weighted average minimum weekly wage rate for Australia, year 1954 = 100.

The average weekly award, etc. wage rates for each industrial group (and for all industrial groups dissected, in the case of adult male wages, into Commonwealth and State awards, etc.) in 1972 and later years are shown in the following table.

**WEEKLY WAGE RATES: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS (a), N.S.W.  
(WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM (b) WEEKLY WAGE RATES)  
(Dollars)**

Industrial group	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<b>ADULT MALES</b>					
Mining (c) and quarrying .. .. .	84.24	131.34	162.65	185.49	205.21
Manufacturing—					
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. .. .	73.09	99.17	107.65	123.66	136.51
Textiles, clothing, and footwear .. .	72.53	91.77	107.86	123.68	136.52
Food, drink, and tobacco .. .	76.63	104.46	114.30	131.63	145.04
Sawmilling, furniture, etc. .. .	73.41	103.58	114.29	129.89	143.19
Paper, printing, etc. .. .	81.52	103.86	115.34	131.63	144.89
Other manufacturing .. .	76.79	102.22	113.15	130.10	143.61
All manufacturing groups .. .	74.68	100.47	110.37	126.69	139.78
Building and construction .. .	79.23	109.99	130.21	151.45	165.53
Transport—					
Railway services .. .	71.03	100.13	107.16	122.59	135.30
Road and air transport .. .	79.56	111.70	120.88	137.74	151.33
Shipping and stevedoring .. .	97.04	120.50	146.87	166.11	182.56
Communication .. .	102.48	130.84	141.79	160.88	175.97
Wholesale and retail trade .. .	80.02	106.70	117.99	134.65	148.57
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services .. .	84.98	105.45	122.61	139.93	153.61
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. .. .	73.65	101.05	110.88	128.11	141.15
All industry groups—					
Under Commonwealth Awards, etc. .. .	77.17	106.06	120.55	137.40	150.86
Under State Awards, etc. .. .	79.21	105.97	116.31	134.51	148.73
Under all awards, etc. .. .	78.13	105.97	118.70	136.14	149.93
<b>ADULT FEMALES</b>					
Manufacturing—					
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. .. .	68.54	93.56	105.52	120.81	133.52
Textiles, clothing, and footwear .. .	59.76	81.98	101.84	119.00	131.54
Food, drink, and tobacco .. .	67.85	94.57	109.03	125.09	137.99
Other manufacturing .. .	63.22	91.74	106.79	122.56	135.37
All manufacturing groups .. .	63.36	88.21	104.64	120.95	133.63
Transport and communication .. .	73.41	98.56	111.13	127.10	140.01
Wholesale and retail trade .. .	73.67	101.07	115.98	132.92	146.45
Public authority (n.e.i.), community and business services .. .	75.11	93.59	115.96	132.40	145.71
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. .. .	66.68	94.95	107.20	123.39	136.25
All industry groups .. .	68.06	93.32	109.27	125.72	138.71

(a) Excludes rural industries.

(b) See footnote (b) in preceding table.

(c) Wage rates include lead bonus etc.

The money amounts shown in the previous two tables should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

## EARNINGS

Particulars of the average weekly earnings per employed male unit in New South Wales are given for the last eleven years in the following table. These averages represent the total actual earnings of all civilian wage and salary earners (whether adult or junior, full-time or part-time, casual, etc.) divided by total civilian employees expressed in male units. *Earnings*

includes salaries, wages at award rates, overtime payments, over-award and bonus payments, and commissions, etc., but excludes payments to members of the Defence Forces. *Male units* represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male average earnings.

Comparisons as to trend should be made for complete years or corresponding quarters. The quarterly figures are affected by seasonal influences.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT (a), N.S.W.**  
(£)

Quarter	Year ended 30 June										
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 (b)	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Sept. ..	65·10	69·50	75·90	83·10	92·80	99·00	112·30	141·50	160·60	187·30	207·30
Dec. ...	68·00	75·20	81·30	89·30	99·70	107·70	123·40	158·70	178·20	197·90	217·10
March ..	64·80	69·60	74·70	84·30	92·60	100·40	117·10	147·30	168·50	187·30	209·80
June ...	68·90	74·90	82·10	92·40	100·20	111·40	132·10	160·70	183·60	201·80	219·40
Year ..	66·70	72·30	78·50	87·30	96·30	104·60	121·20	152·10	172·70	193·60	213·40

(a) See text preceding table.

(b) From September Quarter 1971, all estimates have been revised, as a result of the incorporation of a revised series of employment estimates, changes to the ratio of female to male average earnings, and some amendments to the allowance made for earnings from second jobs.

### HOURS OF WORK

In the fixation of weekly wage rates, the Commonwealth and New South Wales industrial arbitration authorities prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. Special legislation has been enacted in New South Wales from time to time for the direction of industrial tribunals in prescribing hours of work. The history of the reduction of the standard working week to 40 hours is shown on page 515 of Year Book No. 63.

In 1945, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration began hearing applications for the introduction of a 40-hour week in Commonwealth awards. Before the Court announced its decision, the New South Wales Parliament passed legislation prescribing a 40-hour week as the standard, for industries within the State jurisdiction, from 1 July 1947. In its judgment, announced in September 1947, the Commonwealth Court granted the reduction to the 40-hour week, for employees under Commonwealth awards, etc., from the first pay-period commencing in January 1948.

The 40-hour week is now the standard working week for employees under Commonwealth and State awards. However, some awards (e.g. for Crown employees, bank officials, teachers, coal miners) prescribe less than 40 hours per week; in addition, until recently (e.g. January 1978 for general farming), some awards prescribed hours in excess of 40 hours per week. Normally the working day is restricted to 8 hours, but some variation is permitted in special circumstances. Overtime is permitted under prescribed conditions, and awards impose limitations on the spread of hours where time is broken. Except in the retail trade, transport, and other service industries and in industries with continuous processes, a 5-day week is usually worked.

Overtime worked by employees, and time worked outside the spread of hours prescribed in an award, must usually be paid for at penalty rates of pay. Overtime rates are generally on the basis of time-and-a-half pay for the first four hours under Commonwealth awards (although generally for the first three hours under State awards) and double-time thereafter, with double-time being paid for Sunday work. Where overtime is worked, an employer is frequently required to pay meal money. Many awards provide that employees may be required to work only "reasonable" overtime.

In awards covering industries where work outside the usual day-time hours is essential, provision is made for shift work at rates lower than those applying to overtime. Where three



shifts are prescribed, employers are usually required to arrange for them to rotate or alternate regularly. Limitations are imposed on the times and methods of working shifts.

Almost all awards provide for a meal-break without payment during each day or shift. Penalty rates are payable to employees required to work during their meal-break.

## HOLIDAYS AND LEAVE

### PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Certain days are observed as statutory public holidays, on which work is suspended as far as practicable. In continuous processes and in transport and other service industries where work must continue on public holidays, employees are given alternative paid holidays and, in most cases, extra wages for the holiday worked.

The days which are observed generally throughout New South Wales as public holidays are—New Year's Day (1 January), Australia Day (the anniversary of the first settlement in Australia; usually observed on the last Monday in January), Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day (25 April), Queen's Birthday (usually observed on a Monday early in June), Labour Day (first Monday in October), Christmas Day, and Boxing Day (26 December). If the date of a public holiday falls on a Sunday, or if Boxing Day falls on a Monday, the following day is usually observed as the holiday.

In addition to these days, the first Monday in August is a bank holiday, observed by banks and other financial institutions and by State Government authorities; this day is also observed as a holiday under some other awards. Also, various days are prescribed as holidays for persons employed under specific awards.

The Governor may proclaim special days to be observed as public holidays throughout the State or in any part of the State.

### ANNUAL LEAVE

The history of the granting of paid annual leave to workers in New South Wales is set out on pages 517 and 518 of Year Book No. 63.

Four weeks' paid annual leave was granted to employees of State governmental authorities in 1964, to employees of local government authorities in 1965, to employees of the Australian Public Service in 1973, and to workers under State awards and agreements and workers not covered by an award or agreement in 1974. Most employees under Commonwealth awards have also become entitled to four weeks' paid annual leave. However, some employees under both Commonwealth and State awards receive more than four weeks' paid annual leave. Loadings on payment for annual leave (generally at a rate of 17½ per cent of annual leave entitlement, with a fixed maximum amount) have been extended to most awards.

### SICK LEAVE

Employees under Commonwealth and State awards are usually entitled to between one and two weeks' sick leave on full ordinary pay in each year of service with an employer (some awards allow for more than two weeks). In many of the awards, the sick leave entitlement is cumulative during an employee's service with the employer; since 1968, automatic accumulation of sick leave entitlements for a period of at least three years, has been inserted in State awards on the application of industrial unions of employees.

### MATERNITY LEAVE

For many years some awards governing employees in New South Wales have contained provisions to provide compulsory unpaid maternity leave for women workers before and after childbirth and to disallow discrimination in employment, or dismissal because of pregnancy. In 1968 the New South Wales Public Service introduced paid maternity leave consisting of a minimum period of 8 weeks prior to the expected date of birth and six weeks

following the birth—paid leave consisted of four weeks at half-pay and 4 weeks at full-pay prior to the birth and 6 weeks at half-pay following the birth. This was amended in 1978 to a minimum 4 weeks (with an entitlement of 6 weeks) on full-pay prior to the birth and 6 weeks (on half-pay) after the birth. Unpaid leave is also available to bring the leave period up to a maximum of 12 months. The Commonwealth Government introduced legislation for Commonwealth Public Servants in 1973 under the "Maternity Leave (Commonwealth Employees) Act" 1973–1978. Under this legislation female officers are entitled to 12 weeks full-pay (6 weeks prior to the expected date of birth, and 6 weeks after) and are entitled to the balance of leave up to 12 months on unpaid leave.

#### LONG SERVICE LEAVE

Long service leave on full ordinary pay was first introduced for all employees under State awards in New South Wales by the (State) Industrial Arbitration Amendment Act, 1951. The long service leave provisions specified in this Act were superseded by the Long Service Leave Act, 1955–1977, which extended the benefits to employees in the State not covered by an award, etc. and to employees under Commonwealth awards which included no provision for long service leave. The amount of long service leave was three months after 20 years' continuous service with the one employer, with additional leave on a pro rata basis for each 10 years of service in excess of 20. When the period of service was less than 20 but more than 10 years, and an employee's services were terminated by an employer for any reason other than serious misconduct, or by the employee for any reason, the employee was entitled to long service leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for each full year of service. The Act defined "service with the one employer" as the period during which an employee served the employer under an unbroken contract of employment, and provided that the transfer of ownership of a business would not constitute a break in continuity with the one employer.

The (State) Long Service Leave Act was amended in April 1963 to provide for (a) three months' long service leave after 15 years' continuous service with the one employer, with additional leave on a pro rata basis for each 10 years of service in excess of 15, (b) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee whose period of service is less than 15 but more than 10 years and whose services are terminated by an employer for any reason (including serious misconduct) or by the employee for any reason, and (c) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee who has completed at least 5 years' service as an adult and whose services are terminated by an employer for any reason or by the employee because of illness, incapacity, or pressing necessity. Under the amended Act, the long service leave entitlement of an employee whose service with the one employer began before April 1963 would be the sum of the leave (calculated on the basis of three months for 20 years' service) for his service before April 1963 plus the leave (calculated on the basis of three months for 15 years' service) for his service from April 1963.

The Long Service Leave Act was further amended in December 1967 to provide that an employee dismissed for serious misconduct whose period of service was less than 10 years would not be entitled to long service leave (or payment in lieu). The amendment also provided that periods of long service leave of not less than one month could be taken by an employee in advance by agreement between employer and employee and that continuity of an employee's service was deemed to be not broken by transfer from one company to another within the same company group.

The State legislative provisions apply, generally speaking, to (a) employees who are not entitled to long service leave benefits under a Commonwealth award, or (b) to employees who do not have more favourable leave benefits under another State Act or under a scheme conducted by an employer. Long service leave provisions on a more generous scale than under the Act may be incorporated in awards made by State industrial authorities.

The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission began generally to insert long service leave provisions in Commonwealth awards after its decision in 1964 in the Metal Trades and Graphic Arts cases. In its decision in these cases, the Commission awarded to employees in the metal trades and printing industries the following long service leave

entitlements in respect of continuous service with the one employer—(a) 13 weeks' long service leave to accrue at the rate of 13 weeks for 20 years' service in respect of service before May 1964 (April 1963 in New South Wales) and at the rate of 13 weeks' leave for 15 years' service in respect of service after that date; (b) leave on a pro rata basis for each subsequent 10 years of service; and (c) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee whose period of service is less than 15 but more than 10 years and whose services are terminated by the employer for any reason other than serious misconduct or by the employee because of illness, incapacity, or pressing necessity. Employees on long service leave were to be paid at current award rates (which would be subject to national wage decision adjustments during the leave period), and were not to accept employment with any other employer bound by the award granting the leave. The Commission defined "service with the one employer" as the period during which an employee served the employer under an unbroken contract of employment, and provided that the transfer of ownership of a business would not constitute a break in continuity with the one employer. In a later decision (effective from December 1964), the Commission ruled that an employer was not required to grant long service leave to an employee until his entitlement equalled 13 weeks for the first period of entitlement and  $8\frac{3}{4}$  weeks for any subsequent period of entitlement. At the same time, the long service leave provisions were extended to all workers employed under Commonwealth awards.

State public servants are entitled to two months' long service leave after 10 years' service, with leave accruing thereafter at the rate of five months' leave for each 10 years' service. Australian public servants are entitled to 3 months' long service leave after 10 years' service and  $3/10$ ths of a month for each subsequent full year of service. Long service leave benefits were granted to employees in the coal mining industry in 1949 and to waterside workers in 1961.

In February 1975, in terms of the Building and Construction Industry Long Service Payments Act, 1974–1976, long service leave benefits were introduced for specified workers in the building and construction industry in New South Wales who, because of lack of continuity of employment with the one employer, do not qualify for long service leave under the provisions of the Long Service Leave Act. (Workers employed by government, semi-government, and local government authorities are excluded from these benefits.) Benefits are in the form of payments made from the Building and Construction Industry Long Service Payments Fund, established under the Act, to which employers make contributions in respect of their workers. The Fund is administered by the Builders Licensing Board. Workers must register as members of the Fund to be eligible for payments. Members of the Fund become entitled to 13 weeks' long service pay after 15 years' service in the industry, and pro rata entitlements apply for those leaving the industry after 5 years' service (other than as an apprentice), and in respect of invalidity. Workers who registered within two months of the gazetting of the Act (in December 1974) became eligible for "foundation membership", which conferred an immediate credit of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  years' service and certain other benefits.

## PRICES AND RENTS

### CONTROL OF PRICES

Since 20 September 1948, prices in New South Wales have been subject to control by the State Government under the provisions of the (State) Prices Regulation Act, 1948–1976. In terms of the Act, the Minister for Consumer Affairs may declare any commodities and services to be subject to control, and may remove or re-impose the control of any item. The Prices Commission, which was established by the Prices Regulation (Amendment) Act 1976, is empowered to fix maximum prices, subject to Ministerial approval, at which declared commodities and services may be sold or supplied, and to investigate the price of any commodity or service (whether declared or not). The Commission comprises a full-time Commissioner who is Chairman, and two part-time Commissioners, one appointed to represent consumers and the other, a person experienced in business or commerce.

The general control of prices in New South Wales was progressively modified after 1952, and suspended on 15 April 1955. Controls were temporarily re-introduced on a limited range of commodities and services between July 1955 and September 1956. Price control on bread was re-introduced in December 1957, and on motor spirit in May 1959, and maximum prices for these commodities have since been fixed by the Prices Commission. (An increase in the price of bread or petrol approved by the Prices Justification Tribunal cannot operate in New South Wales, unless a new order approving the increase is published in the Government Gazette by the Prices Commission.) Many other commodities and services remain declared under the Act, but maximum prices are not fixed for them, and Prices Justification Tribunal increases can take effect without reference to the Commission.

Milk, gas, electricity, and coal prices, and rents for leased premises in New South Wales are subject to control in terms of other State statutes.

### PRICES JUSTIFICATION TRIBUNAL

The Prices Justification Tribunal was established by the Prices Justification Act, 1973–1977. Under the Act, companies, or groups of related companies, whose receipts, in Australia, from the supply of goods or services, or both, exceed \$30 million in the preceding year, must notify the Tribunal of proposed prices for new products and services and proposed price increases for existing products and services. The Tribunal may also undertake inquiries on its own initiative in respect of prices charged by companies with an annual turnover of less than \$30 million.

Upon receipt of notices of proposed prices, the Tribunal may:—

- (a) notify the companies that it does not intend to hold an enquiry as to whether the proposed prices are justified—in which case the companies may implement the price changes;
- (b) seek the companies' agreement to charge lower prices than those proposed; or
- (c) hold a public enquiry into the question of whether the prices are justified.

In exercising its function under the Act, the Tribunal is required to consider the need for the company (or group of companies) to achieve a level of profitability that is sufficient to enable it to maintain an adequate level of investment and employment.

If an enquiry is held, the Tribunal must report to the Minister within three months and the Minister must make the report public within 14 days.

### CONTROL OF RENTS

Leased premises in New South Wales are now only subject to rent control in terms of the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948-1969, if they relate to :—

- (a) dwellings erected before 16 December 1954, which have not been the subject of a lease current on or after 1 January 1969, registered with the Rent Controller.
- (b) residential units, (units created by the conversion of dwellings into self-contained accommodation), which were in existence before 1 January 1969, and which have not been the subject of a lease current on and after 1 January 1969, registered with the Rent Controller.

### FIXATION OF RENTS

The rents of leased premises subject to rent control are fixed either by a determination made under the provisions of the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act 1948-1969, (by a Fair Rents Board or the Rent Controller), or by an agreement entered into by the lessor and lessee and registered by the Rent Controller. If a rent is not fixed by a determination or an agreement, there is no fixed rent prescribed for leased premises subject to rent control. A rent fixed by determination may be varied by a subsequent determination or by written agreement between the lessor and lessee.

Determinations of the fair rent of leased premises are made upon application by either the lessor or the lessee. Broadly speaking, the fair rent is determined on the basis of "basic rent plus increased outgoings", which represents the fair market rent (established by evidence) at 31 August 1939, or at the date of erection (whichever is later) plus the amount by which outgoings (rates, insurance, repairs and maintenance, depreciation, interest, and a charge for management expenses) increased between the "fair market rent" date and the date of determination.

A lessor may apply to a Fair Rents Board to have the rent of leased premises determined at their current value rental if the annual income attributable to a lessee amounts to \$10,000 or more. Broadly, "current value rental" is the weekly equivalent of one and one-ninth times the last assessed annual value of the premises. The annual income attributable to the lessee is (a) the aggregate income, from all sources, of the lessee and residents of the premises (except boarders, lodgers, persons under sixteen years of age, and sub-lessees), less expenses incurred in earning that income and (b) \$208 for each boarder or lodger. A current value rental may not be varied because of a subsequent change in the financial circumstances of the lessee.

### RENTAL BOND BOARD

The Landlord and Tenant (Rental Bonds) Act, 1977 provides for the establishment of the Rental Bond Board which acts as a custodian of tenants' bonds. The Board sets maximum amounts for a bond and makes provision for refunds to tenants, unless landlords have good grounds to retain the bonds. The bonds held by the Board are invested in lending institutions with the interest being used to provide new homes for low-income earners. It also provides a free rental advisory service for tenants.

### RECOVERY OF POSSESSION

The Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948-1969, imposes restrictions on the eviction of tenants from premises subject to rent control, partly to prevent lessors from evicting or threatening to evict tenants so as to obtain a higher rent than that permitted under the rent control provisions, and in general to prevent tenants being evicted in circumstances in which it is deemed not proper they should be evicted.

A lessor cannot recover possession of the premises except by consent of the tenant or by authority of a court order. To establish his right to a court order, a lessor must serve on the lessee a Notice to Quit, and must prove to the court the existence of one of the limited number of grounds for eviction prescribed in the Act.

## ADMINISTRATION OF RENT CONTROL

The administration of rent control is undertaken by the State Rent Controller and Fair Rents Boards.

Within the County of Cumberland, rentals of shared accommodation are determined by the Rent Controller, subject to appeal to a Fair Rents Board.

The rentals of all other premises subject to rent control are determined by Fair Rents Boards although the Rent Controller may (subject to objection by a lessee to a Fair Rents Board) allow a lessor a rent increase based on increased outgoings (rates, insurance, interest on overdrafts, repairs, etc.).

Outside the County of Cumberland, rentals of all premises subject to rent control (including shared accommodation) are determined by Fair Rents Boards. The Clerk of a Board may allow a rent increase based on increased outgoings for premises other than shared accommodation, but the increase is subject to objection by the lessee to the Board.

## RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

A retail price index is designed to measure the change over time in the level of retail prices in a selected field. The basic principle of an index is to select a list of commodities and services which are representative of the field to be covered, and to combine the prices of these commodities and services at regular intervals by the use of "weights" which represent the relative importance of the items in that field. In practice, the application of this principle over a term of years presents great difficulty by reason of the numerous changes which occur in the type, grade, and relative quantities of many of the items commonly used.

Basically, in the simplest method of compiling retail prices indexes, the price of each item is multiplied by a fixed "weight", the product being an "expenditure". The sum of these products for all items for any period represents an "aggregate expenditure". The "aggregate expenditures" for successive periods are converted into an index equating the aggregate for a selected or "base" period to 1,000 (or some other convenient number), and calculating index numbers to this base by the ratio which the aggregate for each period bears to the aggregate for the base period.

Five series of retail price indexes had been published for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician at various times before the current Consumer Price Index was introduced in 1960. Each of the indexes was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of an index more directly relevant to current conditions.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index, which was introduced in 1960 and compiled retrospectively to September Quarter 1948, is designed to measure quarterly variations in the level of retail prices for goods and services which represent a high proportion of the expenditure of metropolitan wage and salary earner households. The index does not measure the absolute cost of any standard of living, or changes in the cost of living that result directly from changes in the mode or level of living.

The index covers a large and representative "basket" of commodities and services arranged in eight groups:— food; clothing; housing; household equipment and operation; transportation; tobacco and alcohol; health and personal care; and recreation. Each group is in turn divided into sub-groups. Index numbers at the "group" and "All groups" levels are published each quarter for each State capital city and Canberra, for the weighted average of six State capital cities, and for the weighted average of seven capital cities. Items in the food group of the Consumer Price Index are priced each month and the Food Group Index is compiled and published monthly.

The Consumer Price Index has been constructed as a chain of nine linked indexes with changes in the weighting pattern having been made at approximately five-yearly intervals to

take account of changes in household spending patterns. Following each revision the new list of items and weights is linked to the previous series to form one continuous series.

The process of linking ensures that the continuous series reflects only price variations and not differences in costs of the old and new "baskets" of goods and services. The current (ninth) series was introduced as from September Quarter 1976 and its weighting pattern is based on estimated household expenditure in 1974-75, obtained from the first Household Expenditure Survey conducted by the Bureau. A detailed weighting pattern is available from the Bureau on request.

The Consumer Price Index "basket" of goods and services covers items which are considered representative of metropolitan household spending habits, and whose prices can be associated with an identifiable and specific quantity and quality of a commodity or service. Income taxes and personal savings do not form part of the Consumer Price Index because they cannot be clearly associated with the purchase of a specific quality of a good or service. Price movements are monitored in those retail outlets and other establishments where metropolitan wage and salary earner households normally purchase goods and services. This involves collecting prices from many sources including supermarkets, department stores, footwear stores, restaurants, garages, dental surgeries, and hairdressers. Items like bus, rail and air fares, electricity and gas charges, telephone charges, and local authority rates are collected from appropriate authorities. Information on rent is obtained from property management companies. In total, some 80,000 separate price quotations are collected each quarter.

Food items are priced at the middle of each month except in the case of some fresh items (fruit, vegetables, and fish) where prices are collected more frequently and averaged to obtain monthly prices. Most of the other Consumer Price Index items are priced quarterly, usually at the middle of the mid-month of the quarter (February, May, August, and November). However, to smooth out collection workloads some items are collected during the first month of each quarter. Some items, such as local authority rates, need to be priced only once a year.

The prices used in the Consumer Price Index are those that any member of the public would have to pay on the pricing day to purchase the specified good or service. Any sales or excise taxes which the consumer must pay when purchasing specific items are included in the price used in the Consumer Price Index. Sale prices, discount prices, and "specials" are reflected in the Consumer Price Index so long as the items concerned are of normal quality (that is, not damaged or shop soiled), and are offered for sale in reasonable quantities. To ensure that the price movements reflect the experience of the bulk of the metropolitan population, the brands and the varieties of the items which are priced are generally those which sell in the greatest volume.

#### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, SYDNEY

Base of each group index: 1966-67 = 100·0 (a)

Group	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Food .. .. .	126·1	151·5	166·3	181·8	200·2	220·1
Clothing .. .. .	125·9	143·6	174·0	201·0	231·9	256·4
Housing .. .. .	154·8	171·5	199·2	233·7	264·5	288·7
Household equipment and operations .. .. .	122·8	134·8	160·8	186·4	205·5	220·7
Transportation .. .. .	145·5	154·2	184·6	220·0	231·7	248·6
Tobacco and alcohol .. .. .	132·5	146·3	170·1	214·3	236·6	245·2
Health and personal care (a) .. .. .	134·6	149·5	186·8	152·3	246·8	294·6
Recreation (a) .. .. .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	104·4	113·5
All groups .. .. .	133·9	151·3	176·1	199·0	223·4	243·2

(a) Base for Health and personal care group is December quarter 1968 = 100·0, and for Recreation group is September quarter 1976 = 100·0.

The next table shows the "all groups" index numbers of the Consumer Price Index, for the last six years, for each of the six State capital cities and for the six capitals combined. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city separately; they do not compare price levels as between cities.

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ("ALL GROUPS"), SIX CAPITAL CITIES

Base of each index: 1966-67 = 100.0

Capital	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Sydney .....	133.9	151.3	176.1	199.0	223.4	243.2
Melbourne .....	127.2	144.0	167.9	189.5	216.6	238.2
Brisbane .....	128.6	146.1	168.7	190.9	218.0	238.4
Adelaide .....	126.5	143.9	169.7	190.5	220.1	241.8
Perth .....	127.3	140.6	166.1	189.6	219.4	243.1
Hobart .....	126.7	142.6	166.7	190.0	217.7	239.1
Six Capitals (a) .....	129.8	146.6	171.1	193.3	220.0	241.0

(a) Weighted average for the six State capital cities.

### RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

The average retail prices of selected food items in Sydney in 1973 and later years are shown in the next table. These averages are based on the prices quoted, at the mid-point of the month, by selected retail shops throughout the metropolis.

### AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, SYDNEY

Cents

Item	Unit (a)	June 1973	June 1974	June 1975	June 1976	June 1977	June 1978
Dairy produce—							
Milk, bottled, delivered .....	*2x1 pint /2x600ml bottles	*27.0	32.0	43.0	47.0	47.0	51.0
Milk, evaporated .....	*14½ oz can/410g can	*17.6	*19.3	*23.3	23.9	25.4	27.4
Cheese, processed .....	*8 oz pkt/250g pkt	*26.4	*30.5	*38.0	44.2	48.2	52.3
Butter .....	*1 lb/500g	*58.0	*60.0	*70.0	84.9	91.2	92.1
Cereal products—							
Bread, milk loaf, sliced .....	680g	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	49.0	51.0	54.0
Flour, self raising .....	*2 lb pkt/1 kg pkt	*23.9	*25.2	35.9	37.4	43.5	39.6
Rice .....	*1 lb pkt/500g pkt	*17.3	22.3	23.1	27.7	31.3	35.5
Meat—							
Beef							
Rump steak .....	*2 lb /1 kg	*272.2	*302.0	*247.8	*259.6	*294.4	377.5
Silverside, corned .....	*2 lb /1 kg	*146.8	*169.4	*151.6	*155.2	*165.2	218.8
Lamb							
Leg .....	*2 lb /1 kg	*126.2	*169.2	*154.4	*163.4	*198.2	254.7
Loin chops .....	*2 lb /1 kg	*133.4	*179.2	*153.6	*159.2	*207.6	286.1
Chicken, frozen .....	1 kg	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	150.5	168.0	160.5
Bacon .....	*8 oz pkt/250g pkt	*49.5	*70.7	*83.9	96.4	101.0	114.7
Fruit and vegetables—							
Potatoes .....	*2 lb /1 kg	*20.6	*35.4	*20.0	*28.2	*22.4	25.1
Onions .....	*2 lb /1 kg	*30.2	*45.4	*36.4	*44.4	*39.0	48.6
Peaches (b) .....	*29 oz can/822g can	*33.1	*40.4	31.3	49.7	55.7	56.0
Pineapple pieces .....	450g can	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36.2	41.0
Other food—							
Eggs .....	55g dozen	69.0	83.0	85.4	90.6	94.6	98.6
Sugar .....	2 kg pkt	45.9	47.7	50.1	51.1	57.0	65.5
Jam, strawberry .....	450g jar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	70.5	78.2
Tea .....	*8 oz pkt/250g pkt	*31.1	*30.5	*44.5	45.9	77.1	81.6
Coffee, instant .....	150g jar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	135.6	308.8	251.6
Margarine, table, polyunsaturated ..	*16 oz pkt/500g pkt	n.a.	n.a.	*70.4	71.5	79.2	68.7

(a) An asterisk (\*) shown in the table indicates either an imperial unit of measurement or the price for the imperial unit of measurement.  
 (b) 825g can in June 1978.



Prices of milk and bread are dealt with in more detail below. Further information about the prices of sugar, butter, eggs, and other food items is given in the sections "Crops and Pastures" and "Livestock and Livestock Products" in Chapter 13 "Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries".

### MILK PRICES

Since July 1970, milk prices in New South Wales have been fixed, in terms of the (State) Dairy Industry Authority Act, 1970-1977, by the Minister for Primary Industry on the recommendation of the Dairy Industry Prices Tribunal, which comprises a chairman, a representative of the Dairy Industry Authority, and a representative of milk consumers, each of whom is appointed by the Minister.

The Dairy Industry Authority of New South Wales is responsible for the distribution of milk in the State. All milk produced is vested in the Authority which accepts that amount required for markets in which it is concerned. The Authority pays producers for milk accepted from them and in turn is paid by the factories which treat and distribute liquid milk. The Authority registers dairy farmers, country milk receival factories, milk treatment factories, vehicle vendors (who sell milk by retail), and shop vendors.

The prices paid by the Authority or fixed by the Minister after recommendation by the Dairy Industry Prices Tribunal are given in the following table:—

#### PRICES FOR MILK DISTRIBUTED IN THE SYDNEY METROPOLITAN DISTRIBUTING DISTRICT

Cents per litre

Date of change	Milk delivered by dairyman at country factory (a)	Dairy Industry Authority to Authority's agent (b)	Milk supplied by—					
			Authority's agent to milk-round vendor at agent's depot		Milk-round vendor to shop		Milk-round vendor to customer	
			Bottled (c)	Bulk	Bottled (c)	Bulk	Bottled (c)	Bulk
1972: June 30...	12-47	14-40	18-50	17-67	20-70	19-87	23-76	23-76
1973: Aug. 31...	13-46	15-80	20-09	19-27	22-58	21-75	26-40	26-40
1974: Mar. 1...	13-60	15-59	20-25	19-35	22-75	21-85	26-66	26-00
1974: Aug. 16...	14-68	16-85	22-50	21-75	25-50	24-65	30-00	29-00
1974: Dec. 13...	17-28	19-79	26-25	26-25	29-75	29-75	35-00	35-00
1975: Dec. 19...	18-75	21-68	28-75	28-50	32-58	32-30	38-33	38-00
1977: Sept. 30...	20-41	23-27	31-25	30-75	35-41	34-85	41-66	41-00

(a) Relates to milk delivered at factories which mainly supply the metropolitan district.

(b) Price at metropolitan distributing centre.

(c) In 1-pint bottles until February 1974: 600ml bottles from 1 March 1974.

### BREAD PRICES

The price of bread is subject to control by the State Government under the provisions of the (State) Prices Regulation Act, 1948-1976, and maximum retail prices are fixed by the New South Wales Prices Commission. The retail prices of a 680 gram, wrapped and sliced, milk loaf of bread at each date of change since May 1972 were as follows:—

Date of change of price	Price at shop (cents)	Price delivered (cents)	Date of change of price	Price at shop (cents)	Price delivered (cents)
1972: May 15	27	28	1975: Apr 21	43	44
1973: July 9	29	30	1975: July 24	45	46
1973: Oct 18	31	32	1975: Dec 9	47	48
1974: May 14	33	34	1976: Mar 8	48	49
1974: July 18	35	36	1977: Apr 4	50	50
1974: Aug 12	37	38	1978: Jan 23	52	53
1974: Oct 24	41	42	1978: June 12	54	55
1974: Dec 23	42	43			

For purposes of fixing bread prices, the Sydney metropolitan area comprises (broadly) the area within a 36 kilometres radius of the G.P.O. plus most of Blacktown Municipality and parts of the Cities of Penrith and Campbelltown. Bread prices are affected by the price of wheat, which is fixed by the Australian Wheat Board under the stabilisation scheme described in the section "Crops and Pasture" in Chapter 13 "Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries".

## GAS AND ELECTRICITY CHARGES

### GAS CHARGES

Gas is supplied to consumers in the metropolis and larger towns of New South Wales by 10 privately-owned companies and 20 local government authorities.

Maximum prices and standards of heating power, purity, and pressure are prescribed by the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935-1976, for gas supplied to consumers by meter. Prices may be increased only on the recommendation of a Board of Inquiry appointed under the Act.

Prices of gas are generally quoted in the form of block rates in which the price per unit decreases as consumption increases. The unit of charge is the megajoule (a joule being the amount of work done or heat generated by a current of one ampere acting for one second against a resistance of one ohm).

The basic rates being charged in July 1978 for gas supplied by the Australian Gas Light Company (which supplies the greater part of the metropolitan area) were as follows:—

<i>Domestic general rate</i>		<i>Industrial and commercial general rate</i>	
<i>Megajoules per quarter</i>	<i>Cents per megajoule</i>	<i>Megajoules per quarter</i>	<i>Cents per megajoule</i>
<i>First 1,440</i>	<i>0.915</i>	<i>First 5,400</i>	<i>0.896</i>
<i>Next 1,440</i>	<i>0.850</i>	<i>Next 48,600</i>	<i>0.730</i>
<i>Over 2,880</i>	<i>0.684</i>	<i>Next 108,000</i>	<i>0.627</i>
		<i>Next 162,000</i>	<i>0.569</i>
		<i>Over 324,000</i>	<i>0.511</i>

(1 cubic metre = 20.72 megajoules)

Special domestic rates were available for storage hot water and heating systems. Special industrial and commercial rates were available for large consumers, for steam boilers, and for appliances in continuous use.

### ELECTRICITY CHARGES

Electricity generated by the N.S.W. Electricity Commission (which is the major generating authority in the State) is supplied in bulk, through its Interconnected System, to distributing authorities, to the N.S.W. Government Railways, and to certain large industrial consumers.

At 30 June 1977, there were 42 separate authorities (33 county councils, 6 municipal and shire councils, 1 governmental authority, and 2 private franchise holders) engaged in the retail distribution of electricity in the State. These authorities supplied 1,864,033 consumers (including 1,670,130 residential and 193,256 commercial and industrial consumers). The largest distributing authority in the State is the Sydney County Council, which, at 30 June 1977, supplied 671,138 consumers (including 605,947 residential and commercial and 65,163 industrial consumers) in 27 metropolitan local government areas.

The principal rates being charged in July 1978 for electricity supplied by the Sydney County Council are shown below:—

<i>Domestic rate</i>	<i>Cents per kWh</i>	<i>General supply rate (low voltage)</i>	<i>Cents per kWh</i>
<i>First 30 kWh per quarter</i>	9.49	<i>First 60 kWh per quarter</i>	9.49
<i>Next 70 kWh per quarter</i>	6.46	<i>Next 140 kWh per quarter</i>	6.46
<i>Next 400 kWh per quarter</i>	3.41	<i>Next 14,800 kWh per quarter</i>	6.02
<i>Over 500 kWh per quarter</i>	2.83	<i>Over 15,000 kWh per quarter</i>	5.10

An Institution Rate is available for premises used wholly or principally as hospitals or schools and for other specified users set out in the Council's Rate Schedule.

Special rates are available for electricity used, during restricted hours, for process heating, storage hot water, and heating systems, and by premises used for public worship.

### WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

The Australian Bureau of Statistics compiles a range of wholesale price indexes relating to materials used and articles produced by defined sectors of the Australian economy. The following indexes relating to materials used are compiled: Price Index of Materials Used in House Building; Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building; Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry; Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials; Price Index of Metallic Materials Used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products; and Price Indexes of Copper Materials Used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment. The Bureau also compiles the Price Index of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry and the Export Price Index.

Each index is calculated using fixed weights. Prices are generally collected as at the mid-point of each month except in the case of the Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry and the Export Price Index for which average monthly prices are mainly used.

All indexes are compiled and published monthly. Published index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the relevant monthly index numbers. Annual index numbers for most of these indexes are shown below. Monthly index numbers, together with more detailed information concerning methods used in compiling these indexes, are shown in the monthly bulletins published for each index. Information on the weighting patterns for each index are available from the Bureau on request.

#### PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING

The index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses, in each of the six State capital cities, and has been compiled retrospectively to July 1966.

The selected materials have been arranged in eleven groups, and separate group (and "all groups") index numbers are compiled for each of the six State capital cities and for the six State capital cities combined. Separate materials weighting patterns are used for each State; they were derived from reported values of materials used in selected representative houses constructed in or about 1968-69 in each capital city. The weighting pattern for the weighted average of the six State capital cities is an aggregation of the individual city patterns.

Movements in the prices of building materials in Sydney and the six State capital cities combined, as revealed by the index, are shown in the following table:—

**PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING**  
(Base of each index: 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
SYDNEY						
Concrete mix, cement, and sand .. .. .	134.2	149.5	185.4	216.5	239.7	261.9
Cement products .. .. .	145.4	155.0	192.1	226.4	251.1	272.3
Clay bricks, tiles, etc. .. .. .	123.3	141.3	177.8	200.8	224.2	241.2
Timber, board, and joinery .. .. .	146.4	182.5	213.3	228.5	255.0	276.0
Steel products .. .. .	141.1	156.5	189.6	225.8	258.4	285.2
Other metal products .. .. .	128.5	149.5	173.2	189.2	209.6	223.0
Plumbing fixtures .. .. .	131.3	146.2	179.6	208.8	228.5	248.1
Electrical installation materials .. .. .	126.1	145.7	167.7	185.2	204.5	220.0
Installed appliances .. .. .	114.0	124.9	158.3	177.1	195.6	211.5
Plaster and plaster products .. .. .	120.6	124.1	150.8	171.6	183.9	197.9
Miscellaneous materials .. .. .	126.6	136.5	162.1	190.5	209.1	230.8
All groups .. .. .	135.6	158.0	189.4	211.1	234.5	254.1
SIX CAPITALS (a)						
Concrete mix, cement, and sand .. .. .	127.0	137.5	165.7	195.1	217.8	239.0
Cement products .. .. .	139.9	154.3	193.1	227.0	258.9	284.6
Clay bricks, tiles, etc. .. .. .	130.7	146.8	180.3	205.1	227.8	245.8
Timber, board, and joinery .. .. .	137.0	169.1	203.5	226.2	254.1	275.0
Steel products .. .. .	136.8	153.8	192.1	229.3	263.2	287.7
Other metal products .. .. .	124.9	146.3	170.3	187.1	207.9	220.1
Plumbing fixtures .. .. .	129.6	143.2	174.5	201.5	224.3	239.1
Electrical installation materials .. .. .	126.2	146.4	168.3	183.5	201.8	215.5
Installed appliances .. .. .	108.3	117.7	146.4	165.9	181.9	193.3
Plaster and plaster products .. .. .	118.7	122.2	147.8	167.7	178.8	191.8
Miscellaneous materials .. .. .	124.9	135.0	161.5	187.9	210.7	230.4
All groups .. .. .	131.1	151.3	183.4	208.1	232.9	252.0

(a) Weighted average of six State capital cities.

**PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING**

The Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and "low-rise" flats (in general, those up to three storeys). The selected materials (72 items) are arranged in eleven groups. Group index numbers, and index numbers for all the groups combined, are compiled monthly for each of the six State capital cities and for the six State capital cities combined, and are available from July 1966. In addition, thirty-four index number series are now published for selected items or combinations of items, for the weighted average of six State capital cities. The materials weighting pattern for the index relates to the whole of Australia, and was derived from reported values of materials used in selected representative buildings constructed in, or about, 1966-67. Index numbers for a State capital city are calculated by applying this single weighting pattern to price measures for that city. Index numbers for the six State capital cities combined are weighted averages of the index numbers for the individual capital cities—the relative weight given to each capital city being determined by the proportion of (a) the estimated value on completion of building other than house building in that State to (b) the estimated value of such building in all States in the three years ended June 1967.

Movements in the prices of building materials in Sydney and the six State capital cities combined, as revealed by the index, are shown in the following table:—

**PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING**  
(Base of each index: 1966-67 = 100·0)

Group	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
SYDNEY						
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc. . . . .	124·9	140·2	173·4	202·0	224·4	243·9
Cement products . . . . .	136·0	147·5	184·1	217·9	240·7	263·6
Bricks, stone, etc. . . . .	123·6	141·5	177·5	200·1	222·3	238·7
Timber, board, and joinery . . . . .	133·9	161·2	190·7	209·5	230·0	249·2
Steel and iron products . . . . .	124·0	140·7	175·4	198·7	223·5	241·5
Aluminium products . . . . .	124·8	136·6	171·4	197·5	215·4	232·0
Other metal products . . . . .	134·8	171·1	175·7	186·2	209·0	211·5
Plumbing fixtures . . . . .	142·5	158·5	195·5	230·7	249·3	266·0
Miscellaneous materials . . . . .	127·3	137·5	166·9	191·3	209·7	230·5
Electrical installation materials . . . . .	120·5	138·3	157·4	177·4	199·6	215·3
Mechanical services components . . . . .	132·2	143·7	181·1	200·7	224·6	246·4
All groups . . . . .	127·2	144·1	176·0	199·0	221·5	239·9
SIX CAPITALS (a)						
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc. . . . .	124·5	136·0	164·6	193·0	215·6	235·4
Cement products . . . . .	135·0	147·7	183·9	220·0	244·7	268·4
Bricks, stone, etc. . . . .	130·1	146·3	179·4	202·7	224·0	241·0
Timber, board, and joinery . . . . .	132·9	160·2	194·7	219·3	243·6	263·2
Steel and iron products . . . . .	130·3	148·8	189·2	223·4	251·7	273·4
Aluminium products . . . . .	125·4	138·4	169·2	193·6	213·7	230·7
Other metal products . . . . .	126·4	158·5	162·7	173·3	195·0	198·1
Plumbing fixtures . . . . .	143·5	159·6	197·7	232·1	251·2	263·7
Miscellaneous materials . . . . .	124·5	134·2	163·4	186·8	204·2	221·9
Electrical installation materials . . . . .	120·5	138·3	157·4	177·4	199·6	215·3
Mechanical services components . . . . .	132·4	143·9	181·3	201·3	225·4	247·2
All groups . . . . .	128·9	145·8	179·2	206·2	230·3	249·7

(a) Weighted average for the six State capital cities.

**PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY**

The index measures changes in the cost of materials and fuels used in manufacturing industry in Australia and has been compiled retrospectively to July 1968.

The items included in the index were selected on the basis of values of materials used, in 1971-72, by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. Only materials originating from outside the Australian manufacturing industry (that is, materials which are net inputs to manufacturing) were selected. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments, and in 1971-72 import statistics. The selected items have been combined into broad index groups using two different classifications, viz., the Australian Standard Industrial Classification and the Standard International Trade Classification. The next table shows index numbers for broad industry groups, based on the Standard International Trade Classification. The value weights shown are based on estimated usage in 1971-72, valued at the relevant prices applying in the reference base year 1968-69.

**PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA**  
(Base of each index: 1968-69 = 100.0)

Period	Food, live animals, and tobacco (a)	Crude materi- als (excl. fuels) (a)	Electri- city, gas, and fuels (a)	Chem- icals (b)	Metal manu- factures etc. (b)	Other manu- factured materials (b)	All groups	Imported materials	Home produced materials
Value weight (per cent)	45.87	20.66	15.83	6.67	5.21	5.76	100.00	27.16	72.84
1972-73	122.9	116.0	99.1	91.4	119.3	97.6	113.9	105.2	117.2
1973-74	145.9	140.7	126.2	96.3	118.6	106.1	134.7	127.1	137.6
1974-75	132.4	149.3	179.5	141.9	148.7	137.4	145.1	181.5	131.6
1975-76	132.5	163.0	229.0	149.4	179.6	148.4	158.6	202.9	142.0
1976-77	154.9	191.7	254.8	160.3	211.6	164.5	182.2	233.2	163.2
1977-78	166.6	199.4	291.0	170.7	246.6	185.1	198.6	257.0	176.8

(a) Comprises both imported and home produced materials.

(b) Comprises only imported manufactured materials.

**PRICE INDEXES OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY**

These indexes, which were first published in 1976, measure changes in prices of articles produced by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.). The indexes are on a net basis; that is, they relate in concept only to those articles which are produced in defined "sectors" of Australian manufacturing industry for sale or transfer to other sectors or for export or for use as capital equipment. Articles which are sold or transferred to other establishments within the sector for further processing (as materials, components, fuels, etc.) are excluded.

The following sector price indexes are compiled:—

- (a) a net index for the Manufacturing Division of the A.S.I.C.; and
- (b) a net index for each of the twelve subdivisions within the Manufacturing Division.

In addition, indexes are compiled for three special groupings which are components of particular net subdivision indexes. These are as follows: "Food, beverages, and tobacco, excluding meat and abattoir by-products, and raw sugar"; "Appliances and electrical equipment"; and "Industrial machinery and equipment, etc.". The latter two groupings are a dissection of the "Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances" subdivision index.

The items included in these indexes were selected on the basis of values of articles produced in 1971-72 by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of the A.S.I.C. in the Census of Manufacturing Establishments. The indexes are fixed weights indexes. The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated net sector production in the year 1971-72 valued at the relevant prices applying in the reference base year 1968-69.

Most of the prices used in these indexes relate to the mid-point of the month. Prices are generally obtained from principal manufacturers of the goods concerned, and are the manufacturers' selling prices exclusive of excise and sales tax, and reflect the effects of subsidies and bounties paid to manufacturers. Price series relate to goods of fixed specifications with the aim of incorporating in the index price changes for representative articles of constant quality.

The next table shows the twelve Net Subdivision Indexes and the All Manufacturing Industry Index.

**PRICE INDEXES OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY**  
(Base of each index: 1968-69 = 100·0)

Net subdivision indexes	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Food, beverages, and tobacco .. . . .	127·7	142·8	153·0	163·5	180·0	195·6
Textiles .. . . .	113·9	129·6	142·4	159·7	178·6	193·3
Clothing and footwear .. . . .	119·9	136·7	161·3	185·2	208·1	225·2
Wood, wood products, and furniture .. . . .	125·1	148·8	190·0	219·9	246·8	264·0
Paper, paper products, and printing .. . . .	122·9	134·6	168·5	196·3	212·8	231·7
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products .. . . .	106·0	111·6	142·4	168·2	182·4	200·7
Glass, clay, and other non-metallic mineral products .. . . .	119·6	129·6	158·3	183·2	202·5	219·8
Basic metal products .. . . .	113·2	129·4	151·9	174·0	200·6	213·9
Fabricated metal products .. . . .	125·1	142·3	183·2	217·1	244·9	268·7
Transport equipment .. . . .	116·0	124·9	151·2	175·8	195·0	211·6
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances .. . . .	119·8	132·4	158·9	179·2	199·4	215·3
Miscellaneous manufacturing products .. . . .	112·2	120·6	143·7	159·0	176·0	192·4
All Manufacturing Industry Index .. . . .	120·7	134·6	158·1	177·8	196·9	213·8

## HOUSE AND FLAT RENTS

Information about the modes of occupancy of dwellings in New South Wales, and about the rentals being paid for dwellings occupied by tenants, is obtained on the occasion of the periodic censuses of population. The results of the censuses conducted between 1947 and 1966 revealed a marked trend from the renting to the owning of dwellings, despite the increase in the number of government-owned rented dwellings. However, from 1966 to 1976 this trend was reversed with the percentage of dwellings occupied by owners falling from 67 per cent in 1971 to 65 per cent in 1976. The development of the trends since 1947 (the first post-war census) is illustrated below:—

**OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS (a) RECORDED AT RECENT CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING**

At 30 June	Total dwellings		Dwellings occupied by tenants		
	Number	Increase since previous Census (per cent.)	Number	Increase since previous Census (per cent.)	Proportion of total dwellings (per cent.)
1947	732,510	25	352,916	30	48
1954	900,159	23	340,873	(-) 3	38
1961	1,048,222	16	304,305	(-) 11	29
1966	1,178,587	12	324,723	7	28
1971	1,356,533	15	379,651	17	28
1976	1,491,826	10	395,058	4	28

(a) Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966.

Particulars of the weekly rents being paid for tenanted private dwellings according to the amount of weekly rent being paid is shown below.

**PRIVATE OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN N.S.W.—WEEKLY RENT (a), CENSUS 30 JUNE 1976**

Weekly rent	Number of dwellings	Proportion per cent of tenanted dwellings	
		Individual group	Cumulative
Less than \$10 .. .. .	25,334	6.4	6.4
\$10 to \$19 .. .. .	63,064	16.0	22.4
\$20 to \$29 .. .. .	89,460	22.6	45.0
\$30 to \$39 .. .. .	92,774	23.5	68.5
\$40 to \$49 .. .. .	61,296	15.5	84.0
\$50 to \$59 .. .. .	22,452	5.7	89.7
\$60 to \$69 .. .. .	9,156	2.3	92.0
\$70 to \$79 .. .. .	4,062	1.0	93.0
\$80 to \$89 .. .. .	2,182	0.6	93.6
\$90 or more .. .. .	3,274	0.8	94.4
Not stated .. .. .	22,004	5.6	..
Total .. .. .	395,058	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes both furnished and unfurnished dwellings.

The system of rent control of leased premises in New South Wales is described earlier in the section.

For the first time at a Census of Population and Housing a question was asked as to what monthly payment is made on the mortgage(s) (or contract of sale) of private dwellings. The table below shows these payments split into first mortgages only, second and subsequent mortgages combined, and all mortgages combined.

**PRIVATE OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN N.S.W.—MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS BY THE NUMBER OF MORTGAGES, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1976**

Monthly payment	Number of dwellings with—			Proportion of all mortgages (per cent)
	First mortgages	Second and subsequent mortgages combined	All mortgages combined	
Less than \$25 .. .. .	28,108	2,440	27,332	5.6
\$ 25 to \$ 49 .. .. .	79,112	5,530	74,394	15.3
\$ 50 to \$ 74 .. .. .	65,968	7,538	61,040	12.5
\$ 75 to \$ 99 .. .. .	49,480	6,376	46,302	9.5
\$100 to \$124 .. .. .	60,444	7,178	57,546	11.8
\$125 to \$149 .. .. .	36,298	2,948	36,004	7.4
\$150 to \$174 .. .. .	38,858	2,400	38,422	7.9
\$175 to \$199 .. .. .	22,812	974	23,624	4.9
\$200 to \$224 .. .. .	28,304	1,508	29,124	6.0
\$225 to \$249 .. .. .	12,026	446	14,014	2.9
\$250 to \$274 .. .. .	11,122	504	12,856	2.6
\$275 to \$299 .. .. .	5,170	200	6,762	1.4
\$300 to \$324 .. .. .	6,556	376	7,930	1.6
\$325 to \$349 .. .. .	1,930	122	3,074	0.6
\$350 to \$374 .. .. .	2,058	138	2,980	0.6
\$375 or more .. .. .	8,412	724	11,936	2.5
Not stated .. .. .	29,860	6,116	33,178	6.8
Total .. .. .	486,518	45,518	486,518	100.0



## CHAPTER 11

### PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

#### WATER RESOURCES AND IRRIGATION

Over a wide area of New South Wales the rainfall is low and irregular and the rate of evaporation is high. Flooding is also a serious problem as often when rainfall does occur, it comes in too great a volume. The conservation and control of water is important for the achievement of maximum levels of agricultural production and to satisfy urban demands. Detailed information on urban water supplies provided by the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board and the Hunter District Water Board is shown in the section "Local Government" in Chapter 2 "Constitution and Government".

#### WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION

In terms of the Water Resources Act, 1976-77, the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission was reconstituted as the Water Resources Commission in April 1976. The former Commission, which had operated under a more restricted charter since 1912, is described on page 927 of Yearbook No. 64. The Water Resources Commission comes within the responsibility of the Minister for Conservation and Water Resources. Administrative authority of the Commission is vested in the Chief Commissioner, who is assisted by two full-time and two part-time Commissioners. All five are appointed by the Governor. The Commission is responsible for the control, management, and development of water resources of New South Wales.

Under the legislation it administers, the Commission is required to: plan the co-ordinated development of the State's water resources and the control and mitigation of flooding; review and co-ordinate the use and development of water resources by all public authorities; investigate and measure water resources; assess present and future demands for water for all purposes; construct and operate water conservation and supply works; construct works of river improvement and flood mitigation; provide technical and financial help to farmers for water supply works; and control the taking by farmers of water from streams and underground.

An important function of the Commission is planning for the co-ordinated development and allocation of the State's water resources. This entails the assessment and projection of demand for all purposes. It also involves the quantitative and qualitative assessment of the available resources. From such data the Commission formulates plans for the development and allocation of resources to meet the reasonable needs of water users. The Commission reviews proposals for resource developments by other authorities to ensure that these are within the framework of plans formulated by the Commission.

Another important planning function relates to flood plain management. The Water Resources Commission Act, 1976, has widened the initiatives which the Commission is able to take in flood plain and flood mitigation management and considerable progress has been made since 1976 in the planning of levee bank construction in agricultural areas on the wide flood plains of the State's western rivers. The Commission is also preparing flood maps to be published for urban centres.

Under the provisions of the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act, 1948-1976, and the Hunter Valley Flood Mitigation Act, 1956-1975, the Commission has been nominated as the

constructing authority to undertake and administer the works provided for in the two Acts, generally in the non-tidal area of rivers. These works consist of measures to prevent bank erosion, the construction of levees to mitigate flooding, works required to change or prevent the change to a river course, and other works required to improve flow characteristics.

The Water Resources Commission also carries out a wide variety of chemical, physical, and bacteriological tests to assess the quality of the State's water resources. This activity is part of a national assessment programme.

## INTERSTATE WATER AGREEMENTS

### RIVER MURRAY WATERS AGREEMENT

The River Murray forms part of the border between New South Wales and Victoria. It is about 2,520 kilometres in length, of which 650 kilometres are in South Australia. It flows from its source at the head of the River Indi into the sea off the South Australian coast. The Murray River, together with the Lachlan, Murrumbidgee, and Darling Rivers, form the main river system of New South Wales.

Control of the waters of the River Murray for the benefit of the States concerned — New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia—is exercised by the River Murray Commission in terms of the River Murray Waters Agreement between these States and the Australian Government. The Commission comprises one representative for each of the States and one for the Australian Government.

Under the Agreement, South Australia is entitled (except in times of drought) to a flow of at least 1,546,800 megalitres of water per annum until the Dartmouth Dam is declared to have become effective. The flow of the Murray River at Albury is shared equally by New South Wales and Victoria and each State has full control of its tributaries below Albury, subject to meeting the South Australian entitlement. In times of drought, the Commission may declare periods of restriction, when the available Murray waters are allocated between the States in the proportions of 1,000 to New South Wales, 1,000 to Victoria, and 603 to South Australia.

The original Agreement, which was ratified by the (State) River Murray Waters Act, 1915–1976, provided for the construction of works—the Hume Reservoir, locks and weirs in the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers, Lake Victoria storage (680,500 megalitres), and barrages at the mouth of the Murray River—designed to regulate its flow.

Subsequent amendments to the Agreement provided for the construction of additional works. An amendment in 1955 designed to control the additional water diverted to the Murray under the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme, provided for the enlargement of the Hume Reservoir (from its then existing capacity of 2,467,000 megalitres to a capacity of 3,038,000 megalitres) and for the construction of regulators and other works between Toombal and Echuca. Amendments to the Agreement also provide for any water in excess of 481,000 megalitres in the Menindee Lakes storage is to be shared between the States.

The Dartmouth Dam, on the Mitta Mitta River in North Eastern Victoria, is being constructed for the River Murray Commission. This dam is discussed in more detail in that part of the subsection "Irrigation and Water Supply Schemes" relating to "Water Conservation Works" later in this section.

In April 1974, the Water Conservation and Resources Commission, became the New South Wales constructing authority for the River Murray Commission and this role was assumed by the Water Resources Commission when it was established in 1976.

### SNOWY MOUNTAINS HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

The Snowy Mountains Scheme is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation, is used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels, and shafts, to operate power stations with a generating capacity of 3,740,000 kW. When finally discharged

from the diversion networks, the water flows at low elevation into the Murrumbidgee and Murray River systems on the western side of the Range for use in irrigation.

The Scheme provides approximately 2,350,000 megalitres per annum of additional water, of which 1,350,000 megalitres goes to the Murrumbidgee and 1,000,000 megalitres to the Murray. Almost half of the additional water is gained from regulation (whereby storages are available for summer irrigation), the remainder being gained as a result of diversions. For further details on the construction and operation of the Scheme see pages 1,034 to 1,037 of Official Year Book No. 63.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES-QUEENSLAND BORDER RIVERS AGREEMENT

The waters of the Severn, Dumaresq, Macintyre, and Barwon Rivers are controlled by the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission, established in 1947 under an agreement between the New South Wales and Queensland Governments. Within New South Wales, the scheme is administered by the Water Resources Commission. The agreement, as amended in 1968, provided for the construction of the Glenlyon Dam on Pike Creek in Queensland and associated works and regulators. The Dam which was completed in 1976, has a storage capacity of about 261,000 megalitres. Schemes based on the Severn River were excluded from the Agreement in 1968. The Border Rivers Commission is also to construct a dam on the Mole River in New South Wales and investigate the construction of works on streams which intersect the border west of Mungindi.

### IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

The following table shows the area of land irrigated during recent years in irrigation areas and irrigation districts and through licensed diversions. Improvements and extensions to existing facilities are constantly being made and this is reflected in changes to the area actually irrigated. Seasonal conditions also influence the area irrigated.

**AREA OF LAND (a) IRRIGATED, N.S.W.**  
(Hectares)

System	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Irrigation areas .. .. .	165,489	113,971	132,320	189,169	176,359	184,583
Irrigation districts .. .. .	280,660	167,578	229,047	222,477	262,733	258,715
Licensed diversions .. .. .	258,452	127,576	212,095	212,652	280,108	293,706
Total area irrigated .. .. .	704,602	409,126	573,462	624,298	719,200	737,004

(a) Excludes flood control and irrigation districts and irrigation trusts.

#### IRRIGATION AREAS

Irrigation areas are basically areas of Crown land which have been subdivided into farms to which water is made available for intensive irrigation and for stock and domestic purposes. The Areas are administered by the Water Resources Commission which is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the water supply works.

The irrigation areas established by the State are the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (comprising 182,620 hectares, served with water through a channel system stemming from the Murrumbidgee River at Berembend Weir), the Coleambally Irrigation Area (95,153 hectares, served by a channel system from the Murrumbidgee at Gogeldrie Weir) the Coomealla Irrigation Area (14,013 hectares, served by pumping from the Murray), the Curlwaa Irrigation Area (4,204 hectares, served by pumping from the Murray), the Hay Irrigation Area (2,772 hectares, supplied with water pumped from the Murrumbidgee), the Tullakool Irrigation Area (7,287 hectares, supplied from the Edward River by diversion at Stevens Weir), and the Buronga (3,537 hectares) and Mallee Cliffs (769 hectares) Irrigation Areas served by pumping from the Murray River.

The principal sources of water supply for the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas are the Burrinjuck Dam (with a capacity of 1,026,000 megalitres, and situated on the Murrumbidgee River north-west of Canberra) and the Blowering Dam (1,628,000 megalitres, situated on the mid-reaches of the Tumut River). Water stored in the Blowering Dam is derived from the natural flow of the Tumut River and from water released into that River from the Snowy-Tumut section of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme. Water is stored principally during the winter and spring freshets, and is released from the dam during the September-May irrigation season. The water flows along the river channel to Berembd Weir (386 kilometres to the west), where it is diverted into the main canal. This canal, which has an offtake capacity of 5,600 megalitres per day, extends 155 kilometres north-west to beyond Griffith. The areas are served by a system of reticulation channels (with a total length of 1,440 kilometres) and drainage channels (1,417 kilometres). In addition, there are approximately 724 kilometres of supply channels serving irrigation districts adjacent to the Murrumbidgee Areas.

The use of irrigated lands in the State irrigation areas is illustrated in the following table. Rice is the principal crop grown in the areas.

#### AREA IRRIGATED IN IRRIGATION AREAS, 1977-78

(Hectares)

Land use	Murrumbidgee (a)	Coleambally	Hay (a)	Tullakool	Coomealla	Curlwaa, Buronga, and Mallee Cliffs	Total
Cereals for grain —							
Rice .. .. .	27,701	22,070	—	1,124	—	—	50,895
Other .. .. .	32,063	16,326	53	396	—	—	48,838
Vineyards .. .. .	4,691	51	—	—	1,978	395	7,115
Orchards .. .. .	5,830	38	—	—	496	772	7,136
Vegetables .. .. .	1,457	59	—	—	2	3	1,521
Fodder crops —							
Lucerne .. .. .	1,329	518	24	10	—	35	1,916
Other .. .. .	1,703	193	50	957	—	—	2,903
Pastures .. .. .	26,813	8,670	880	784	5	115	37,267
Other .. .. .	17,690	9,302	—	—	—	—	26,992
Total area irrigated .. .. .	119,277	57,227	1,007	3,271	2,481	1,320	184,583

(a) Includes small areas outside the Irrigation Areas supplied with water under special agreements.

#### IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

Irrigation districts are established by the Water Resources Commission for domestic and stock water supply and for irrigation purposes. The water supply works are constructed, maintained, and operated by the Commission.

These districts differ from irrigation areas in that the existing ownership of the land is not disturbed and water is supplied in limited quantities for the partial irrigation of existing holdings. They differ from water trusts (described later) in that landholders are required to pay annual water charges to cover maintenance and operation costs but are not required to repay the cost of the works.

Water rights in irrigation districts are allotted to holdings on the basis of their area, with a limitation regarding the maximum number of water rights that may be allotted to any one holding. A water right is the right to one megalitre of water annually. In most seasons limited quantities of water additional to the water right entitlement are generally available.

The Wakool District (comprising 204,001 hectares), Berriquin Provisional District (326,340 hectares), Deniboota Provisional District (136,797 hectares), and Denimein Provisional District (59,485 hectares) have been established along the Murray River to utilise the New South Wales share of the waters conserved in the Hume Reservoir. The Benerembah District (45,666 hectares), Tabbita District (13,083 hectares), Wah Wah District

(269,027 hectares), and Gumly District (144 hectares) receive their water supplies from the Murrumbidgee River. The adjacent Jemalong and Wylde's Plains Districts (90,875 hectares) receive water from the Lachlan River.

The use of irrigated lands in the irrigation districts is illustrated in the following table:—

**AREA IRRIGATED IN IRRIGATION DISTRICTS, 1977-78**  
(Hectares)

Land use	Berriquin	Wakool	Deniboota and Denimein	Benerem- bah	Other Murrumbidgee Districts (a)	Jemalong and Wylde's Plains	Total
Cereals for grain—							
Rice .. .. .	10,882	8,600	9,204	8,117	813	—	37,616
Other .. .. .	42,366	1,200	7,573	9,931	5,538	7,037	73,645
Vegetables .. .. .	1,958	39	58	570	12	—	2,637
Fodder crops—							
Lucerne .. .. .	2,310	200	283	291	655	4,292	8,031
Other .. .. .	1,098	308	122	655	568	641	3,392
Pastures .. .. .	73,876	9,809	9,450	11,289	7,636	5,502	117,562
Other .. .. .	2,095	560	149	7,003	5,734	291	15,832
Total area irrigated .. .. .	134,585	20,716	26,839	37,856	20,956	17,763	258,715

(a) Tabbita, Wah Wah, and Gumly Districts.

The works for the Berriquin District include the Mulwala Canal, which branches from the Murray at Yarrawonga Weir. The Canal runs for 121 kilometres and has an offtake capacity of 6,168 megalitres per day. It supplements the supply of water from the Edward River to the Wakool District, and serves the Deniboota District by a pipe siphon passing under the Edward River. The total length of the canals and channels in the Berriquin, Wakool, Deniboota, and Denimein Districts is 3,200 kilometres. Works in irrigation districts do not incorporate an extensive surface drainage system.

#### FLOOD CONTROL AND IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

In flood control and irrigation districts, works are constructed by the Water Resources Commission for controlling or partly controlling floods and for supplying water for irrigation by controlled flooding. Landholders deemed to be benefited by the works pay rates levied by the Commission.

The Lowbidgee Flood Control and Irrigation District (161,756 hectares), the first of its kind, was constituted in 1945. Its purpose is to provide irrigation to approximately 51,000 hectares by diversion of water from the Maude and Redbank Weirs on the lower Murrumbidgee River.

The Medgun Flood Control and Irrigation District was constituted in 1945. It embraces about 110,400 hectares on either side of Medgun Creek, about 65 kilometres north-west of Moree, and in 1977-78 about 11,000 hectares benefited from the division of water by a regulator on Medgun Creek.

#### WATER AND IRRIGATION TRUST DISTRICTS

Trust districts may be constituted for domestic and stock water supply, for town water supplies, for irrigation, and for flood prevention or control. The necessary works are constructed or acquired by the Water Resources Commission, and are then transferred to trustees to administer. The trustees in each district comprise persons elected by the occupiers of land within the district and a representative of the Commission. They levy rates, assessed on the basis of the area of land benefited, to repay the cost of the works by instalments and to meet the cost of operating and maintaining the works.

In 1978 there were 7 irrigation trusts (with a total area of 7,755 hectares), 12 trusts (1,228,809 hectares) for domestic and stock water supplies, and 1 trust (886 hectares) for flood prevention.

## LICENSED DIVERSIONS

The Water Resources Commission may authorise landholders to divert water from rivers and lakes for the irrigation of individual holdings or for joint irrigation schemes. The authorities are issued, usually for a period of five years, on payment of a fee related to the area of land to be irrigated. The Commission may also issue licences authorising the construction of private works for water conservation, water supply, drainage, and the prevention of inundation.

At 30 June 1978, there were 12,466 licensed diversions for the irrigation of a total area of 584,964 hectares. The area actually irrigated during 1977-78 was 293,706 hectares.

## FARM WATER SUPPLIES

Under the Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946-1976, individual farmers or groups of farmers may be assisted to provide or improve water supplies for domestic stock, or irrigation purposes and to prepare land for irrigation. The Water Resources Commission is authorised by the Act to provide technical assistance in the form of land surveys and designs for proposed works and (at the request of farmers) to carry out the works. The Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank is authorised to make advances for approved works. This activity of the Bank is described in more detail in the section "General Rural Activities and Services" in Chapter 13 "Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries".

In 1971, the State Government introduced a subsidy scheme to encourage landholders to prepare for drought conditions. The costs of construction of farm water storages, bores, and the farm water storage components of soil conservation works are subsidised to the extent of 25 per cent, with a maximum of \$1,000 for any one property. Up to June 1978, 21,430 applications involving subsidies amounting to \$5,381,000 had been approved and paid, including 4,915 applications involving subsidy payments of \$1,520,000, in 1977-78.

## WATER CONSERVATION WORKS

The principal river systems and their main dams (with their storage capacity shown in megalitres), lake storages, and weirs associated with conserving, diverting, or regulating water used principally for agricultural purposes in New South Wales are:

*Belubula System.* Carcoar Dam (35,800).

*Brogo System.* Brogo Dam (9,800).

*Darling System.* Menindee Lakes Storage (1,794,000).

*Gwydir System.* Copeton Dam (1,364,000); Tareelaro and Boolooroo Weirs.

*Hunter System.* Glenbawn Dam (361,000).

*Lachlan System.* Wyangala Dam (1,220,000); Lake Brewster (153,000); Lake Cargelligo (35,900); Jemalong Weir.

*Macquarie System.* Burrendong Dam (1,680,000); Warren and Marebone Weirs.

*Murray System.* Half share of Hume Reservoir (1,519,000) and of Yarrawonga, Torrumbarry, Euston, Mildura, and Wentworth Weirs; Stevens Weir on the Edward River.

*Murrumbidgee System.* Blowering Dam on the Tumut River, (1,628,000); Burrinjuck Dam (1,026,000); Berembed, Redbank, Maude, and Gogeldrie Weirs.

*Namoi System.* Keepit Dam (423,000); Mollee Gunidgera and Weeta Weirs.

*Paterson System.* Lostock Dam (20,200).

*Richmond System.* Toonumbar Dam on Iron Pot Creek (11,000).

*Severn System.* Pindari Dam (37,500).

The works on the Murray River are under the control of the River Murray Commission, and the other works are controlled by the Water Resources Commission.

The Brogo Dam, completed in 1976, is situated on the Brogo River some 22 kilometres north-west of Bega. The Dam stores water for release when needed for stock and irrigation

purposes along the Brogo and Bega Rivers.

The Burrendong Dam, which was completed in 1966, is situated on the upper reaches of the Macquarie River, at its confluence with the Cudgegong River, near Wellington. Water from the Dam is used to stabilise the flow of the Macquarie and to provide supplies for stock, domestic, and irrigation purposes. Flood mitigation requirements account for 489,500 megalitres of the total storage capacity of 1,679,000 megalitres.

The Burrinjuck Dam, which was completed in 1957, is situated on the headwaters of the Murrumbidgee River, about 60 kilometres from Yass. The flow of water from the Dam is supplemented by the flow of the Tumut River (which joins the Murrumbidgee a few kilometres upstream from Gundagai), as regulated by the Blowering Dam. Water from these sources and associated storages is used for supplies in bulk for country towns, for intensive irrigation in the Murrumbidgee, Hay, and Coleambally Irrigation Areas, for domestic and stock supply and irrigation in the Benerembah, Tabbita, Wah Wah, and Gumly Irrigation Districts and in water trust districts, and for licensed private diversion schemes. Flood flows are relied on to serve the Lowbidgee Flood Control and Irrigation District, and no water is released from the Dam for that purpose.

The Carcoar Dam, which was completed in 1970, is situated on the Belubula River about six kilometres upstream from Carcoar. Releases are made from the Dam, in conjunction with flows in downstream tributaries, for domestic and stock purposes and for irrigation requirements in the Belubula Valley.

The Copeton Dam, which was completed in 1976, is situated on the Gwydir River 35 kilometres south-west of Inverell. Regulated flows in the Gwydir River downstream of Copeton are used for stock, domestic, and irrigation purposes along the Gwydir and Mehi Rivers, and Moomin and Carole Creeks systems.

The Glenbawn Dam, which was completed in 1958, is the first of eight dams proposed for the Hunter Valley irrigation and flood mitigation scheme. The Dam's storage capacity comprises 228,600 megalitres for irrigation storage and 133,000 megalitres for flood mitigation storage.

Water from the Hume Reservoir, which was completed in 1936, and associated storages is used in New South Wales for supplies in bulk for country towns, for intensive irrigation in the Buronga, Curlwaa, and Coomealla Irrigation Areas, and for domestic and stock supply and irrigation in the Berriquin, Wakool, Deniboota, and Denimein Irrigation Districts and in water trust districts and for licensed private diversion schemes. The Reservoir is situated on the Murray River about 16 kilometres upstream of Albury.

The Keepit Dam, which was completed in 1960, is situated on the Namoi River just above its confluence with the Peel. Water from the Dam is used to stabilise the flow of the Namoi and to provide supplies for stock and domestic purposes and licensed private irrigation diversions.

The Lostock Dam, completed in 1971, is used to regulate the flow of the Paterson River to provide for stock, domestic, and irrigation purposes between the Dam and the Hunter River.

The Menindee Lakes Storage Scheme, which was completed in 1960, is located about 100 kilometres from Broken Hill in the far west of the State, has been formed by the conversion of dry lakes into effective water storages. Water from the Darling River is diverted into the storages during periods of high flow, and is released when needed to replenish the flow of the Darling River below Menindee. The water is used for domestic and stock purposes along both the Darling River and the Great Ana Branch of the Darling, and to augment the Broken Hill town supply.

The Pindari Dam, which was completed in 1969, is situated on the Severn River about 25 kilometres upstream from Ashford. Water from the Dam is used for irrigation purposes as far as Yetman, and for stock and domestic purposes to the junction of the Severn and Dumaresq Rivers. The Toonumbar Dam (situated on Iron Pot Creek, a tributary of the Richmond River) supplies water for stock and irrigation purposes. The Dam was completed in 1971.

The Wyangala Dam, which was reconstructed in 1971 to raise the storage capacity from 375,000 megalitres to 1,220,000 megalitres, is situated 48 kilometres upstream from Cowra. Water from the Dam is used for town water supply, domestic and stock supply along the full length of the Lachlan, and for licensed private irrigation diversions. Balance storages at Lake Cargelligo and Lake Brewster conserve water during periods of high flow for release as required. Water from the Lachlan, diverted at Jemalong Weir, supplies the Jemalong and Wylde's Plains Irrigation Districts.

Other dams and storages which are under construction are:—

*Barwon-Darling River Scheme.* A programme of weir construction is in progress on the Barwon-Darling River between Mungindi and the Menindee Lakes Storages. The scheme provides for low fixed crest weirs designed to create a more or less continuous series of pools capable of providing holdings with water frontages thus giving water supplies for stock, domestic, and irrigation purposes.

*Chaffey Dam* is under construction on the Peel River, 43 kilometres south-east of Tamworth. The purpose of the Dam is to increase the supply of water in the Peel River for irrigation and to augment the water supply to Tamworth. Storage capacity will be about 62,000 megalitres.

*Dartmouth Dam* is a River Murray Commission project under construction on the Mitta Mitta River in north-eastern Victoria. Water from the 4,000,000 megalitre capacity storage will be shared between New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. The Dam will provide a carry-over storage in times of drought to supplement the Hume Reservoir and make supplies to the Murray River more secure, whilst enabling an increase in South Australia's entitlement under the River Murray Agreement. The Dam project is expected to be completed in mid 1979.

*Windamere Dam* is under construction on the Cudgong River about 22 kilometres upstream from Mudgee. Storage capacity will be about 353,000 megalitres.

## GROUNDWATER

The search for, and surveillance of, groundwater for water supply is an important activity of the Water Resources Commission. There are approximately 100,000 water bores and wells in the State. The largest usage is for irrigation (about 40,000 hectares are irrigated) while about 70 towns use groundwater for all or part of their water supply.

In terms of total potential the most important groundwater bearing formations are the unconsolidated sediments of the major inland river systems. In valleys such as the Namoi, Lachlan, and Murrumbidgee, discharges ranging from 10 to 300 litres per second are pumped from bores.

The coastal drainage systems have a much lower groundwater potential, and on the Hunter River, which has the most groundwater development and the largest resources, irrigation wells commonly yield in the range of 10 to 50 litres per second, and irrigate about 8,000 hectares.

Some beach and dune sand deposits near the coast also contain important groundwater resources. Examples are the Tomago Sand Beds in Newcastle and the Botany Sand Beds in Sydney.

There are several major sedimentary basins in the State in which groundwater is stored in porous rocks. The most important of these is the Great Artesian Basin, of which some 210,000 square kilometres is in the north western part of the State. Of 1,188 bores which obtained artesian flows, 698 are still flowing and are mostly used for stock watering purposes but some are used for town water supply. The Commission controls the discharge of artesian bores as a conservation measure.



## ROADS AND BRIDGES

## LENGTH OF ROADS

The total length of the roads in the State was estimated at 209,271 kilometres in 1975. The nature of the roads and their distribution in areas of the State are shown in the following table:—

**LENGTH OF ROADS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 30 JUNE 1975**  
(Kilometres)

Type of wearing surface	Sydney Statistical Division (a)	Newcastle Statistical District	Wollongong Statistical District	Rest of N.S.W.	Total N.S.W.
Cement concrete .. .. .	337	25	—	74	436
Bituminous concrete .. .. .	4,417	368	401	794	5,980
Bituminous seal .. .. .	7,887	3,236	874	48,215	60,211
Primer seal .. .. .	1	2	—	248	250
Gravel pavement .. .. .	648	764	118	63,969	65,499
Earth formed .. .. .	622	115	34	41,150	41,920
Natural surface .. .. .	637	371	140	33,827	34,974
Total .. .. .	14,547	4,881	1,567	188,276	209,271

(a) This area differs from the Sydney Statistical Division, as defined for general statistical purposes, in that it excludes the whole of the City of Blue Mountains.

## ADMINISTRATION AND COST OF ROADS, BRIDGES, etc.

The N.S.W. Department of Main Roads is responsible for the administration and expenditure on main roads in the State, and shares, with local government councils, the expenditure on secondary roads, developmental roads, and tourist roads. The local government councils are fully responsible for the administration of roads other than main roads within their areas.

Moneys expended by governmental authorities on roads in New South Wales are disbursed for the most part by the Department of Main Roads and municipal and shire councils, but some road works have been constructed by other departments and bodies.

It is difficult to determine the aggregate annual expenditure by governmental authorities on roads and bridges, or that of each authority, without duplication or omission. This is so because various authorities frequently undertake road works in association with or as agent for others, and expend moneys provided as grants or loans by other authorities. Furthermore, expenditure on road works has not been distinguished clearly in some cases when these works were subsidiary to the designated purpose for which funds were voted and expended.

The particulars given in the following table are therefore to be regarded as approximate, especially the amounts classified as "Other" expenditure by the State Government. The figures include expenditure (from revenue and loans) on construction, maintenance, and direct administration, but not debt charges (interest or repayment) on loans. Where the State Government or Departments have paid for works constructed by councils, the expenditure is classified under the heading "State Government". The expenditure classified as "Local Government" represents the approximate expenditure from revenue and loans raised by the councils; it does not include direct expenditure on the construction of local roads by private subdividers of land.

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES ON ROADS,  
STREETS, AND BRIDGES IN N.S.W.**

(\$ thousand)

Year ended 30 June	State Government (a)		Local government (municipalities and shires) (b)	Total
	Department of Main Roads	Other		
1972	125,642	26,522	108,799	260,963
1973	150,551	28,300	103,002	281,853
1974	170,708	27,962	118,363	317,033
1975	230,814	24,002	160,637	415,453
1976	302,411	18,176	219,930	540,517
1977	322,008	22,431	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) Includes Commonwealth funds disbursed through State agencies.

(b) Calendar year ended six months earlier.

### MAIN ROADS ADMINISTRATION

The present system of main roads administration was inaugurated in 1925, and is regulated by the Main Roads Act, 1924-1978. It is conducted through the Department of Main Roads, which is under the control of a Commissioner who is responsible to the Minister for Transport and for Highways.

The activities of the Department of Main Roads embrace works on main, secondary, developmental, and tourist roads throughout the State, all roads in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division, and other works which are national in character (principally bridges and vehicular ferries) and are constructed and maintained from government funds and include, following the establishment of the Traffic Authority of New South Wales in 1976, the installation and maintenance of traffic authority and control facilities on all public roads in New South Wales.

Public roads (except those in Commonwealth territory and in the unincorporated area of the Western Division) may be proclaimed as main roads on the recommendation of the Commissioner. Main roads are classified as—State Highways, which form the principal avenues of road communication throughout the State and connect with similar avenues in other States; Trunk Roads, which, with the State highways, form the framework of a general system of inter-communication throughout the State; Ordinary Main Roads, which connect towns and important centres of population with the State highways or trunk roads and with each other. Any of these three classifications may include freeways and/or motorways, the distinguishing feature of these being that the Commissioner may limit access in order to facilitate traffic movement. The Department of Main Roads has, since January 1972, reimbursed municipal and shire councils for the full amount expended by them on the construction and maintenance of proclaimed main roads, and the Department itself undertakes such work where considered necessary.

Roads within the County of Cumberland which carry a substantial amount of through traffic, and thereby relieve neighbouring main roads, may be declared by the Commissioner to be Secondary Roads. The maintenance and improvement of secondary roads are the responsibility of the local councils through whose areas the roads pass; however the

Department of Main Roads financially assists councils by contributing up to half the cost of approved works on these roads.

Any road or work may be proclaimed as a Developmental Road or a Developmental Work if it serves to develop a district, and the whole or part of the cost of its construction is met by the Department of Main Roads. The maintenance of these roads and works, after construction, is the responsibility of the local council.

A road which assists to make an area accessible to tourists may be proclaimed, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, as a Tourist Road. The Department of Main Roads provides financial assistance to local councils (in general, up to half the cost) for the construction and maintenance of proclaimed tourist roads, and itself undertakes such work in special cases.

Any work which facilitates the movement of motor traffic between Sydney and Newcastle or Wollongong may be proclaimed, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, as a Toll Work. The construction and maintenance of toll works may be undertaken by the Department of Main Roads or by local councils (with financial assistance from the Department). The cost of construction and maintenance may be recovered by the imposition of tolls on the vehicles using the works. Part of the Sydney to Newcastle Freeway, consisting of a 25.9 kilometre section from Berowra to Calga, and part of the Southern Freeway, consisting of a 22.9 kilometre section from Waterfall to Bulli Pass (officially opened on 24 July 1975), have been proclaimed as toll works.

The Department of Main Roads is currently undertaking a programme involving the construction of 117 kilometres of freeways in the County of Cumberland, with extensions to Kiama in the south, Mittagong in the southwest, the Blue Mountains in the west, and Newcastle in the north. The stages of development of these freeways are as follows:—

*Warringah Freeway.* Section from Sydney Harbour Bridge to Miller Street, Cammeray, completed in 1968. Section from Chandos Street, Crows Nest, to Willoughby Road, Naremburn, nearing completion and expected to be opened for traffic towards the end of 1978.

*Sydney to Newcastle Freeway.* Section from Berowra to Calga completed and proclaimed a toll work in 1974. Section from Ourimbah to Wallarah is under construction.

*North Western Freeway.* Section between the City of Sydney and Pyrmont under construction. Plans for the extension of the freeway beyond Pyrmont have been abandoned.

*Western Freeway.* Section from Prospect to Emu Plains was completed progressively between 1971 and 1974. Section from Homebush to Clyde under construction. Plans for the section from the City to Concord, although abandoned in 1977, were again under review in 1978.

*South Western Freeway.* Section from Cross Roads (near Liverpool) to Kenny Hill, Campbelltown, completed progressively in 1973 and 1974, and section from Yanderra to Aylmerton completed in 1977. Sections from Kenny Hill, Campbelltown to Pheasant's Nest and from Pheasant's Nest to Yanderra under construction.

*Southern Freeway.* Section from Waterfall to Bulli completed in 1975 and from Mount Ousley to Berkeley also completed in 1975. Section from Berkeley to Dapto under construction. Plans for the section from the City to Alexandria, although abandoned in 1977, were again under review in 1978.

*Kings Cross Tunnel.* In December 1975, the Kings Cross Tunnel was opened for traffic. This provides for through traffic between the City and the Eastern Suburbs to be taken out of the centre of Kings Cross by linking William Street, Kings Cross, with Bayswater Road, Rushcutters Bay.

*Eastern Freeway.* The Bondi Junction By-pass, which extends from Moncur Street at Centennial Park to the Old South Head Road/Bondi Road junction is under construction and is expected to be opened for traffic early in 1979 to coincide with the opening of the Eastern Suburbs Railway bus/rail interchange.

The length of roads in New South Wales which are under the control of the Department of Main Roads are shown in the following table:—

**LENGTH OF ROADS IN N.S.W. UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
MAIN ROADS, 30 JUNE 1977**  
(Kilometres)

Class of Road	Sydney Statistical Division		Rest of N.S.W.			Total, N.S.W.
	Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities	Shires	Unincorporated area	
Proclaimed main roads—						
State highways .. .. .	227	216	477	8,861	697	10,478
Trunk roads .. .. .	—	28	158	6,783	105	7,074
Ordinary main roads .. .. .	663	835	609	15,554	644	18,305
Developmental roads .. .. .	22	8	8	3,580	—	3,618
Tourist roads .. .. .	34	60	11	298	—	403
Total, proclaimed main roads .. .. .	946	1,146	1,264	35,076	1,446	39,878
Freeways .. .. .	49	—	11	13	—	73
Toll works .. .. .	2	28	24	—	—	54
Secondary roads .. .. .	247	40	—	—	—	287
Unclassified roads .. .. .	25	15	—	41	2,398	2,479
Total .. .. .	1,269	1,230	1,298	35,130	3,844	42,771

#### MAIN ROADS FINANCES

The income of the Department of Main Roads is derived chiefly from the proceeds of taxes on motor vehicles, charges on heavy commercial goods vehicles under the (State) Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958–1975, Australian Government roads grants, contributions by local government authorities, contributions by governmental authorities for specific works, tolls imposed on vehicles using toll works, and grants by the State Government. The State Government also makes advances to the Department. The Commissioner for Main Roads may, with the approval of the Governor, raise loans to finance the construction of specific works or to renew these loans, and must contribute (at an approved rate) to reserves established for repayment of the loans.

In terms of the Main Roads Act, 1924–1978, the transactions of the Department are conducted through three separate funds—the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund, for main, secondary, and tourist roads and toll works in the County of Cumberland (which is deemed, for the purposes of the Act, to include the City of Blue Mountains and small sections of other councils' areas on the boundary of the County); the Country Main Roads Fund, for main and tourist roads and toll works outside the County of Cumberland; and the Commonwealth Aid for Roads Fund for transactions involving Commonwealth grants for roads, including developmental roads. These grants are being made under either the States Grants (Roads) Act, 1977, for the three years from 1 July 1977, or the Transport Planning and Research (Financial Assistance) Act, 1977–1978, for the year 1977–78.

The proceeds of the motor vehicle weight tax (except for amounts paid into the Public Vehicles Fund and the Traffic Facilities Fund), and of the charges under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958–1975, are distributed between the County of Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds on the basis of 20 per cent to the Cumberland Fund and 80 per cent to the Country Fund.

On 1 January 1972, a tax levy on motor vehicles was introduced and the proceeds are distributed equally between the County of Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds. For further details of motor vehicle taxes, fees, and charges reference should be made to the

section "Motor Transport and Road Traffic" in Chapter 12 "Transport and Communication", and to Chapter 16 "Public Finance".

The accounts of the Department of Main Roads, on a "revenue and expenditure" basis, are summarised for the last six years in the following table:—

### MAIN ROADS FUNDS (a): REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(\$ thousand)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>REVENUE (b)</b>						
Vehicle taxes and registration and licence fees .. ..	73,637	92,731	99,294	104,276	106,222	125,908
Commonwealth Aid for Roads Grants (d) .. ..	55,617	65,924	77,628	108,796	134,402	137,366
Other Australian/State Government grants—						
Flood relief .. .. .	—	—	1,500	8,267	13,223	11,806
Unemployment relief .. .. .	655	1,886	48	512	349	100
Other .. .. .	—	—	500	42	—	2,500
Road Transport and Traffic Fund and						
Public Vehicles Fund .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	7,230
Contributions for specific works .. .. .	776	651	641	625	1,119	914
Local authorities' contributions .. .. .	6,536	736	548	592	1,235	955
Sydney-Newcastle freeway toll .. .. .	2,564	2,653	3,626	4,235	4,863	5,180
Waterfall-Bulli freeway toll .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1,206	1,346
Other .. .. .	1,020	1,336	1,111	1,862	1,903	4,082
<b>Total revenue (b) .. .. .</b>	<b>140,804</b>	<b>165,915</b>	<b>184,896</b>	<b>229,206</b>	<b>264,522</b>	<b>297,387</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE (c)</b>						
Roads and bridges—						
Construction .. .. .	197,579	113,987	124,997	148,457	181,783	184,693
Maintenance (e) .. .. .	26,991	30,137	37,300	57,558	73,593	96,475
Administration .. .. .	9,522	10,033	11,295	12,962	14,081	16,271
Interest, exchange, and flotation expenses .. .. .	5,026	4,407	5,101	5,351	8,095	9,957
Other .. .. .	5,519	5,223	5,276	5,994	9,962	11,809
<b>Total expenditure (c) .. .. .</b>	<b>144,637</b>	<b>163,787</b>	<b>183,969</b>	<b>230,322</b>	<b>287,514</b>	<b>319,205</b>

(a) Comprises the Commonwealth Aid Roads, County of Cumberland Main Roads, and Country Main Roads Funds and the Traffic Facilities Fund (which operates under the Traffic Authority Act, 1976).

(b) Excludes repayable advances by the State Government, loans raised by the Commissioner for Main Roads, and transfers from Sydney Harbour Bridge accounts.

(c) Excludes the purchase of assets which are subject to depreciation charges (the charges being included in expenditure on "roads and bridges" or "administration"). (The purchase of assets which are not subject to depreciation charges is included in "other" expenditure.)

(d) Grants under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1969, up to 1973-74: grants under National Roads Act, 1974, Roads Grants Act, 1974, and Transport (Planning and Research) Act, 1974, up to 1976-77.

(e) Includes unclassified roads in the unincorporated area of the Western Division, developmental roads, and councils' local roads taken over from the Public Works Department on 1 February 1975. Also includes Commonwealth Fund and Traffic Facilities Fund payments.

Details of disbursements in 1976-77 from the Commonwealth Aid Roads Fund, of funds received in terms of the National Roads Act, 1974, and Roads Grants Act, 1974, are shown below; disbursements from Transport (Planning and Research) Act, 1974, funds are not included.

### Commonwealth Aid Roads Fund, Disbursements, 1976-77

Category of road	\$ thousand
National highways .. .. .	61,200
Urban arterial roads .. .. .	36,600
Urban local roads .. .. .	4,692
Rural arterial and developmental roads .. .. .	15,430
Rural local roads .. .. .	17,370
Minor traffic engineering and road safety improvements .. .. .	4,552
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>139,844</b>

## COMMONWEALTH GRANTS FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Since 1923-24, the Australian Government has made annual grants to assist the States in the construction and maintenance of roads. Details of earlier schemes are shown in previous issues of the Year Book.

Current Commonwealth assistance for roads is provided for under the States Grants (Roads) Act, 1977. This Act covers the three year period 1977-78 to 1979-80, and encompasses the provisions laid down within the previous National Roads Act, 1974-1977, and the Roads Grants Act, 1974-1978 (see page 329, Year Book No.64). Assistance for a one year period is also provided under the Transport Planning and Research (Financial Assistance) Act, 1977-1978. An amount of \$153,800,000 (or 32.4 per cent of total grants to States) has been allocated by the Commonwealth as a grant to New South Wales for roads in each of the three years 1977-78, 1978-79, and 1979-80.

The actual advances made to New South Wales from 1974-75 to 1976-77 varied from the amounts previously allocated by the Commonwealth (1974-75, \$108.0 million; 1975-76, \$114.0 million; 1976-77, \$128.0 million) primarily because additional grants were made to assist employment. The advances made are shown in the following table:—

**COMMONWEALTH ADVANCES TO NEW SOUTH WALES, 1974-75 TO 1976-77**  
(\$ million)

Act and class of road	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
National Roads Act—			
National highways—			
Construction .. .. .	27.9	39.9	47.3
Maintenance .. .. .	7.3	7.2	7.6
Export and major commercial roads .. .. .	—	2.1	2.5
Total, National Roads Act .. .. .	35.2	49.2	57.4
Road Grants Act—			
Rural roads—			
Arterial and developmental (a) .. .. .	12.2	15.4	15.4
Local (b) .. .. .	16.9	16.5	18.2
Urban roads—			
Arterial (a) .. .. .	46.6	44.3	36.6
Local (a) .. .. .	2.2	4.3	4.6
M.I.T.E.R.S. (c) .. .. .	1.0	3.0	3.3
Total, Road Grants Act .. .. .	78.8	83.6	78.1
Transport (Planning and Research) Act .. .. .	1.8	2.0	2.0
Total advances .. .. .	115.8	134.7	137.4

(a) For construction and re-construction.

(b) For construction, re-construction, and maintenance.

(c) Minor traffic engineering and road safety improvements.

The States Grants (Roads) Act, 1977, provides for expenditure "quotas" to be met by the States from their own financial resources. The matching quotas for New South Wales are \$147.7 million in each of the three years. If, in 1977-78 or 1978-79, a State's expenditure is greater or less than the quota for that year, the quota for the following year will be reduced or increased by the amount of the excess or deficiency. In 1979-80, any deficiency remaining, or such lesser amount as may be determined, is payable to the Australian Government.

Expenditure by the State on particular classes of roads may be effected by making grants to local government authorities for such purposes.

The next table shows the manner in which the grants to New South Wales during the last six years were distributed:—

#### DISTRIBUTION OF COMMONWEALTH GRANTS TO N.S.W. FOR ROADS

(\$ thousand)

Year ended 30 June	Department of Main Roads	Public Works Department (a)	Motor Transport Department	Forestry Commission	Other State authorities	Total grant
1972	55,617	18,293	300	289	1	74,500
1973	65,924	19,224	150	289	3	85,590
1974	77,628	20,193	150	289	10	98,270
1975	108,796	5,450	74	250	1,222	115,792
1976	133,938	—	185	225	1,884	136,232
1977	133,295	—	—	217	1,977	135,489

(a) Distributed to local government authorities in rural areas for roadworks, bridgeworks, etc.

#### BRIDGES AND FERRIES

Municipal and shire councils are empowered to control road bridges which are not under the control of the Department of Main Roads.

In certain localities where conditions and limited traffic have not favoured the erection of a bridge, a vehicular punt or ferry has been installed. The principal ferries are operated free of charge to the public, but the State Government makes a small annual grant to compensate local councils for revenue lost by the abolition of tolls in 1908.

#### SYDNEY HARBOUR BRIDGE

The Sydney Harbour Bridge, which spans the harbour between Dawes Point on the southern and Milson's Point on the northern side, is one of the largest arch bridges in the world. Its total length, with railway and roadway approaches, is 4.43 kilometres; further details of the Bridge dimensions are given in earlier issues of the Year Book. The railway across the Bridge connects the City Railway with the northern suburban line. The Bridge, which was opened for traffic on 19 March 1932, is administered by the Department of Main Roads. Tolls are charged for vehicular traffic using the Bridge.

Road tolls and contributions for railway and bus passengers are paid into the Bridge Account. Since 1957-58, current surpluses in the Bridge Account and funds held in the Bridge Reserve Account have been used to meet part of the cost of various road works (including associated land resumptions) leading to the Bridge, as well as the cost of works on the Bridge and its approaches. To 30 June 1977 the Bridge funds provided \$2,376,000 to meet the cost of converting tram tracks to roadways and of constructing additional toll gates, etc., \$4,464,000 towards the cost of extending the Cahill Expressway, and \$16,843,000 towards the cost of the Warringah Freeway approach. The capital expenditure charged to Bridge Accounts in respect of the construction of the Bridge and the various works leading to the Bridge amounted to \$56,877,000 to 30 June 1977. Of this expenditure, \$3,331,000 was met from a special levy imposed by adjacent local government authorities, \$23,683,000 was met from current surpluses in the Bridge account and funds held in the Bridge Reserve Account, \$20,522,000 was provided from State loan funds, \$21,000 was provided from other State funds, and \$9,320,000 was provided from loans raised by the Commissioner for Main Roads. After deducting sinking fund contributions (\$11,098,000) and debt repayments in respect of loans raised by the Commissioner (\$5,417,000), the capital indebtedness at 30 June 1977 was \$13,326,000.

The revenue and expenditure of the Bridge Account in the last six years are shown in the following table:—

**SYDNEY HARBOUR BRIDGE ACCOUNT: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE**  
(*\$ thousand*)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Revenue—						
Road tolls .. .. .	4,707	4,691	4,833	4,983	5,105	5,134
Railway and bus passengers .. .. .	294	307	286	316	322	352
Other .. .. .	168	254	274	242	541	479
<b>Total revenue .. .. .</b>	<b>5,169</b>	<b>5,253</b>	<b>5,393</b>	<b>5,541</b>	<b>5,968</b>	<b>5,965</b>
Expenditure—						
Loan charges—						
Interest, exchange .. .. .	1,269	1,237	1,209	1,174	1,129	1,197
Sinking fund (a) .. .. .	845	871	903	899	878	360
Other (b) .. .. .	47	48	45	37	27	23
Maintenance and lighting .. .. .	803	998	1,134	1,400	1,599	1,593
Collection of road tolls .. .. .	508	534	601	787	990	1,037
Roadways, toll gates, etc. .. .. .	7	9	4	13	13	—
Traffic facilities .. .. .	292	368	467	614	575	959
Administration .. .. .	176	197	242	354	416	376
<b>Total expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>3,947</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>4,605</b>	<b>5,278</b>	<b>5,627</b>	<b>5,545</b>
<b>Surplus .. .. .</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>420</b>

(a) Includes repayment of principal and transfer to reserve for loan repayments.

(b) Loan flotation and management expenses.

During 1976-77 it was estimated that 53,200,000 road vehicle crossings were made over the Sydney Harbour Bridge.



## HOUSING AND BUILDING

### HOUSING OF THE POPULATION

Information concerning the housing of the population of New South Wales is obtained from householders' schedules collected on the occasion of the periodic censuses of population and housing.

For purposes of the census, an "occupied private dwelling" is defined as "any habitation occupied on census night by a household group", and may comprise the whole or only a part of a building. A "household group" is "a person or group of persons living as a domestic unit with common eating arrangements". The number of "occupied private dwellings" and the number of "households" are therefore identical by definition.

An "unoccupied dwelling" is defined as a structure built specifically for private living purposes and which is habitable, though unoccupied, at the time of the census. Unoccupied dwellings include "week-enders", holiday homes, dwellings normally occupied but from which the usual occupants were temporarily absent, newly-completed dwellings not yet occupied, etc., as well as vacant dwellings available for sale or rental.

Particulars of the status of private dwellings in areas of New South Wales, as recorded at the 1976 Census, are shown in the next table:—

#### STATUS OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS (a) IN N.S.W.

Area of New South Wales	Status of private dwellings (a)		
	Occupied	Unoccupied	Total dwellings
AT 30 JUNE 1971			
Total, N.S.W. . . . .	1,356,533	124,522	1,481,055
AT 30 JUNE 1976 (b)			
Sydney Statistical Division (c) . . . . .	973,516	86,873	1,060,389
Newcastle Statistical District (c) . . . . .	113,522	9,702	123,224
Wollongong Statistical District (c) . . . . .	62,779	4,578	67,357
Rest of N.S.W. . . . .	342,847	51,551	394,398
Urban centres (d) . . . . .	1,342,680	121,294	1,463,974
Rural areas (d) . . . . .	149,984	31,410	181,394
Total, N.S.W. . . . .	1,492,664	152,704	1,645,368

(a) For definition, see text above table.

(b) Preliminary recorded figures.

(c) See text in the section "Geography" in Chapter 1 "Natural Environment".

(d) See text in the section "Population" in Chapter 4 "Demography".

NOTE. The figures shown in this table exclude non-private dwellings such as hotels, motels, and institutions.

Between 1971 and 1976, the number of occupied private dwellings in New South Wales increased by 136,131 (or 10 per cent). In 1976, 65 per cent of the occupied private dwellings in the State were situated in the Sydney Statistical Division, 12 per cent were in the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts, and 23 per cent were in the rest of New South Wales.

#### STOCK OF DWELLING UNITS

A geographical distribution of the stock of dwelling units in areas of New South Wales in the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 is given in the next table. The figures for 1971 were derived from the 1971 Census of Population and Housing. The estimated stock figures shown for subsequent years were derived by up-dating the stock in the previous year on the basis of recorded statistics of (a) new dwellings (houses, flats, etc.) completed, (b) other dwelling units added to the stock (by the conversion of existing houses into flats, etc.), and (c) losses of dwelling units from the stock (demolitions, etc.).

The stock of dwelling units includes all houses and other self-contained dwellings, whether occupied or unoccupied. Each self-contained dwelling in a block of flats or home units, or in a group of town houses, etc., is counted separately. Improvised and mobile homes (sheds, huts, caravans, houseboats, etc.), dwellings which are not self-contained, and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, boarding houses, etc. and institutions such as hospitals, boarding schools, and prisons) are excluded from the scope of the statistics.

#### STOCK OF DWELLING UNITS IN AREAS OF N.S.W. (Number of Dwelling Units)

Year ended 30 June	Sydney Statistical Division	Hunter Statistical Division		Illawarra Statistical Division		Rest of N.S.W.	Total N.S.W.
		Newcastle Statistical District	Balance	Wollongong Statistical District	Balance		
1971	928,443	109,762	17,274	56,960	20,145	305,845	1,438,429
1972	958,351	112,585	17,634	59,064	21,250	312,998	1,481,882
1973	987,516	115,336	18,015	61,514	22,406	319,958	1,524,745
1974	1,014,980	118,418	18,454	63,733	23,650	328,454	1,567,689
1975	1,039,154	121,046	19,101	66,065	25,130	338,592	1,609,088

#### SUPERVISION OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Municipal and shire councils in New South Wales are empowered, in terms of the Local Government Act, 1919-1978 to supervise and regulate building construction within their area. The relevant provisions of the Act apply in all municipalities, to the whole of a large number of shires, and to the larger residential areas within other shires.

The principal powers and functions of the councils are defined in broad terms in the Act itself, while ordinances under the Act prescribe in detail the minimum building standards to be observed. Councils are empowered to insist on standards above those prescribed in the ordinances. Appeal against the decision of a council may be made to the Local Government Appeals Tribunal, constituted under the Local Government Act for this purpose.

Within the areas subject to building control by local authorities, detailed plans and specifications for a proposed building, or for alterations or additions to an existing building, must be submitted for the council's approval before building operations are commenced. The council carries out inspections at various stages of the construction.

Under the Height of Buildings (Metropolitan Police District) Act, 1912-1978, a building may not be erected in New South Wales to a height greater than 23.38 metres unless the

plans of the building have been approved by the Minister for Planning and Environment, nor to a height greater than 45.72 metres unless approved by the Minister on the recommendation of the Height of Buildings Advisory Committee.

Regional and town planning throughout the State is promoted and co-ordinated by the New South Wales Planning and Environment Commission, which came into operation in November 1974 and took over these functions from the State Planning Authority, which was dissolved. (See also the section "Urban and Regional Development" in Chapter 2 "Constitution and Government".)

#### BUILDERS LICENSING BOARD

The Builders Licensing Board was established as a statutory corporation under the Builders Licensing Act, 1971-1977, to protect purchasers of homes against inferior workmanship by builders and against the insolvency of builders. The Act requires all builders of dwellings and certain trade contractors to be licensed, provides insurance against certain risks to purchasers of habitable dwellings, and allows the Board to discipline licence holders where necessary.

From 3 July 1972, builders engaged in the building of dwellings (or in alterations or additions to dwellings) are required to be licensed, if the value of the building work undertaken exceeds \$1,000. Trade contractors carrying out trade work exceeding \$200 on dwellings in the areas of:-

- (a) bricklaying and stonemasonry, carpentry and joinery, formwork construction, general concreting, roof tiling, and reinforcement fixing, and
- (b) demolishing, excavating, glazing, painting and decorating, plastering, and wall and floor tiling

have been required to be licensed from 2 June 1977 and 1 February 1978, respectively. Every person holding a licence must be at least 18 years of age, be of good character, have sufficient financial resources to carry on building or trade work, and be capable of carrying out the work either by himself or by means of a qualified employee.

Complaints against builders and trade contractors may be made to the Builders Licensing Board. The disciplinary provisions of the Act empower the Board to cancel or suspend a licence, and to order the rectification of defective building or trade work.

A person who wishes to build his own home, or to carry out alterations or additions to his own home, where the value of the work exceeds \$1,000 and the approval of the local council is required, must apply for an "owner-builder's" permit.

The insurance provisions of the Act require the builder to pay an insurance premium to the Board which covers the purchaser, *inter alia*, against any loss incurred as a result of the insolvency of the builder or any major structural defects in the work done by the builder. The total aggregate claim which may be lodged is \$20,000.

In February 1977, the Board introduced a Pre-Purchase Property Inspection Scheme for any person intending to purchase a "habitable dwelling", where a change of ownership is involved. Under the scheme, an intending purchaser of a dwelling is provided with a report on the condition of that dwelling.

The Board also administers the fund from which long-service leave payments are made to workers in the building and construction industry (see section "Wages and Hours" in Chapter 10 "Labour, Wages and Prices".)

#### ARCHITECTS

The practice of architecture in New South Wales is regulated by a Board of Architects. Persons using the name "architect" (other than naval architects) are required to be registered. Registration is granted to persons over 21 years of age who possess the requisite qualifications. There were 2,499 architects on the register at 31 December 1977.

## BUILDING STATISTICS

## SOURCES OF BUILDING STATISTICS

Statistics of building approved in New South Wales are based on returns of:—

- (a) permits granted by local government authorities to build in those areas (covering all municipalities, the whole of a large number of shires, and the larger residential areas within other shires) subject to building control by local authorities; and
- (b) contracts let or day labour jobs authorised by Australian, State, local, and semi-governmental authorities.

Statistics of building operations are based on:—

- (a) returns collected from contract (including speculative) builders who regularly engage in the erection of buildings;
- (b) progress reports on construction from owner-builders, i.e. persons other than recognised builders who are erecting buildings owned by themselves (principally their own home) without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job; and
- (c) returns of building by or for Australian, State, local and semi-governmental authorities.

## SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF BUILDING STATISTICS

The statistics relate to building structures, and exclude railways, roads, bridges, earthworks, water storage, and other similar types of construction. Repairs and renovations are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory records.

The statistics of government building cover the whole of New South Wales. The statistics of private building approved cover that part of the State subject to building control by local government authorities. For private building commenced, completed, or under construction by owner-builders, the statistics are also confined to this part of the State; but for private building undertaken by other builders, the statistics cover the whole State. Some building in rural areas is therefore excluded. The values of building jobs approved, commenced, completed, and under construction include:—

- (a) all new dwellings (except from July 1973 to June 1975, those valued at less than \$2,000);
- (b) alterations and additions (to existing dwellings) with an estimated value (when completed) of \$10,000 or more; and
- (c) other building jobs (whether new buildings or alterations and additions to existing buildings) with an estimated value (when completed) of \$10,000 or more (plus, before July 1973, new other building jobs valued at less than \$10,000, and, from July 1973 to June 1975, those new other building jobs valued at \$2,000 to \$9,999).

The changes (as outlined above) in the range of statistics presented involved an insignificant break in the comparability of the series.

## CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDING ACTIVITY

In these statistics of building activity, building is classified as *private* or *government* according to ownership. *Government* building includes all building for Australian, State, local, and semi-governmental authorities, whether carried out by private contractors or by day labour, and whether intended for use by these authorities, for rental, or for sale after completion. Building for private ownership for which finance is provided by governmental authorities is classed as *Private*.

Building jobs are classified according to the function which they are intended to serve. A building which is ancillary to other buildings, or forms part of a group of related buildings, is classified according to the function of the group of buildings as a whole. Examples of the types of building job included in each main class of building are given in the following list:—

*Shops:* includes restaurants, retail markets, shopping centres, and showrooms.

*Offices:* includes banks, post offices, and council chambers.

*Factories:* includes abattoirs, brickworks, power houses, printing offices, and government workshops.

*Education:* includes schools, colleges, kindergartens, reference libraries, and universities.

*Other:* includes hotels, hostels, service stations, wholesale stores and warehouses, telephone exchanges, religious institutions, buildings for entertainment and recreation, hospitals and convalescent homes, homes for aged, law courts, defence buildings, police stations, and reformatories.

New dwellings are classified as either “houses” or “other dwellings”. A “house” is defined as a building which has been designed or adapted so that its prime use is as a single self-contained dwelling unit which is completely detached from all other buildings and (except in such cases as dwellings built for employees or family of the owner or lessee of the land) is situated on a separate, titled block of land. “Self-contained” means able to be completely closed off and with own cooking and bathing facilities. The classification “other dwellings” includes flats (including home units) and semi-detached cottages, villa units, town houses, and similar types of dwelling units.

#### DEFINITIONS USED

The *value of building jobs* represents the estimated value of the whole job when completed, excluding the value of the land on which the job is carried out. The *value of building work done* during a period represents the estimated value of the building work actually carried out during the period.

*Value of building jobs approved* is—for private building, the value of building permits granted by local government authorities; and for government building, the value of contracts let and day labour jobs authorised by governmental authorities.

The *number of new houses and other dwellings approved* is—for private building, the number of individual dwelling units covered by building permits granted by local authorities; and for government building, the number of individual dwelling units covered by contracts let or day labour jobs authorised by governmental authorities. The *number of new houses and other dwellings commenced* is—the number of actual commencements recorded during the year.

A building is regarded as having been *commenced* when expenditure on building work is first reported. A building is regarded as being *under construction* at the end of a period if it has not been completed and work on it has not been abandoned.

The numbers of houses and other dwellings are recorded in terms of separate *dwelling units*. Each flat in a group of flats (and each “home unit” in a group of “home units”) is counted as a separate dwelling unit. *Temporary or make-shift dwellings* (such as garages, sheds, etc.) are excluded from the scope of building statistics.

The dwelling units that result from *conversions* of existing buildings into flats are not included in the numbers of *new* other dwellings. However, the value of flat conversions is included in the value of other dwelling jobs.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official statistics of the State, New South Wales is divided into a number of geographical areas. These areas are described in the

section "Geography" in Chapter 1 "Natural Environment" and their boundaries are shown in the map at the end of this volume.

### VALUE OF BUILDING JOBS

Trends in the building industry are illustrated in the following table, which shows, by class of building, the value of building jobs approved, commenced, completed, and under construction in New South Wales in each of the last six years:—

**VALUE OF BUILDING JOBS (a) APPROVED, COMMENCED, COMPLETED, AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN N.S.W.: CLASS OF BUILDING**  
(\$ thousand)

Year ended 30 June	Dwelling jobs		Other building jobs					Total all building Jobs
	Houses	Other	Shops	Offices	Factories	Education	Other	
APPROVED								
1972	408,319	162,496	53,469	181,931	75,483	69,687	160,241	1,111,807
1973	542,576	223,888	51,396	178,564	71,642	60,801	158,368	1,287,233
1974	627,373	281,556	77,759	143,712	99,632	75,329	198,568	1,503,930
1975	520,790	210,935	51,803	59,479	70,239	129,875	175,154	1,218,274
1976	674,397	106,847	42,263	104,103	91,610	103,951	249,119	1,372,290
1977	825,506	158,610	68,045	60,216	138,813	121,941	239,022	1,612,154
COMMENCED								
1972	117,322	190,460	55,346	177,269	87,948	76,576	176,227	1,181,147
1973	149,455	225,817	55,840	239,262	105,374	66,205	178,718	1,366,669
1974	584,917	259,414	79,697	163,994	119,870	82,220	213,285	1,503,397
1975	548,175	198,303	43,287	78,322	77,170	163,767	204,972	1,313,997
1976	661,351	136,058	49,508	95,544	71,140	86,376	231,773	1,331,750
1977	827,806	180,376	62,205	75,880	126,293	100,787	275,076	1,648,420
COMPLETED								
1972	114,781	170,872	39,247	152,083	115,493	73,554	173,008	1,139,035
1973	140,663	201,085	54,527	122,840	83,414	69,129	175,941	1,147,600
1974	522,006	223,434	58,921	138,973	104,676	59,975	218,636	1,326,620
1975	580,478	259,425	55,664	162,025	135,102	82,336	197,601	1,472,629
1976	651,199	194,672	59,967	189,141	85,392	152,866	231,626	1,564,863
1977	777,643	176,898	82,474	154,393	99,674	130,729	359,346	1,781,157
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT 30 JUNE								
1972	172,988	139,728	54,229	261,702	57,079	105,192	256,204	1,047,122
1973	231,399	169,409	56,922	393,004	81,203	109,315	278,640	1,319,894
1974	302,321	220,521	82,868	454,973	105,954	136,069	280,450	1,583,157
1975	272,640	183,074	86,476	440,833	58,920	244,223	325,609	1,611,772
1976	290,876	138,513	85,002	399,213	50,423	184,000	371,384	1,519,411
1977	345,127	147,598	67,337	359,545	90,072	155,970	299,662	1,465,314

(a) Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

The relationship between the value of building jobs approved and the value of building jobs commenced in the year is influenced partly by normal delays in the commencement of building operations, partly by the fact that some intending builders find it impracticable to proceed with their plans, for financial and other reasons, and partly by increases in the estimated value of building jobs in the period between approval and commencement.

The total value of building jobs commenced increased steadily in the years 1971–72 to 1973–74 but dropped by \$189 million (12.6 per cent) in 1974–75. The value recovered slightly in 1975–76, and then increased sharply by \$317 million (23.8 per cent) in 1976–77.

The value of the building work done in New South Wales during each of the last six years—i.e., the estimated value of the building work actually carried out during the period—is shown in the next table:—

**VALUE OF BUILDING WORK (a) DONE IN N.S.W.**

(\$ thousand)

Year ended 30 June	Dwelling jobs		Other building jobs					Total, all building jobs
	Houses	Other	Shops	Offices	Factories	Education	Other	
PRIVATE								
1972	r387,544	r173,955	44,168	133,752	93,631	13,116	r115,069	961,236
1973	r437,334	r202,271	57,450	157,589	93,660	9,622	r129,333	1,087,258
1974	539,091	235,741	60,566	154,601	107,403	10,244	123,518	1,231,163
1975	515,027	221,526	71,522	175,544	113,445	19,405	134,281	1,250,751
1976	608,635	136,666	73,043	137,158	63,299	24,014	143,861	1,186,677
1977	770,141	133,673	60,658	93,854	106,788	14,709	136,816	1,316,640
GOVERNMENT								
1972	r33,353	r12,128	413	19,867	6,677	66,622	r80,102	219,160
1973	r22,242	r10,880	403	19,155	3,979	60,613	r74,006	191,277
1974	28,859	9,556	524	18,588	6,524	60,455	78,764	203,271
1975	51,720	22,722	2,235	37,892	9,684	113,147	r107,228	r344,627
1976	70,134	53,871	1,812	59,409	7,694	134,407	140,679	468,006
1977	34,517	30,638	1,263	57,754	13,370	87,666	126,990	352,201
TOTAL								
1972	r420,897	r186,083	44,581	153,619	100,307	79,738	r195,169	1,180,396
1973	r459,576	r213,151	57,853	176,744	97,639	70,235	r203,338	1,278,535
1974	567,951	245,297	61,090	173,189	113,926	70,699	202,283	1,434,435
1975	566,747	244,248	73,757	213,436	123,129	132,552	r241,510	r1,595,378
1976	678,769	190,537	74,855	196,567	70,993	158,421	284,540	1,654,683
1977	804,658	164,312	61,921	151,608	120,159	102,375	263,807	1,668,840

(a) Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

In 1976–77, the value of work done on private houses and other dwelling jobs represented 69 per cent of the total value of private building work done; the corresponding proportion in 1971–72 was 58 per cent. Similar proportions for the other categories of private building were: shops, 5 per cent in 1976–77 (the same as in 1971–72), offices, 7 per cent (14 per cent in 1971–72); factories, 8 per cent (10 per cent); and education, 1 per cent (the same as in 1971–72).

Building for government ownership has accounted for 20 per cent of the total value of building work done since 1971-72 (the proportion for 1976-77 is 21 per cent). Schools, universities, etc., and hospitals (which together accounted for 40 per cent of the total value of government building work done in 1976-77) and houses and other dwellings (18 per cent) are the major elements in government building.

A geographical distribution of the value of building jobs completed in New South Wales during the last two years is shown in the next table:—

**VALUE OF BUILDING JOBS (a) COMPLETED IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS OF N.S.W.**  
(*\$ thousand*)

Statistical Division	1975-76			1976-77		
	Dwelling jobs	Other building jobs	Total, building jobs	Dwelling jobs	Other building jobs	Total, building jobs
Sydney .. .. .	482,012	514,326	996,337	529,170	618,906	1,148,076
Hunter—						
<i>Newcastle Statistical District</i> .. .. .	58,019	32,957	90,976	70,685	38,217	108,902
<i>Balance</i> .. .. .	13,908	3,900	17,808	16,189	5,831	22,019
Illawarra—						
<i>Wollongong Statistical District</i> .. .. .	34,144	30,938	65,082	33,001	27,815	60,816
<i>Balance</i> .. .. .	22,826	7,717	30,543	25,339	7,684	33,022
Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	25,307	13,394	38,699	33,914	11,938	45,853
Mid-North Coast .. .. .	45,650	11,922	57,571	50,333	18,668	69,002
Northern .. .. .	26,330	13,810	40,139	31,208	19,214	50,423
North-Western .. .. .	14,837	11,420	26,257	19,288	6,034	25,322
Central-West .. .. .	38,214	26,733	64,948	37,370	26,896	64,265
South-Eastern .. .. .	34,537	15,825	50,362	43,565	17,559	61,122
Murrumbidgee .. .. .	26,736	21,562	48,299	34,871	15,343	50,214
Murray .. .. .	22,278	12,591	34,868	27,474	11,077	38,551
Far West .. .. .	1,076	1,898	2,974	2,134	1,436	3,570
Total, New South Wales .. .. .	845,871	718,991	1,564,863	954,541	826,616	1,781,157

(a) Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.



The following table shows, for each main class of building, the value of building jobs completed during the last six years in the Sydney Statistical Division, Newcastle Statistical District, Wollongong Statistical District, and the balance of the State:—

**VALUE OF BUILDING JOBS (a) COMPLETED IN AREAS OF N.S.W.:**  
**CLASS OF BUILDING**  
 (\$ thousand)

Year ended 30 June	Dwelling jobs		Other building jobs					Total, all building jobs
	Houses	Other	Shops	Offices	Factories	Education	Other	
SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION								
1972	269,104	149,073	32,145	144,487	71,299	44,707	124,462	835,277
1973	276,858	173,671	44,826	115,877	65,309	42,389	132,007	850,937
1974	312,871	181,663	43,463	128,725	89,661	38,616	169,840	964,839
1975	315,668	192,862	35,092	147,835	87,461	52,621	128,740	960,282
1976	337,486	144,526	43,585	161,542	58,575	99,848	150,777	996,337
1977	407,719	121,451	52,790	124,738	74,615	93,611	273,154	1,148,076
NEWCASTLE STATISTICAL DISTRICT								
1972	r33,280	r4,992	1,530	1,628	3,536	2,973	r6,509	54,449
1973	r35,906	r4,687	2,194	1,926	3,728	5,355	r10,795	64,591
1974	43,337	6,744	1,589	3,758	3,693	2,806	8,571	70,498
1975	44,418	8,377	4,448	2,720	6,100	11,161	10,995	88,218
1976	52,235	5,784	3,118	5,159	2,471	9,941	12,268	90,976
1977	63,890	6,795	2,927	7,302	4,257	7,089	16,643	108,902
WOLLONGONG STATISTICAL DISTRICT								
1972	r21,987	r4,351	955	860	19,290	4,074	r7,055	58,572
1973	r24,822	r8,318	1,416	992	5,763	2,242	r5,220	48,773
1974	28,350	8,156	1,228	665	2,480	2,810	4,318	48,006
1975	29,680	13,079	7,086	1,863	9,675	2,992	5,028	69,403
1976	26,440	7,704	2,791	3,830	2,243	11,927	10,147	65,082
1977	28,311	4,690	12,127	1,889	2,833	2,879	8,086	60,816
REST OF NEW SOUTH WALES								
1972	90,408	12,455	4,617	5,108	21,369	21,800	34,981	190,737
1973	103,079	14,410	6,091	4,046	8,614	19,143	27,917	183,299
1974	137,447	26,872	12,641	5,825	8,842	15,743	35,907	243,277
1975	190,710	45,109	9,038	9,607	31,867	15,561	52,834	354,725
1976	235,040	36,657	10,473	18,609	22,103	31,150	58,435	412,468
1977	277,723	43,962	14,631	20,465	17,969	27,150	61,464	463,363
TOTAL, NEW SOUTH WALES								
1972	r414,781	r170,872	39,247	152,083	115,493	73,554	r173,008	1,139,035
1973	r440,663	r201,085	54,527	122,840	83,414	69,129	r175,941	1,147,600
1974	522,006	223,434	58,921	138,973	104,676	59,975	218,636	1,326,620
1975	580,478	259,425	55,664	162,025	135,102	82,336	197,601	1,472,629
1976	651,199	194,672	59,967	189,141	85,392	152,866	231,626	1,564,863
1977	777,643	176,898	82,476	154,394	99,673	130,729	359,347	1,781,157

(a) Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

Building projects in the Sydney Statistical Division accounted for 52 per cent of the total value of houses, 69 per cent of the total value of other dwellings, 75 per cent of the total value of other building jobs, and 64 per cent of the total value of all building jobs completed in New South Wales in 1976-77.

## NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS

The number of new houses and other dwellings approved, commenced, and completed in New South Wales in each of the last six years is shown in the following table:—

**NEW DWELLING BUILDING IN N.S.W.  
(Number of Dwelling Units)**

Year ended 30 June	Approved			Commenced			Completed		
	Houses	Other dwellings	Total dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	Total dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	Total dwellings
<b>PRIVATE</b>									
1972	27,535	18,660	46,195	26,723	18,531	45,254	26,185	16,453	42,638
1973	32,273	22,302	54,575	28,543	19,400	47,943	26,213	18,145	44,358
1974	30,885	24,678	55,563	27,595	19,937	47,532	27,021	18,223	45,244
1975	18,437	11,588	30,025	19,262	10,639	29,901	23,349	17,547	40,896
1976	24,217	6,315	30,532	22,317	7,108	29,425	20,535	8,155	28,690
1977	26,457	6,419	32,876	25,774	7,217	32,991	24,357	7,610	31,967
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>									
1972	2,393	868	3,261	2,834	985	3,819	3,846	1,536	5,382
1973	3,054	1,838	4,892	2,395	1,808	4,203	2,352	1,203	3,555
1974	2,856	1,034	3,890	2,915	1,068	3,983	1,700	1,177	2,877
1975	4,830	3,270	8,100	4,336	2,601	6,937	2,912	1,101	4,013
1976	1,041	560	1,601	1,616	1,116	2,732	4,606	2,818	7,424
1977	1,721	2,201	3,922	1,840	2,127	3,967	2,019	1,887	3,906
<b>TOTAL</b>									
1972	29,928	19,528	49,456	29,557	19,516	49,073	30,031	17,989	48,020
1973	35,327	24,140	59,467	30,938	21,208	52,146	28,565	19,348	47,913
1974	33,741	25,712	59,453	30,510	21,005	51,515	28,721	19,400	48,121
1975	23,267	14,858	38,125	23,598	13,240	36,838	26,261	18,648	44,909
1976 (a)	25,258	6,875	32,133	23,933	8,224	32,157	25,141	10,973	36,114
1977 (b)	28,178	8,620	36,798	27,614	9,344	36,958	26,376	9,497	35,873

(a) The number under construction at 30 June 1976 was — houses 10,641 (9,356 private, 1,285 government); other dwellings 7,205 (5,439 private, 1,766 government).

(b) The number under construction at 30 June 1977 was — houses 11,430 (10,324 private, 1,106 government); other dwellings 6,952 (4,937 private, 2,015 government).

There has been a considerable change in the proportion of dwelling units contributed by "Other Dwellings" during the last twenty years. The proportion rose from 6 per cent of dwelling units completed in 1958–59 to a peak of 42 per cent in 1974–75, and has since declined to 26 per cent in 1976–77.

The total number of new dwelling units completed reached a peak of 49,397 in 1970–71 but has since declined to 35,873 in 1976–77, the lowest level since 1963–64.

Dwelling building for government authorities (mainly the New South Wales Housing Commission) accounted for 11 per cent of the total dwellings completed in 1971–72. This proportion declined from 7 per cent in 1972–73 to 6 per cent in 1973–74, but rose again to 9 per cent in 1974–75. In 1975–76, the proportion increased sharply to 21 per cent, but dropped back to 11 per cent in 1976–77.

A geographical distribution of dwellings completed in the last six years is given in the next table:—

**NEW DWELLINGS COMPLETED: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION**  
(Number of Dwelling Units)

Year ended 30 June	Sydney Statistical Division	Hunter Statistical Division		Illawarra Statistical Division		Rest of N.S.W.	Total N.S.W.
		Newcastle Statistical District	Balance	Wollongong Statistical District	Balance		
HOUSES							
1972	18,309	2,637	342	1,789	997	5,957	30,031
1973	16,926	2,621	342	1,713	1,077	5,886	28,565
1974	16,081	2,767	384	1,700	1,148	6,641	28,721
1975	13,110	2,285	486	1,509	1,401	7,470	26,261
1976	12,059	2,144	482	1,146	1,057	8,253	25,141
1977	12,982	2,358	569	1,078	1,024	8,365	26,376
OTHER DWELLINGS							
1972	15,098	560	46	550	106	1,629	17,989
1973	16,061	522	103	936	88	1,638	19,348
1974	15,309	608	94	783	140	2,466	19,400
1975	13,462	603	194	1,069	104	3,216	18,648
1976	7,807	361	114	486	75	2,130	10,973
1977	6,056	390	100	309	67	2,575	9,497
PRIVATE DWELLINGS							
1972	30,429	2,814	311	1,978	948	6,158	42,638
1973	31,051	2,817	410	2,374	1,011	6,695	44,358
1974	29,612	3,019	464	2,311	1,256	8,582	45,244
1975	24,257	2,514	618	2,262	1,398	9,847	40,896
1976	15,377	2,152	529	1,278	969	8,385	28,690
1977	16,738	2,418	586	1,293	1,040	9,892	31,967
GOVERNMENT DWELLINGS							
1972	2,978	383	77	361	155	1,428	5,382
1973	1,936	326	35	275	154	829	3,555
1974	1,778	356	14	172	32	525	2,877
1975	2,315	374	62	316	107	839	4,013
1976	4,489	353	67	354	163	1,998	7,424
1977	2,300	330	83	94	51	1,048	3,906
TOTAL DWELLINGS							
1972	33,407	3,197	388	2,339	1,103	7,586	48,020
1973	32,987	3,143	445	2,649	1,165	7,524	47,913
1974	31,390	3,375	478	2,483	1,288	9,107	48,121
1975	26,572	2,888	680	2,578	1,505	10,686	44,909
1976	19,866	2,505	596	1,632	1,132	10,383	36,114
1977	19,038	2,748	669	1,387	1,091	10,940	35,873

In 1971-72, 70 per cent of the dwellings completed in New South Wales were located in the Sydney Statistical Division. However, since then, this proportion has declined steadily and, in 1976-77, 53 per cent of the dwellings completed were located in the Sydney Statistical Division. Of the other areas shown in the previous table, the Hunter Division accounted for 10 per cent (including 8 per cent in the Newcastle Statistical District) of the dwellings completed in 1976-77, and the Illawarra Division for 7 per cent (including 4 per cent in the Wollongong Statistical District). The Mid-North Coast Statistical Division had the largest number of dwellings completed in the "Rest of N.S.W." in each of the last six years (these numbered 1,963 in 1976-77—about 5 per cent of the State total).

The houses completed in the State in the last six years are classified in the next table according to the type of builder and the material used for their external walls:—

**HOUSES COMPLETED IN N.S.W.: TYPE OF BUILDER AND  
MATERIAL OF EXTERNAL WALLS**

Type of builder	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>BRICK, STONE, OR CONCRETE</b>						
Private houses—						
Contract builders .. .. .	897	709	718	874	801	827
Owner-builders .. .. .	674	842	859	865	654	879
Government houses .. .. .	6	28	7	4	10	2
<b>Total houses .. .. .</b>	<b>1,577</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>1,708</b>
<b>BRICK-VENEER</b>						
Private houses—						
Contract builders .. .. .	15,502	15,457	16,293	13,451	11,861	14,153
Owner-builders .. .. .	2,685	3,420	3,815	3,205	3,041	4,055
Government houses .. .. .	1,593	1,192	924	1,768	3,091	1,373
<b>Total houses .. .. .</b>	<b>19,780</b>	<b>20,069</b>	<b>21,032</b>	<b>18,424</b>	<b>17,993</b>	<b>19,581</b>
<b>TIMBER</b>						
Private houses—						
Contract builders .. .. .	1,274	1,072	746	514	389	301
Owner-builders .. .. .	272	283	295	265	217	278
Government houses .. .. .	631	382	195	368	465	239
<b>Total houses .. .. .</b>	<b>2,177</b>	<b>1,737</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>818</b>
<b>ASBESTOS-CEMENT</b>						
Private houses—						
Contract builders .. .. .	3,046	2,496	2,297	2,042	1,905	2,072
Owner-builders .. .. .	1,621	1,643	1,535	1,602	1,210	1,413
Government houses .. .. .	1,613	739	572	771	1,039	405
<b>Total houses .. .. .</b>	<b>6,280</b>	<b>4,878</b>	<b>4,404</b>	<b>4,415</b>	<b>4,154</b>	<b>3,890</b>
<b>TOTAL, ALL MATERIALS (a)</b>						
Private houses—						
Contract builders .. .. .	20,801	19,882	20,273	17,130	15,180	17,509
Owner-builders .. .. .	5,384	6,331	6,748	6,219	5,355	6,848
Government houses .. .. .	3,846	2,352	1,700	2,912	4,606	2,019
<b>Total houses .. .. .</b>	<b>30,031</b>	<b>28,565</b>	<b>28,721</b>	<b>26,261</b>	<b>25,141</b>	<b>26,376</b>

(a) Includes a small number of houses not classified to any of the materials shown.

“Owner-building” takes a variety of forms, ranging from the employment on wages of a supervisor (who performs the services usually undertaken by a contractor but takes no responsibility for financing the project), to the work of the owner himself who undertakes the actual construction at week-ends or in other free time. Owner-builders accounted for 26 per cent of the houses completed in the State in 1976-77, compared with 18 per cent in 1971-72. In 1976-77, brick-veneer houses accounted for 74 per cent of all houses built, compared with 66 per cent in 1971-72.

Houses completed in recent years by contract builders for private ownership are classified in the next table according to the value of the house. The average value of houses built has increased substantially in recent years; houses valued at \$26,000 or more made up 40 per cent of the total number of houses built by contract builders for private ownership in 1976-77, compared with 32 per cent in 1975-76 and 22 per cent in 1974-75. Information on wage and material costs in the building industry are given in the sections "Wages and Hours" and "Prices and Rents" in Chapter 10 "Labour, Wages and Prices".

**HOUSES COMPLETED BY CONTRACT BUILDERS FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, N.S.W.:  
CLASSIFIED BY VALUE OF HOUSE**

Material of external walls	Value of House (a)						Total all groups
	Under \$14,000	\$14,000 to \$17,999	\$18,000 to \$21,999	\$22,000 to \$25,999	\$26,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 or more
1975-76: NUMBER OF HOUSES							
Brick, stone, or concrete .. ..	24	51	86	95	62	150	333
Brick-veneer .. .. .	774	2,535	2,265	2,064	1,413	1,910	900
Timber .. .. .	82	151	83	29	16	18	10
Asbestos-cement .. .. .	528	706	431	159	46	22	13
Other materials .. .. .	81	50	48	23	13	6	3
Total, all materials .. .. .	1,489	3,493	2,913	2,370	1,550	2,106	1,259
1975-76: TOTAL VALUE OF HOUSES (\$ thousand)							
Brick, stone, or concrete .. ..	250	812	1,713	2,260	1,695	5,038	20,490
Brick-veneer .. .. .	9,368	40,141	44,874	49,107	38,937	64,264	46,497
Timber .. .. .	984	2,419	1,625	679	437	619	464
Asbestos-cement .. .. .	5,969	11,303	8,431	3,700	1,257	718	623
Other materials .. .. .	856	809	940	538	354	204	170
Total, all materials .. .. .	17,423	55,485	57,584	56,286	42,678	70,842	68,244
1976-77: NUMBER OF HOUSES							
Brick, stone, or concrete .. ..	13	29	71	65	61	145	443
Brick-veneer .. .. .	349	2,647	2,661	2,470	1,828	2,622	1,576
Timber .. .. .	30	75	75	51	27	25	18
Asbestos-cement .. .. .	301	665	659	280	97	57	13
Other materials .. .. .	21	21	52	36	10	16	—
Total, all materials .. .. .	714	3,437	3,518	2,902	2,023	2,865	2,050
1976-77: TOTAL VALUE OF HOUSES (\$ thousand)							
Brick, stone, or concrete .. ..	141	457	1,387	1,553	1,674	4,901	28,863
Brick-veneer .. .. .	4,442	41,846	52,781	58,745	50,421	88,437	80,150
Timber .. .. .	343	1,190	1,454	1,201	744	829	1,120
Asbestos-cement .. .. .	3,434	10,648	12,894	6,575	2,644	1,842	621
Other materials .. .. .	232	342	1,021	865	284	545	—
Total, all materials .. .. .	8,590	54,482	69,536	68,938	55,766	96,555	110,754

(a) Excludes the value of the land on which the house is erected.

## FINANCE FOR HOME BUILDING

Finance for the building or purchase of homes in New South Wales is provided from a number of private sources and from agencies owned or guaranteed by the State or Australian Government.

The private sources of housing funds include life insurance offices, private trading and savings banks, co-operative building societies, superannuation and other trust funds, private finance and investment companies, etc. Complete statistics of the extent of lending from all these sources are not available. However, statistics are compiled of finance approved, by significant lenders, to individuals for the construction or purchase of dwellings for owner-occupation. A significant lender is one whose *Loans Approved* in this category exceeded \$250,000 in a financial year on an Australia-wide basis, or whose *Balances Outstanding* on such loans at the end of that year exceeded \$2 million. The value of housing loans approved by significant lenders to individuals in 1976-77 is shown in the next table:—

## HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION N.S.W.: LOANS APPROVED TO INDIVIDUALS, 1976-77

(\$ thousand)

Type of lender	Construction of dwellings	Purchase of newly erected dwellings	Purchase of established dwellings	Total
<b>Banks—</b>				
Savings .. .. .	92,900	43,216	425,673	561,789
Trading .. .. .	46,526	18,449	183,096	248,071
<b>Building societies—</b>				
Permanent .. .. .	60,306	107,905	482,747	650,958
Terminating .. .. .	18,901	24,044	57,600	100,545
<b>Finance companies .. .. .</b>	10,406	9,937	61,154	81,497
<b>Government .. .. .</b>	4,785	10,281	36,322	51,388
<b>Other(a) .. .. .</b>	5,376	6,541	44,260	56,177
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>239,200</b>	<b>220,373</b>	<b>1,290,852</b>	<b>1,750,425</b>

(a) Includes credit unions and insurance companies.

Under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, the Australian Government has made substantial loans to the State for the construction of homes and for other housing purposes. The Australian Government also conducts a Defence Service Homes scheme for the housing of ex-servicemen, provides grants to supplement savings for first homes, and has introduced a scheme for the insurance of housing loans made by approved lenders. Other government sources of housing finance in New South Wales are the Rural Bank of N.S.W. and the State Government (which also guarantees the repayment of funds borrowed from private lending institutions by most of the actuarial-type terminating co-operative building societies).

The sums advanced by selected government and private organisations for the building or purchase of homes during the last six years are summarised in the following table. Details of the various schemes under which the advances were made are given in the following pages.

**ADVANCES BY SELECTED GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS FOR  
HOME BUILDING AND PURCHASE, N.S.W.**

(\$ thousand)

Advances	Year ended 30 June					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<b>COMMONWEALTH ADVANCES TO N.S.W. (a)</b>						
Erection of houses etc. for rental or sale .. .. .	(e)	(e) 3,500	60,200	74,910	98,729	86,388
Service housing .. .. .	5,545	3,539	4,539	16,350	18,005	15,280
Building societies, etc. .... .	(e)	(e)	25,800	48,500	24,682	37,023
<b>ADVANCES TO THE PUBLIC</b>						
Defence service homes .. .. .	18,649	21,153	27,672	33,941	32,663	23,583
State Government sale of homes schemes (b) .. .	25,660	14,827	1,865	1,899	4,750	888
Building societies—						
Permanent (c) .. .. .	259,683	471,158	223,082	223,573	555,049	566,428
Starr-Bowkett .. .. .	4,039	3,954	4,600	4,929	3,871	4,164
Terminating (d) .. .. .	45,234	53,462	79,450	91,303	80,438	114,170

- (a) Australian Government advances made to the State under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and Arrangements.  
 (b) Mainly the sale on extended payment terms, of houses erected by the Housing Commission under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and Arrangements.  
 (c) Including non-terminating building societies.  
 (d) Including advances from funds, made available to the societies under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and Arrangements.  
 (e) In 1971-72 and 1972-73, the main housing allocations were met out of the State's Loan Council borrowing programme (and not by Australian Government advances). The relevant amounts were \$38,850,000 in 1971-72 and \$40,040,000 in 1972-73 for "Erection of houses, etc. for rental or sale" and \$16,650,000 in 1971-72 and \$17,160,000 in 1972-73 for "Building societies, etc."

**COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS**

The Housing Agreements and Arrangements operative between 1945-46 and 1972-73 are described in Year Books No. 61, 62, and 63.

*The 1973-74 Agreement*

Under the Housing Agreement which operated from 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1978, the Australian Government made funds available at low interest rates to the States for welfare housing purposes. These advances were outside, and in addition to, the State Loan Council programmes, which were as a result, lower than they would otherwise have been.

The original Agreement provided that not less than 20 per cent, or more than 30 per cent, of the advances to a State in a year was to be allocated to a Home Builders' Account for lending to private home buyers through co-operative terminating building societies or other approved lending institutions. The Housing Agreement Act, 1974, amended the Housing Agreement Act, 1973-1978, to permit the allocation of more than 30 per cent of advances to the Home Builders' Account, in special circumstances; to liberalise the means test provisions for loans financed from the Home Builders' Account; and to permit supplementary advances to a State. The balance of the funds was made available to the State housing authority for the acquisition and development of land for residential purposes, for the construction of dwellings, or for the purchase, upgrading, or renovation of existing dwellings. Provision was also made for the temporary use of part of the funds by the housing authority to provide bridging finance for community amenities.

The advances under the Agreement were repayable in equal annual instalments over 53 years, with interest at 4 per cent per annum on funds advanced to the State housing authority and at 4½ per cent per annum on funds advanced to the Home Builders' Account. The (Federal) Minister for Environment, Housing and Community Development determined, before the start of each financial year, the amount to be advanced to each State during that year—following advice from each State of its requirements for the year. New South Wales received \$123,411,000 in 1976-77 comprising \$86,388,000 for the N.S.W. Housing Commission and \$37,023,000 for the Home Builders' Account—out of a total for all States of \$375,000,000.

Not less than eighty-five per cent of the homes which were built by the Housing Commission with Agreement funds and which were allocated for the first time, had to be allocated to families whose main bread-winner's gross weekly income (excluding overtime and family allowance payments) did not exceed 85 per cent of average weekly earnings per employed person (as defined in the Agreement)—subject to an allowance of \$2 per week for each child beyond the second. The Housing Commission could also use the funds to build homes (a) for couples without dependants where the main breadwinner was an aged person or an invalid whose gross weekly income did not exceed 60 per cent of average weekly earnings, and (b) for single aged persons or invalids whose income did not exceed 40 per cent of average weekly earnings. The Agreement provided that the above means tests could be varied.

In terms of the Agreement, the State Government was to ensure that the number of dwellings allocated to eligible families during a calendar year was not less than the total number of family dwellings which were built by the Housing Commission with Agreement funds and which became available for allocation for the first time during the year, plus 25 per cent of the number of those Housing Commission family dwellings which were constructed with financial assistance under this and previous Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and which became available during the year for re-allocation.

Except in case of urgent need, dwellings provided with Agreement funds were to be allocated in the order in which applications were lodged or accepted by the Housing Commission.

Up to 30 per cent of the family dwellings built by the Housing Commission with Agreement funds could be sold to families who satisfied the means test. The interest charged to purchasers, including costs of administration, was not to be more than 5¼ per cent per annum. A purchaser could not dispose of the dwelling, except by reversion to the Housing Commission, for at least five years after the date of sale.

Home Builders' Account advances to prospective private home owners under the Agreement were made available to eligible applicants in New South Wales through terminating building societies and (in country areas not served by building societies) the Rural Bank. Eligible applicants were families consisting of a married or engaged couple, or a single parent or guardian with one or more children, where the main bread-winner's gross weekly earnings (excluding overtime and family allowance payments) did not exceed 95 per cent of average weekly earnings plus \$2 per week allowance for each child beyond the second. The minimum deposit on these loans was 3 per cent of the value of the property in respect of which the loan was made, and the maximum interest charge, including any management fee, was not to exceed the equivalent of 5¼ per cent per annum.



The advances made to New South Wales by the Australian Government in the years 1973-74 to 1976-77 under the Housing Agreements and Arrangements are summarised in the next table:—

### HOUSING AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS: AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT ADVANCES TO N.S.W.

(\$ thousand)

Year ended 30 June	Australian Government advances to N.S.W.				Advances outstanding to Australian Government at end of year (b)	Interest paid by State
	Erection of houses, etc. for rental or sale	Service housing (a)	Building societies, etc.	Total advances (a)		
1974	60,200	4,539	25,800	90,539	740,240	28,279
1975	74,910	16,350	48,500	139,760	872,610	31,082
1976	98,729	18,005	24,682	141,416	1,000,007	40,504
1977	86,388	15,280	37,023	138,691	1,129,499	46,830

(a) Includes supplementary and matching advances for service housing.

(b) Outstanding indebtedness is reduced by principal repayments, repayment of proceeds of sales of properties, and transfers to the Defence Service Homes administering authority of liability for dwellings taken over by that authority.

Particulars of the dwellings provided in New South Wales under the Housing Agreements and Arrangements are given in the following table:—

### HOUSING AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS: DWELLINGS PROVIDED IN N.S.W.

(Year ended 30 June)

Item	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total
Government dwellings (a) —					
Houses and flats completed —					
General housing programme .. .. .	1,924	2,627	4,575	2,769	11,895
Service housing programme .. .. .	79	376	586	154	1,195
Total .. .. .	2,003	3,003	5,161	2,923	13,090
Houses sold .. .. .	76	79	180	22	357
Private houses acquired (b) —					
By erection .. .. .	573	1,361	524	610	3,068
By purchase —					
New .. .. .	1,023	748	418	692	2,881
Other .. .. .	1,598	2,222	1,084	1,377	6,281

(a) Dwellings erected for the Housing Commission of N.S.W.

(b) Private home builders' houses financed by building societies and other approved institutions.

*The 1977-78 Agreement*

A new Housing Agreement, authorised by the Housing Assistance Act, 1978, will operate from 1 July 1978. Under this Agreement, the Australian Government is to provide States with funds for rental housing and home purchase assistance during the three years 1978-79 to 1980-81.

As with the 1973-74 Agreement, the amount of advances to be made to each State under the 1977-78 Agreement will be determined by the Minister for Environment, Housing and Community Development following consideration of State requirements. The new Agreement has removed the restriction that, in general, only 30 per cent of the funds provided in a year could be allocated for lending to private home buyers. However, by 1980-81, at least 40 per cent of the total advances made by the Australian Government under the 1977-78 Agreement for that financial year must be allocated to a Home Purchase Assistance Account for the provision of housing loans. The balance of the funds is to be made available to the Housing Commission for rental housing assistance. Under the Agreement, the Housing Commission can use these funds for purposes which include—the acquisition and development of land for residential purposes; the construction or acquisition of housing; the provision of community facilities; the allocation of funds to local government bodies for the provision of rental housing; and the provision of funds to approved voluntary, non-profit, or charitable housing management groups.

The advances under the Agreement are to be repayable in equal annual instalments over 53 years, with interest at 5 per cent per annum on funds advanced to the Housing Commission and at 4½ per cent per annum on funds advanced to the Home Purchase Assistance Account.

The Housing Commission is to determine the conditions of eligibility of persons for rental housing assistance provided under the Agreement, but is to ensure assistance is directed to those "most in need". In addition, the Commission is to determine the rents payable by tenants of dwellings built or acquired with Agreement funds. In general, rents charged are to be related to the rates of rental on the open market and, as far as practicable, are to be reviewed annually. The Agreement provides for rental rebates for tenants who are not able to afford market rents.

The 1977-78 Agreement has removed the restriction on sale of dwellings built by the Housing Commission, provided under the previous Agreement. All sales are to be at market value or replacement cost, and on the basis of a cash transaction to the Housing Commission. Purchasers of public housing will be eligible for loans from the Home Purchase Assistance Account. In general, the net proceeds of sales of dwellings are to be used for the construction or purchase of a replacement dwelling.

Each State has greater flexibility in determining the conditions of eligibility and the amounts and conditions that are to apply in respect of loans to persons who are to receive home purchase assistance and the choice of agencies to administer those funds under the 1977-78 Agreement than under previous housing arrangements. Loans are only to be made to persons who are not able to obtain finance in the open market or from other sources. The 1977-78 Agreement allows approved lenders receiving funds from the Home Purchase Assistance Account to adopt more flexible lending patterns than under previous Agreements. In determining the amount of a loan and of the repayments, individual circumstances such as family income, assets, and the standard of the dwelling will be taken into account.

Funds lent from the Home Purchase Assistance Account are to attract an interest rate of not less than 5 per cent per annum in the first year of the loan, increasing by ½ per cent per annum until a rate equivalent to 1 per cent per annum below the long term bond rate is reached, then varied for any financial year of the loan according to any variation in the long-term bond rate.

## HOUSING COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Housing Commission of New South Wales was constituted in 1942, with a full-time salaried chairman and four other members remunerated by fees. The principal function of the Commission is the provision of low-cost housing for rental or sale to persons in the lower or moderate income groups. The Commission is also empowered to make surveys of housing conditions, recommend local government building ordinances, provide assistance to private home builders, undertake the manufacture, purchase, and supply of building materials, and to acquire and subdivide land and dispose of home sites.

Most of the permanent dwellings provided by the Commission have been erected under the Commonwealth-State Housing Arrangements. The dwellings were erected by private builders on contract to the Commission. The Commission's projects have extended throughout the Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong-Port Kembla areas, and more than 500 country centres, and have involved the construction of single dwelling units, duplex and triplex units, multi-unit blocks, and shopping centres. Details regarding the provision of housing units for elderly persons are given in the section "Other Welfare Services" in Chapter 6 "Welfare Services."

Particulars of the house and flat dwellings (including aged persons' units) completed for the Housing Commission in the last six years are:—

	Year ended 30 June —					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<i>Number of houses and flats completed</i> .. . . .	5,218	3,470	2,587	3,752	7,068	3,428

The 3,428 dwellings completed for the Housing Commission in 1976-77 included 2,769 dwellings for ordinary applicants (financed from Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement and associated funds), 154 for service personnel, 288 for elderly persons, 110 for other government departments and authorities, and 101 for Aborigines.

Particulars of the Housing Commission's income and expenditure in the last six years are given in the next table:—

**HOUSING COMMISSION OF N.S.W. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE**  
(Year ended 30 June)

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<b>Income—</b>						
Rents .. . . .	32,813	36,726	42,378	49,401	64,051	84,443
Interest .. . . .	11,518	13,184	13,627	14,302	15,523	16,646
Other .. . . .	6,784	5,012	7,696	12,179	13,608	10,793
<b>Total income</b> .. . . .	<b>51,115</b>	<b>54,921</b>	<b>63,701</b>	<b>75,882</b>	<b>93,182</b>	<b>111,882</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>						
Administration .. . . .	5,168	5,416	6,376	8,635	9,576	10,190
Rates .. . . .	7,506	8,862	9,993	12,058	16,393	19,123
Fuel, cleaning, etc. .. . . .	745	906	1,221	1,772	2,118	2,655
Provision for—						
Maintenance .. . . .	6,913	7,129	7,451	10,454	13,204	16,130
Depreciation, etc. .. . . .	3,555	3,746	4,058	4,153	5,016	5,955
Interest .. . . .	22,656	24,784	26,570	27,932	33,028	40,325
<b>Total expenditure</b> .. . . .	<b>46,543</b>	<b>50,843</b>	<b>55,668</b>	<b>65,004</b>	<b>79,335</b>	<b>94,378</b>
<b>Surplus</b> .. . . .	<b>4,572</b>	<b>4,078</b>	<b>8,032</b>	<b>10,878</b>	<b>13,847</b>	<b>17,504</b>

The balance sheet of the Housing Commission is summarised in the next table:—

### HOUSING COMMISSION OF N.S.W.: BALANCE SHEET

(At 30 June)

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<b>Liabilities—</b>						
Repayable advances—						
Australian Government .. .. .	505,861	507,817	567,139	653,088	774,571	856,200
State Government .. .. .	58,559	99,916	101,765	102,914	116,206	109,163
Public loans raised by Housing Commission .. .. .	1,895	2,289	2,676	10,657	18,223	18,401
Australian Government grants .. .. .	5,499	8,204	10,750	13,750	26,381	31,618
State grants—						
Consolidated Revenue Fund .. .. .	9,035	9,115	9,195	9,275	9,355	9,435
Other (a) .. .. .	11,072	12,108	13,108	14,108	15,108	16,108
Provision for maintenance of properties, etc. .. .. .	5,296	5,632	5,560	5,281	6,254	7,274
Accumulated surplus .. .. .	49,546	53,641	61,707	71,640	85,580	102,365
Sundry creditors (b) .. .. .	14,591	13,900	45,912	37,353	18,827	20,192
<b>Assets—</b>						
Fixed—						
Land, property, etc. .. .. .	438,820	469,195	556,602	682,141	828,756	925,831
Home purchase debtors .. .. .	217,489	221,149	214,610	220,896	229,885	231,100
Current .. .. .	5,044	22,278	46,600	15,029	11,864	13,825
<b>Total assets, liabilities .. .. .</b>	<b>661,353</b>	<b>712,622</b>	<b>817,812</b>	<b>918,066</b>	<b>1,070,504</b>	<b>1,170,756</b>

(a) Mainly from proceeds of poker machine taxes.

(b) Mainly for purchase of land and work-in-progress.

As shown in the above table, Australian Government advances have provided most of the Housing Commission's capital funds. Australian Government advances made available to the Housing Commission under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements amounted to \$956,649,326 by 30 June 1977. At that date, the outstanding indebtedness to the Australian Government had been reduced to \$856,200,421 by principal repayments of \$100,448,905.

### RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Rural Bank of New South Wales provides assistance to individuals for the erection or purchase of homes and for other approved purposes associated with homes. Advances are based on the bank's official valuation of the dwelling, and are usually made on the long-term amortisation principle. The rate of interest on new long-term loans for housing purposes was 9½ per cent per annum at 30 June 1977.

A Sale of Homes Agency was established in 1954, within the Rural Bank's Government Agency Department, to arrange for the sale on terms of houses erected by the Housing Commission of New South Wales. Since 30 November 1976, the sale of those houses on a terms basis has not been permitted and purchasers, therefore, now have to obtain their own finance. The Agency still acts as agent for the Commission in collecting instalments payable by purchases of houses sold prior to 30 November 1976.

Between 1956 and November 1976, the Sale of Homes Agency acted as the agent of the Housing Commission in arranging the sale on terms of houses erected under the 1956 and subsequent Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and Arrangements. Those houses were sold, in general at the Bank's valuation, to persons who had satisfied the Commission as to their housing need and had registered as prospective purchasers. The terms of sale provided for a minimum deposit of \$200 and repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 45 years; interest rates at 30 June 1977 ranged from 4¼ to 6¾ per cent per annum. The cash deposits and periodical instalments payable by purchasers were collected by the Agency as agent for the Commission. Particulars of the advances made by the Agency during the last six years in connection with the sale of those houses are given in the next table:—

**SALE OF HOMES AGENCY: SALE OF HOMES ERECTED UNDER 1956-1974  
HOUSING AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30 June	Advances during year	Total advances to end of year	Advances repaid during year	Advances outstanding at end of year (a)
NUMBER OF HOUSES				
1972	1,978	27,845	..	23,130
1973	974	28,819	..	22,942
1974	76	28,895	..	21,550
1975	79	28,974	..	20,779
1976	180	29,154	..	19,939
1977	22	29,176	..	18,905
AMOUNT (\$ thousand)				
1972	24,827	225,186	6,915	177,309
1973	13,970	239,156	10,127	180,438
1974	1,158	240,313	13,345	167,995
1975	1,514	241,827	8,864	160,422
1976	4,402	246,229	10,232	154,635
1977	573	246,802	10,356	144,899

(a) Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

Between 1973 and November 1976, sales of houses erected under the Housing Agreements and Arrangements declined substantially due to restrictions imposed in order to increase the number of dwellings available for rental.

Prior to November 1976, the Sale of Homes Agency also acted as agent for the Housing Commission in arranging the sale of houses erected by the Commission on applicants' land and in collecting the cash deposits and instalments payable. Under this scheme, persons who had established a housing need could apply to the Commission to have a standard-type dwelling erected on their own land. The houses were sold, at a price equivalent to their capital cost, on the same terms as for houses erected under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and Arrangements. Up to 30 June 1977, 768 houses had been built under this scheme, at a cost of \$6,732,245; the balance of indebtedness at that date was \$4,660,263.

A Building Society Agency was established in 1956 to administer advances made to co-operative building societies and the Rural Bank (as the approved government lending institution of the State) from funds allocated to the State under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and Arrangements. The societies to which advances are made are selected by the Minister for Consumer Affairs and for Co-operative Societies, on the recommendation of a committee set up by the State Government to consider loan applications from societies. The advances to the societies are repayable over periods up to 31 years, while repayments to the Australian Government extend over 53 years; the difference may be used for further advances to building societies. The societies pay interest on the advances at rates ranging, at 30 June 1977, from 4¼ to 6¾ per cent per annum. Particulars of advances by the Agency during the last six years appear below:—

Year ended 30 June	Advances during year	Total advances to end of year	Advances repaid during year	Advances outstanding at end of year
	\$ thous	\$ thous	\$ thous	\$ thous
1972	28,575	227,617	12,448	160,449
1973	31,424	259,041	18,421	173,456
1974	44,294	303,335	20,735	197,022
1975	70,442	373,777	14,259	253,204
1976	35,965	409,742	20,643	268,559
1977	51,893	461,635	24,370	296,050

Other activities of the Government Agency Department of the Rural Bank are described in the section "Banking" in Chapter 17, "Private Finance".

## DEFENCE SERVICE HOMES

As part of its repatriation policy, the Australian Government provides, under the Defence Service Homes Act, 1918–1978, loans on concessional conditions for the acquisition of a dwelling-house. Assistance is limited to persons who come within the definition of “eligible person” contained in the Act. Eligible persons include members of the Australian Forces and nursing services enlisted or appointed for (or employed on) active service outside Australia or on a ship of war during the 1914–1918 or 1939–1945 Wars, and persons who served in the war-like operations in Korea or Malaya, or who have served on “special service” as defined in the Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act, 1962–1974. From 15 May 1973, eligibility was extended to those national servicemen serving immediately before 7 December 1972 and members of the regular forces who served on or after 7 December 1972, whose service meets certain prescribed conditions. Eligibility is extended also to members of accredited welfare organisations who served overseas with the Australian Forces in the 1939–1945 War or in war-like operations since then. Certain other persons are eligible—including the widow and, in some cases, the widowed mother of an “eligible person”, and persons domiciled in Australia and employed in certain sea-going service during the 1914–1918 or 1939–1945 Wars.

The administration of the Defence Service Homes Act was transferred from the Director of Defence Service Homes to the Australian Housing Corporation in June 1975. In December 1976, the Australian Housing Corporation was reconstituted as the Defence Service Homes Corporation. The Corporation may erect homes on land acquired for that purpose or owned by an eligible person, sell homes on a rent-purchase system, and make advances for the erection, purchase, enlargement, or completion of a home or (subject to certain conditions) for the discharge of a mortgage on a home. The maximum loan which may be made available is \$15,000 (\$12,000 before 6 December 1974) and the maximum period of repayment is, in general, 32 years. The rate of interest is 3¼ per cent per annum on loans up to \$12,000 and 7¼ per cent per annum on that portion (if any) of a loan which exceeds \$12,000.

The following table shows the number of homes provided (and/or enlarged) in New South Wales under the Defence Service Homes Act, the advances made under the Act, the instalments paid, and the number of loans repaid in each of the last six years:—

DEFENCE SERVICE HOMES IN NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

Year ended 30 June	Homes provided and/or enlarged during year				Total homes provided and/or enlarged to end of year	Advances	Instalments paid (c)	Loans repaid
	By erection (b)	By purchase	By discharge of mortgage	Total				
						\$ thous	\$ thous	
1972	403	1,625	302	2,330	100,004	18,649	32,370	2,619
1973	347	1,619	336	2,302	102,306	21,153	37,205	3,412
1974	342	1,776	331	2,449	104,755	27,672	37,976	3,462
1975	502	1,499	401	2,402	107,157	33,941	32,270	1,996
1976	538	1,495	404	2,437	109,594	32,663	39,523	2,860
1977	371	1,002	350	1,723	111,317	23,582	40,744	2,889

(a) Includes Norfolk Island.

(b) Constructed or sponsored by the defence service homes administering authority.

(c) Includes excess instalment payments.

## HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME

The administration of the Home Savings Grant Scheme is a function of the Commonwealth Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development. The purpose of the scheme is to encourage people to save over a period towards the ownership of their first home, and to assist them financially with its acquisition by means of a home savings grant. A further objective is to increase the funds available in Australia for housing purposes, by rewarding savings made with those institutions that provide the bulk of housing

finance. The grant is a tax-free gift, not a loan.

The scheme was introduced in 1964. Persons acquiring their home on or before 31 December 1976 may have qualified under the Homes Savings Grant Act, 1964. Briefly, to be eligible, applicants must have been under 36 years of age, married or engaged to be married (or divorced or widowed with one or more dependent children), and the value of the home, including the land, must not have exceeded \$22,500. This scheme is described in more detail in Year Book No. 64.

Persons acquiring their home on and after 1 January 1977 may qualify under the Homes Savings Grant Act, 1976. Under the conditions of this "new" Home Savings Grant Scheme, applications for grants may be made by persons who, on and after 1 January 1977, contract to buy or build, or commence to construct, their first home in Australia. In general, there is no restriction on the age or marital status of the applicant, except persons under 18 years of age must be married or engaged to be married. In addition, persons who are not Australian citizens must have the right to permanent residence. There is no limit to the value of the home under the new scheme.

The amount of the grant payable is related to the "savings period", which is the period of 1, 2, or 3 complete years before the contract date, during which the applicant(s) saved in an acceptable form. The grant is calculated on the basis of \$1 for each \$3 of acceptable savings, including savings held at the beginning of the savings period. A maximum grant of \$667 is payable in respect of a savings period of 1 year, \$1,333 for 2 years and \$2,000 for 3 years. Grants of up to \$667 became payable from 1 January 1977 for people contracting to buy or build their home on or after that date. Grants of up to \$1,333 are payable from 1 January 1978 for people contracting for their home on or after that date, and grants of up to \$2,000 are payable from 1 January 1979 for homes acquired on or after that date.

The main forms of savings acceptable are those most commonly used to accumulate savings for a home, that is, with banks (other than cheque accounts), building societies, and credit unions. Savings expended on or before the contract date in connection with the home, such as for the deposit on the home or for the land, are also acceptable.

The next table shows the number of applications received and approved, and the value of grants approved under the Homes Savings Grant Acts, 1964 and 1976, in each of the last six years:—

#### HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME: OPERATIONS IN N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Number of applications		Grants approved
	Received (a)	Approved	
HOMES SAVINGS GRANT ACT, 1964 (b)			
			\$ thous.
1972	10,930	9,881	4,373
1973	11,672	9,735	5,122
1974	9,780	9,460	5,864
1975	4,549	4,531	2,881
1976	2,616	2,322	1,457
1977	2,280	1,446	901
Total since 1964	121,857	108,351	51,648
HOMES SAVINGS GRANT ACT, 1976 (c)			
			\$ thous.
1977	3,734	2,217	1,445

(a) Net of applications withdrawn.

(b) Operations commenced on 20 July 1964.

(c) Operations commenced on 1 January 1977.

## HOUSING LOANS INSURANCE

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established in 1965 under the (Commonwealth) Housing Loans Insurance Act, 1965-1978, to assist individuals to obtain finance for housing purposes, with a low deposit and at a reasonable rate of interest, by insuring lenders against the risk of loss in such loans. The Corporation is self-financing but is guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. In June 1977, amendments to the Housing Loans Insurance Act came into effect, whereby the Corporation's financial charter was altered to place it on a full commercial basis, with a requirement to service capital and pay income tax as well as State and Territory stamp duty.

The new financial arrangements for the Corporation are matched by a significantly wider operating charter. All statutory limitations have been removed on the amount and term of an insurable loan, its proportion to valuation, and interest rate. Loans are now also insurable for a wider range of lenders.

Prior to June 1977, the Corporation's activities were confined to the insurance of loans for owner-occupied dwellings. It now also insures loans for the purchase of single allotments of vacant land (for later home building), loans for the construction or purchase of dwellings for rental, and loans for land development and construction of dwellings.

All types of housing loans are insurable, including loans to build or purchase a dwelling, to purchase land and erect a dwelling, to improve or extend an existing dwelling, to discharge an existing mortgage over a dwelling, and to meet expenses involved in the provision of services, for example, sewerage, footpaths, or lighting. Loans for strata title units are insurable. (A residential strata title unit is one which has been formed out of the sub-division of a building into lots (units) for which a separate title has been issued for each lot.) Security may be by way of either first or second mortgage.

In general terms, the insurance contract covers a lender against loss of principal, interest, and other moneys which may be charged to the loan account under the mortgage, for example, general insurance premiums, cost of repairs, and selling and legal expenses. The cover enables lenders to make loans above conventional loan-to-valuation ratios without the risk of loss, and also assists lenders to make loans which fall outside normal lending limits because of the location, age, or type of construction of the dwelling.

When an insured loan falls irretrievably into arrears, the normal course is for the lender to sell the property and claim on the Corporation for any shortfall. The insurance contract also provides for the Corporation to acquire mortgages in certain circumstances.

During 1975-76, a restricted cover insurance was introduced. Unlike full cover insurance where the lender is protected against loss on his loans regardless of the cause of loss, restricted cover insurance only protects a lender against loss due to physical damage to the mortgaged property. Restricted cover insurance is available only for low ratio loans, that is, loans that are less than 76 per cent of valuation.

The Corporation usually charges a single premium at the outset of the loan. The premium rate depends on the ratio of the loan amount to property valuation. For example, on home ownership first mortgage reducible loans, a premium of 1.4 per cent is charged where the loan represents 95 per cent of valuation; at 76 per cent of valuation the premium rate reduces to 0.1 per cent. A special premium rate applies to restricted cover insurance. The rate is 0.1 per cent of the loan amount reduced by the value of the land. The premium is payable by the borrower when the loan is made, but is generally advanced by the lender as part of the insured loan.

Most of the loans insured under full cover by the Corporation are for the erection or purchase of a new house or strata title unit, for the purchase of an established house or strata title unit, or for the discharge of an existing mortgage over a house or strata title unit.



Particulars of these loans insured in New South Wales during 1976-77 are:—

	<i>Loans Insured, 1976-77</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount \$ thous</i>
Build or buy new house or strata title unit .. .. .	2,286	58,075
Buy established house or strata title unit .. .. .	6,292	148,755
Discharge mortgage over house or strata title unit .. .. .	181	4,390
Total N.S.W. .. .. .	8,759	211,220

A small number of loans insured are for alterations and improvements to dwellings. During 1976-77, 8,817 loans (including those for alterations and improvements to dwellings) amounting to \$212,508,000 were insured under full cover with the Corporation in New South Wales, compared with 9,538 loans amounting to \$210,481,000 in 1975-76.

In addition to the Corporation, there are a number of private companies whose activities include the insurance of housing loans.



## CHAPTER 12

# TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

## SHIPPING

### CONTROL OF SHIPPING

The Australian Parliament is responsible, in terms of the Constitution Act, for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, navigation and shipping, and such matters as lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys, and quarantine.

Overseas and interstate navigation and shipping are regulated under the (Commonwealth) Navigation Act, 1912-1976, and interstate shipping within New South Wales under the (State) Navigation Act, 1905-1978, both of which embody the rules of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea and the International Load Line Convention.

The pilotage service in New South Wales is administered under the (State) Pilotage Act, 1971, the only relevant provision in the Commonwealth Act being a section which affirms the liability of the owner and master of a ship under pilotage.

The provisions of the (Commonwealth) Navigation Act apply to ships in Australian waters engaged in interstate or overseas trade. The High Court has decided that clauses relating to manning, accommodation, and licensing do not apply to vessels engaged in purely intrastate trade.

A ship other than an intrastate vessel may not engage in the coastal trade of Australia unless licensed to do so; and a ship in receipt of a foreign subsidy may not be licensed. During the time their ships are so engaged, licensees are obliged to pay to the seamen wages at the current rates ruling in Australia, and, in the case of foreign vessels, to comply with the same conditions as to manning and accommodation of the crew as are imposed on Australian-registered vessels.

Matters relating to seaboard quarantine are administered by the Australian Government, and the State Government aids in carrying out the law relating to animal and plant quarantine. Imported animals or plants may not be landed without a permit granted by a quarantine officer.

Administrative control over the ports of New South Wales is vested in the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales, which is described later in this section. There are Advisory Committees to advise the Board in respect of Newcastle and Port Kembla.

#### AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING COMMISSION

The Australian Shipping Commission (known as the Australian Coastal Shipping Commission until October 1974) was established in 1956 to operate the merchant shipping service owned by the Australian Government and trading (since 1957) under the name "The Australian National Line". The Commission is responsible to the Minister for Transport, and is empowered to establish and operate both interstate and overseas shipping services for the carriage of passengers, freight, and mails.

At 30 June 1977, the Commission operated 34 ships, which totalled 1,064,600 tonnes dead weight. Of these ships, 24 were engaged in the Australian coastal trade (9 in general cargo trade, and 15 in interstate carriage of bulk commodities), and 10 in the overseas trade. About 75 per cent of the cargo carried by the Australian National Line in the coastal trade comprises bulk commodities, mainly iron ore, bauxite, gypsum, sugar, and wheat.

#### AUSTRALIAN SHIPBUILDING BOARD

The Australian Shipbuilding Board, which was originally constituted in 1948 under the Supply and Development Act, 1939-1976, and is now appointed by Ministerial direction, advises the Minister for Industry and Commerce on matters affecting the Australian shipbuilding industry, including the amount of Government bounty payable in respect of each eligible shipbuilding project.

Assistance to the shipbuilding industry is effected by means of the Ship Construction Bounty Act, 1975-1976, which, in brief, provides for the payment of a bounty of 25 per cent on vessels in the range of 150 to 1,000 gross (construction) tons plus an additional 2.5 per cent for every 1,000 gross (construction) tons extra to a current maximum of 31 per cent. The maximum percentage will be reduced in accordance with the schedule to the Act until 1 January 1981 when all eligible vessels will attract a bounty of 25 per cent. Fishing vessels that have a gross (construction) tonnage of less than 150 tons but with a designed waterline length (loaded) of not less than 21 metres, vessels of 92,000 tonnes deadweight or more, and vessels designed for the search or exploitation of off-shore petroleum all attract a bounty of 25 per cent. The appropriate percentage is applied to the lowest acceptable Australian tender received, as adjusted for bounty purposes, that is, after the costs of certain ineligible items have been deducted. It is a requirement of policy that all Australian builders must be given an equal opportunity to tender for vessels to be built under bounty and that builders, participating in the Federal Government's shipbuilding bounty scheme, must be registered. From 20 June 1975, the date the Ship Construction Bounty Act came into effect, to 31 March 1978, a total of 58 vessels valued at approximately \$68 million were ordered for construction.

#### CONTROL OF THE STEVEDORING INDUSTRY

The Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority, which replaced the Stevedoring Industry Board, was established in 1956, in terms of the Stevedoring Industry Act, 1965-1973, to regulate the performance of stevedoring operations in Australia.

Following a decision by the Federal Government to withdraw from statutory control of the stevedoring industry, the National Stevedoring Industry Conference was convened under the Chairmanship of Sir Richard Kirby. As a result of the deliberations and recommendations of that Conference, the Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority ceased to function at midnight on 4 December 1977. At this time the Stevedoring Industry Act, the Stevedoring Industry (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1967-1977, and the associated Regulations were repealed. With the passing of the Authority, full responsibility for the employment of waterside workers now rests with employers, through individual employers in major permanent-employment ports, and through the Association of Employers of Waterside Labour (A.E.W.L.) in minor permanent-employment ports and in casual-employment ports. Apart from legislation to repeal the existing Acts, a suite of new legislation was enacted to facilitate the new arrangements. The Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act (No. 3), 1977, provided additional powers to the Commission to appoint Port Conciliators and to deliberate on industrial issues unresolved by Port and Federal

Co-ordinating Committees, members of which are appointed under the provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act (No. 2), 1977.

During the recent part of the Authority's administration, a huge deficit approaching \$25 million accumulated as a result of the failure of the legislative arrangements to cope with increased costs, particularly related to long service leave for waterside workers. This deficit now has to be recovered and this is provided for in the Stevedoring Industry Levy Act, 1977, and the Stevedoring Industry Levy Collection Act, 1977, administered by the Stevedoring Industry Finance Committee established by the Stevedoring Industry Finance Committee Act, 1977. The Committee is composed of representatives of employers and the Waterside Workers Federation (W.W.F.) and is presided over by an independent Chairman appointed by the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations. Under this series of Acts, the Committee receives monies from a special levy on cargo (which will exist only until the Authority deficit is funded) and from levies on manhours worked by waterside workers to fund certain day-to-day costs of the industry. The Stevedoring Industry Finance Committee is responsible for administering the funds collected and recommending to the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations variations to the levy. This is the extent of any special involvement by the Government in the new industry arrangements.

In New South Wales ports, waterside workers and other associated labour categories continue to be employed under awards made by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. All waterside workers in Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla, are permanently employed. In Sydney they are employed by individual employers and in Newcastle and Port Kembla by the Holding Company, administered by the A.E.W.L. and originally established under the superseded legislation. There are no other ports in NSW where stevedoring operations are performed by waterside workers but when the Botany Bay facility is operative waterside workers will be employed there. All industry arrangements, such as port quotas, company labour strengths, and industrial disputes, are determined by the Federal Co-ordinating Committee, a Committee established under amendments to the Conciliation and Arbitration Act and having representation by the W.W.F. and employers. This Committee acts on the advice of similarly constituted Port Co-ordinating Committees and any matters not resolved by the Federal Co-ordinating Committee may be referred to the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for determination. The quotas of waterside workers in New South Wales ports are 2,150 for Sydney, 260 for Newcastle, and 500 for Port Kembla. At 30 June 1978, the strengths were 2,478, 247, and 491 respectively. Procedures related to the determination of wages and other award conditions remain the responsibility of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The settlement of industrial disputes and the determination of wages, hours, and other industrial matters in the stevedoring industry are the responsibility of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

## STATISTICS OF SHIPPING

The shipping statistics shown in the following tables (unless otherwise specified) have been compiled by the Australian Statistician, and relate to vessels engaged in the carriage of part or full cargoes for civil purposes. Naval vessels, vessels of less than 200 tons, and all pleasure craft are excluded from the scope of the statistics.

In statistics of "overseas" or "interstate" shipping, a vessel is counted as an entry once, and as a clearance once, for each voyage to and from New South Wales, being entered at the first port of call and cleared at the port from which it finally departs. In statistics of "intrastate" shipping, a vessel is counted once for every occasion on which it enters or clears a port in New South Wales.

Shipping classified as "overseas direct" relates to vessels whose first port of call (for entrances) or last port of call (for clearances) in Australia was in New South Wales. Shipping classified as "interstate and overseas via States" relates to vessels whose last previous port of call (entrances) or next port of call (clearances) was a port in another Australian State.

Shipping classified as "intrastate" includes both movements of vessels engaged exclusively on intrastate voyages and any intrastate component of voyages originating or terminating overseas or interstate.

The net tonnage of a vessel is the gross tonnage less spaces (e.g. engines and crews' quarters) which cannot be used for the carriage of cargo or passengers. (The gross tonnage is a measure of the internal cubic capacity of a vessel expressed as tons, with 100 cubic feet equalling one ton.)

### DIRECTION AND NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING

The following table shows details of overseas and interstate shipping entered and cleared at New South Wales ports during the last six years:—

#### OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED, NEW SOUTH WALES

Year ended 30 June	Overseas direct		Interstate and overseas via States		Total, overseas and interstate	
	Vessels	Thousand net tons	Vessels	Thousand net tons	Vessels	Thousand net tons
ENTERED						
1972	1,420	12,482	2,460	14,971	3,880	27,453
1973	1,422	12,267	2,375	14,978	3,797	27,245
1974	1,457	13,716	2,259	15,133	3,716	28,849
1975	1,612	15,537	2,114	15,157	3,726	30,694
1976	1,406	14,284	2,083	15,011	3,489	29,295
1977	1,457	15,789	1,888	14,770	3,345	30,559
CLEARED						
1972	1,156	10,378	2,727	17,111	3,883	27,489
1973	1,082	9,718	2,697	17,366	3,779	27,084
1974	1,173	11,072	2,507	17,589	3,680	28,661
1975	1,343	13,005	2,401	17,556	3,744	30,562
1976	1,187	12,614	2,315	16,857	3,502	29,470
1977	1,203	13,844	2,146	16,708	3,349	30,552

Shipping of many countries of registration enter New South Wales ports. In 1976-77, 4,154 ships with a net tonnage of 36,659,200 tons entered New South Wales ports and of these, 1,322, or 32 per cent, were of Australian registration. Their net tonnage was 9,166,100 tons.

Of the shipping entered at Sydney during 1976-77, Australian tonnage (engaged very largely in intrastate and interstate trading) accounted for 14.4 per cent and United Kingdom tonnage (chiefly engaged in overseas and interstate trading) for 19.7 per cent; corresponding proportions were 73.5 per cent and 13.2 per cent for Botany Bay, 21.2 per cent and 12.9 per cent for Newcastle, and 25.2 per cent and 26.8 per cent for Port Kembla, respectively. Ships registered in countries other than Australia or the United Kingdom are engaged chiefly in overseas trading.

## OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE CARGOES

Overseas cargoes are carried to and from New South Wales ports in ships of many countries of registration. In 1976-77, ships of Australian registration discharged 322 thousand tonnes of overseas cargo and loaded 142 thousand tonnes for overseas compared with a total of 7,945 thousand tonnes of overseas cargo discharged and 24,347 thousand tonnes loaded by all ships engaged in overseas trade.

The overseas and interstate trade of New South Wales is virtually confined to four ports—Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The following table shows the cargoes discharged and loaded at each of these ports in the last six years.

## OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE CARGOES DISCHARGED AND LOADED AT PRINCIPAL N.S.W. PORTS

Year ended 30 June	Cargoes discharged				Cargoes loaded			
	Overseas		Interstate		Overseas		Interstate	
	Weight (thous. tonnes)	Measure- ment (thous. cubic metres)	Weight (thous. tonnes)	Measure- ment (thous. cubic metres)	Weight (thous. tonnes)	Measure- ment (thous. cubic metres)	Weight (thous. tonnes)	Measure- ment (thous. cubic metres)
SYDNEY								
1972	2,174.9	2,222.1	2,459.5	259.9	5,301.4	1,064.5	287.2	307.8
1973	2,431.6	1,981.3	2,790.8	297.6	3,619.3	1,211.3	293.2	262.5
1974	2,746.9	2,574.0	2,875.3	239.1	3,577.5	1,097.3	388.5	221.3
1975	2,936.5	2,519.9	1,887.3	307.2	5,394.1	1,105.2	269.3	247.8
1976	2,831.6	2,170.0	1,511.4	219.7	5,151.3	851.7	196.8	214.4
1977	2,572.4	2,366.9	2,052.4	148.3	5,686.7	695.8	151.6	202.4
BOTANY BAY								
1972	1,743.4	—	3,032.2	—	75.8	—	68.2	—
1973	1,554.6	—	3,470.0	—	94.9	—	71.1	—
1974	1,662.7	—	3,971.7	—	100.3	—	50.0	—
1975	1,673.5	—	3,866.4	—	42.9	—	53.9	—
1976	1,549.8	—	3,980.3	—	127.2	—	163.9	—
1977	1,787.0	—	3,978.6	—	168.3	—	176.8	—
NEWCASTLE								
1972	872.8	6.5	3,198.4	1.5	8,368.2	15.7	1,080.1	12.7
1973	1,254.0	3.1	3,330.4	0.1	7,017.3	0.7	987.1	5.9
1974	1,561.4	17.1	3,458.6	—	8,857.4	3.4	1,331.2	0.2
1975	1,438.1	18.0	3,416.0	—	10,444.7	60.9	1,113.9	17.9
1976	1,151.8	40.3	3,560.6	—	9,412.2	5.2	867.6	22.1
1977	936.7	24.1	3,391.6	—	10,633.2	5.5	532.4	0.1
PORT KEMBLA								
1972	486.8	2.6	5,791.5	—	3,521.2	0.1	1,673.0	0.6
1973	614.4	8.2	6,772.8	—	4,015.1	6.4	1,861.0	—
1974	941.3	3.4	6,190.0	4.8	4,023.1	1.2	1,938.9	—
1975	925.9	1.9	6,681.2	18.8	4,202.1	—	1,936.4	7.7
1976	659.6	1.8	7,760.6	4.4	5,377.1	—	1,861.1	0.2
1977	491.8	1.8	6,586.8	—	6,473.9	—	1,563.5	0.2
TOTAL NEW SOUTH WALES (a)								
1972	5,278.2	2,231.2	14,516.3	261.4	17,463.8	1,080.2	3,110.5	321.0
1973	5,919.2	2,255.6	16,400.8	297.7	15,211.6	1,379.2	3,212.4	268.5
1974	6,931.5	2,594.6	16,510.0	243.9	17,059.1	1,101.9	3,708.6	221.5
1975	7,005.8	2,539.9	15,881.7	326.0	20,402.6	1,303.0	3,396.3	273.4
1976	6,192.8	2,212.1	16,832.5	224.2	20,536.2	875.4	3,091.0	236.8
1977	5,798.8	2,392.8	16,054.9	148.3	23,717.7	701.4	2,437.5	202.7

(a) Includes other ports in New South Wales—see text preceding table.

The greater part of the overseas trade is handled in the port of Sydney. Petroleum products are virtually the only cargoes handled at the port of Botany Bay (which accounts for most of the overseas and interstate trade in these products), and the shipping concerned with coal and iron and steel industries is conducted for the most part at Newcastle and Port Kembla. The cargoes handled at the latter ports are mainly dead weight cargoes, but a large proportion of the cargoes discharged and loaded at Sydney is recorded in cubic metres. Because of this difference in the nature of the products handled, the data in the previous table show fluctuations in the annual trade of the individual ports rather than a comparison of the trade of one port with that of another.

The following table shows details of overseas cargoes discharged and loaded at New South Wales ports, classified by country or geographic trade area of port of loading or discharge:—

**OVERSEAS CARGOES DISCHARGED AND LOADED, N.S.W.: COUNTRY OR GEOGRAPHIC TRADE AREA OF PORT OF LOADING OR DISCHARGE, 1976-77**

(Thousand tonnes (a))

Country or geographic trade area of port of loading or discharge	Dis-charged at N.S.W. ports	Loaded at N.S.W. ports	Country or geographic trade area of port of loading or discharge	Dis-charged at N.S.W. ports	Loaded at N.S.W. ports
<i>Africa</i> .....	67.8	566.4	<i>Nauru</i> .....	82.3	0.6
<i>Asia: Western area</i> .....	17.6	23.7	<i>Netherlands</i> .....	223.0	438.2
<i>Persian Gulf and southern areas</i> ..	2,440.7	1,201.8	<i>New Caledonia</i> .....	1.9	98.4
<i>South-eastern and eastern areas</i> ..	2,534.4	17,040.8	<i>New Zealand</i> .....	350.9	323.1
<i>Total, Asia</i> .....	4,992.7	18,266.3	<i>Papua New Guinea</i> .....	42.2	174.8
<i>Canada</i> .....	293.9	44.1	<i>United Kingdom</i> .....	288.9	364.4
<i>Fiji</i> .....	32.8	69.3	<i>United States of America</i> .....	820.5	263.3
<i>Germany, Fed. Rep. of</i> .....	203.8	259.5	<i>Other countries</i> .....	446.1	3,203.8
<i>Italy</i> .....	98.3	274.7	<i>Total, all countries</i> .....	7,945.2	24,346.9

(a) Cargo recorded in cubic metres has been converted to tonnes weight on the basis of 1 cubic metre = 0.897 tonnes.

## HARBOURS AND ANCHORAGES

The principal ports of New South Wales are Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The shipping trade of other ports is relatively small.

### MARITIME SERVICES BOARD

The Maritime Services Board is responsible to the Minister for Public Works and for Ports for the general management and control of all navigable waters and harbours within New South Wales, for the pilotage service and other matters of a navigational character within the State, for the control and administration of wharves and other port facilities in all ports, and for the provision and maintenance of wharfage, channels, and other port facilities at all trading ports of the State.

The Board is a corporate body of seven commissioners, all of whom are appointed by the Governor and four of whom are part-time members representing shipping and other maritime interests. Advisory committees assist the Board in respect of Newcastle and Port Kembla.

Details of the revenue collections by the Maritime Services Board in each of the last six years are given in the following table:—



**MARITIME SERVICES BOARD: REVENUE COLLECTIONS**

Source: Maritime Services Board

(\$ thousand)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Harbour services (a)—						
Tonnage rates and berthing charges .. . . .	2,296	2,047	3,149	3,668	3,366	3,732
Harbour rates .. . . .	17,160	16,601	21,120	22,048	25,288	(c) 41,479
Rents (wharves, etc.) .. . . .	1,273	1,431	1,801	3,028	3,560	3,847
Coal cranes and loader charges .. . . .	4,548	4,147	5,237	7,502	8,129	12,128
Other services, fees, etc. .. . . .	5,093	4,975	9,284	10,518	8,968	5,745
Total .. . . .	30,371	29,201	40,591	46,764	49,311	66,930
Harbour and tonnage rates (other ports (b)) .. . . .	4,032	4,266	5,080	5,338	6,714	7,619
Navigation services—						
Pilotage .. . . .	1,385	1,316	1,407	1,934	2,299	2,332
Harbour and light rates .. . . .	1,108	945	1,015	1,364	1,438	1,540
Other services, fees, etc. .. . . .	2,406	2,625	3,421	3,522	3,942	5,564
Total revenue collections .. . . .	39,302	38,353	51,514	58,922	63,704	83,986

(a) Refers to business undertaking activities of the Board at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay.

(b) Ports other than Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay.

(c) Includes special harbour rate for deepening Newcastle Harbour.

The "Harbour Services" shown in the above table refer to the business undertaking activities of the Maritime Services Board at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay. The tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, and other fees, etc. collected by the Board at these ports are paid into a special fund, from which the Board meets the cost of operating and maintaining port facilities, provides for the renewal and replacement of wharves and other port facilities, and meets charges on the capital debt of the ports. All other revenue collections by the Board are currently paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, from which are met the cost of pilotage and other navigation services at all ports and the cost of providing and maintaining port facilities at ports other than Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay. As a result of recent legislation, the Board's powers have been widened so that from 1 July 1978 the Board shall retain the aforementioned collections in its own fund and bear the responsibility for expenditure related to pilotage and navigation services, and port facilities at Port Kembla, and other minor trading ports. The revenue and expenditure of the Board's Harbour Services are summarised for the last six years in the next table:—

**HARBOUR SERVICES (a): REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE**

(\$ thousand)

Item	Year ended 30 June					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Revenue .. . . .	30,371	29,201	40,591	46,764	49,311	66,930
Expenditure from revenue—						
Working expenses (b) .. . . .	17,395	18,313	23,306	29,963	32,703	(c) 48,623
Provision for renewals .. . . .	6,600	5,000	9,300	8,250	7,330	7,950
Sinking fund contributions .. . . .	1,239	1,295	1,423	1,461	1,490	1,550
Interest and exchange .. . . .	5,082	5,495	6,129	6,790	7,715	8,722
Total .. . . .	30,316	30,103	40,158	46,464	49,238	66,845
Surplus .. . . .	55	(-) 902	433	300	73	85

(a) Refers to business undertaking activities of the Maritime Services Board at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay.

(b) Includes loan management expenses.

(c) Includes a transfer to Newcastle Harbour Deepening Account.

## SYDNEY HARBOUR

Sydney Harbour (Port Jackson) has a safe entrance and affords effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. The total area of the harbour is 5,500 hectares, of which approximately half has a depth of 9 metres or more at low water. The maximum depth in any part is 47 metres at low water, and the mean range of tides is about 1.07 metres. The foreshores, which have been somewhat reduced in length by reclamations, are irregular, extend over 240 kilometres, and afford facilities for extensive wharfage.

The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city, about 6 to 8 kilometres from the Harbour entrance (the Heads). Details of the number and length of the berths are shown in the next table:—

PORT OF SYDNEY : BERTHS AT 30 JUNE 1977

Class of berth	Number	Length (metres)
Effective commercial cargo berths —		
Container berths .. .. .	5	1,132
Other .. .. .	59	9,457
Passenger terminal berths .. .. .	3	593
Cross berths and connecting lengths .. .. .		504
Harbourcraft .. .. .	10	685
Dolphin berths .. .. .	5	1,020
Other berths — oil, private, etc. .. .. .	44	3,599
Berths out of commission .. .. .	6	743
Naval berths .. .. .	20	2,603
<b>Total .. .. .</b>		<b>20,336</b>

Special facilities for the storage and handling of staple products such as wool, etc. are provided on the waterside. The bulk wheat terminal at Glebe Island has a storage capacity of 245,000 tonnes. At Balmain, a coal loader with a capacity of 1,016 tonnes per hour has been installed; and three 20-tonne cranes are used for handling steel and bulk cargoes such as gypsum, salt, and sulphur. Five container berths with five specialised cranes are available in the port area at White Bay and Glebe Island. Heavy lifts can be handled by the floating crane "Titan", which has a capacity of 151 tonnes, or by the 253-tonne crane at the fitting-out wharf adjoining the Captain Cook Graving Dock.

The next table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared the port of Sydney during the last six years:—

PORT OF SYDNEY : SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED

Year ended 30 June	Entrances		Clearances	
	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)
1972 .. .. .	3,210	16,649	3,209	16,708
1973 .. .. .	3,081	15,787	3,064	15,696
1974 .. .. .	2,971	16,577	2,954	16,539
1975 .. .. .	2,925	16,481	2,940	16,588
1976 .. .. .	2,409	15,584	2,426	15,685
<b>1977 : Overseas direct .. .. .</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>8,427</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>4,906</b>
Interstate and overseas via States .. .. .	1,126	6,981	1,349	8,968
Intrastate .. .. .	160	716	286	2,195
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>16,125</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>16,070</b>

## BOTANY BAY

Botany Bay, a large inlet almost entirely closed by land, is situated about 16 kilometres to the south of Sydney Harbour. At present, crude oil and petroleum products are the only cargoes handled at the port. Tankers utilise the oil refinery mooring facilities on the southern side of the Bay, where there is accommodation for three vessels, and the single point mooring located off the northern shore, which can accommodate vessels up to 80,000 D.W.T.

A major port is being developed on the northern foreshore. A specialised wharf has been constructed and areas leased for tank farms for bulk liquid chemicals. Two major container terminals of 38 and 42 hectares are under construction. Each of the terminals will have three berths. The first wharf is expected to be in service by late 1979, and all six by 1981-82.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared Botany Bay during the last six years:—

PORT OF BOTANY BAY: SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED

Year ended 30 June	Entrances		Clearances	
	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)
1972 .. .. .	442	2,912	442	2,912
1973 .. .. .	449	3,025	447	3,020
1974 .. .. .	475	3,283	472	3,270
1975 .. .. .	366	3,286	367	3,266
1976 .. .. .	288	3,501	290	3,515
1977: Overseas direct .. .. .	54	841	45	699
Interstate and overseas via States .. .. .	120	2,080	114	1,931
Intrastate .. .. .	105	970	120	1,258
Total .. .. .	279	3,891	279	3,888

## NEWCASTLE HARBOUR

Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) lies in the course of the Hunter River about 160 kilometres north of Sydney. The area used by shipping is about 230 hectares, excluding the entrance to the harbour and the inner basin, which together cover an area of 65 hectares. The harbour is sufficiently landlocked to render it safe for vessels in all kinds of weather, and breakwaters have been erected to improve the entrance and to prevent the ingress of sand from the ocean beaches. The width at the entrance is 365 metres; the entrance channel, with a depth of 11 metres at low water, is 150 metres wide. Currently the Maritime Services Board of N.S.W. has commenced a \$70 million harbour deepening program to enable fully laden vessels of up to 120,000 DWT to enter the port, which is presently restricted to vessels not exceeding 50,000 tons DWT. The project is expected to be completed in 1981.

The shipping at Newcastle is concerned primarily with the coal, iron and steel, and other heavy industries located in the district. Facilities are available for the handling of general cargo, coal, and container units. A terminal elevator for the export of bulk wheat has been erected, and 245 metres of wharfage with 4 traversing loading heads have been provided for wheat-loading purposes. Since January 1977, two wharf-mounted ship loaders became available for coal-loading purposes.

At 30 June 1977, commercial wharfage accommodation was about 5,380 metres, of which 1,503 metres are privately owned while the remaining 3,877 metres are under the control of the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales.

The number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared the port of Newcastle during the last six years are shown in the next table:—

**PORT OF NEWCASTLE: SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED**

Year ended 30 June		Entrances		Clearances	
		Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)
1972	.. .. .	1,197	7,460	1,199	7,495
1973	.. .. .	963	6,760	964	6,746
1974	.. .. .	1,144	8,369	1,122	8,211
1975	.. .. .	1,377	9,093	1,385	9,092
1976	.. .. .	934	8,172	943	8,301
1977:	Overseas direct .. .. .	329	4,654	348	4,747
	Interstate and overseas via States .. .. .	277	2,254	299	2,446
	Intrastate .. .. .	263	1,603	221	1,302
Total .. .. .		869	8,512	868	8,496

**PORT KEMBLA**

Port Kembla, which is situated about eighty kilometres south of Sydney, is an artificial harbour protected by breakwaters. The outer harbour has an entrance width of 305 metres and covers an area of 135 hectares; an inner basin, which was opened in 1960, is entered through a channel with a width of 122 metres leading from the outer harbour. Depths range from 15.2 metres at mean low water at the main entrance, and from 4.3 to 12.8 metres at the berths. The length of commercial wharfage is approximately 3,352 metres, of which 1,352 metres are privately-owned. Large ocean-going vessels can be accommodated, but there are no transit sheds on the wharves. Until 1 April 1978, the Department of Public Works retained some responsibilities in the Port Kembla area. Total control passed to the Maritime Services Board on that date.

Port Kembla is the port for the southern coalfields and for the industrial area in and about Wollongong. From the port, large quantities of coal, coke, and iron and steel are shipped, and iron ore, pig iron, etc., phosphatic rock, wood pulp, and refined oil usually predominate in the tonnages discharged.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared Port Kembla during the last six years:—

**PORT KEMBLA: SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED**

Year ended 30 June		Entrances		Clearances	
		Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)
1972	.. .. .	932	5,818	926	5,760
1973	.. .. .	923	6,565	922	6,532
1974	.. .. .	845	6,663	848	6,695
1975	.. .. .	804	7,401	796	7,286
1976	.. .. .	734	7,473	728	7,460
1977:	Overseas direct .. .. .	94	1,280	189	2,905
	Interstate and overseas via States .. .. .	353	3,392	369	3,267
	Intrastate .. .. .	246	2,479	141	1,018
Total .. .. .		693	7,151	699	7,190

## PORT CHARGES

The port charges payable in respect of shipping and ships' cargoes in New South Wales are imposed by the Australian Government in terms of the Lighthouses Act, 1911-1978, and the (Federal) Navigation Act, 1912-1976, and by the State Government under the Pilotage Act, 1971, the Port Rates Act, 1975-1978, and the Sydney Harbour Trust Act, 1900-1975.

Particulars of the port charges collected in recent years by the Maritime Services Board, which administers the State enactments, are given in the table "Maritime Services Board: Revenue Collections" shown earlier in this section.

### CHARGES LEVIED ON SHIPS

The principal charges imposed under Commonwealth legislation are light dues and fees for the survey and inspection of ships and their equipment.

The light dues must be paid quarterly in respect of ships entering a port in Australia. During 1976-77, light dues collected in Australia by the Australian Government amounted to \$16,419,401 and receipts under the Navigation Act, 1912-1976, to \$221,688.

Certificates of survey in respect of ships trading exclusively within the limits of the State of New South Wales are issued by the Maritime Services Board. These certify as to the vessel's seaworthiness and suitability for the particular service for which it is designed. Motor boats of under 15 tons (gross) and used for business or commercial purposes are also subject to survey.

Pilotage rates are charged by the Maritime Services Board in respect of ships entering or clearing a port in the State where there is a pilotage establishment. The harbour and light rate imposed by the State Government is payable half-yearly.

Tonnage rates are payable in respect of vessels of 240 tons or more while berthed at most wharves.

An annual licence fee is charged for occupation of waters by moored vessels.

Ferry boats, hulks, and launches plying for hire in the port of Sydney and lighters, hopper barges, or any other craft supplying services to shipping in Sydney Harbour must be licensed by the Maritime Services Board. Mobile cranes, fork lifts, tow motors, or other types of mobile cargo-handling equipment operating on the Maritime Services Board's wharves in the main ports must also be licensed. Other special licences are issued by the Board to cover the operation of machinery on land or properties vested in the Board, the crossing of navigable water by cables or pipelines, and for a variety of other purposes.

### WHARFAGE AND HARBOUR RATES

In addition to the foregoing charges levied on vessels and payable by their owners, wharfage or harbour rates payable by the owners of the goods are imposed on the cargoes landed or shipped in the ports—wharfage rates are levied in the port of Sydney and harbour rates in other proclaimed ports. Goods transhipped are subject to transshipment rates (and not to inward or outward wharfage or harbour rates) and passengers' luggage is exempt. These charges are assessed on the basis of either mass, volume, or capacity (weight, measurement, or liquid) of the cargo, at the option of the Board.

### STORAGE CHARGES

In order to avoid congestion on the wharves, storage and shed charges, payable by the owner of the goods, are imposed on goods placed on a wharf and not removed within a specified period.

## REGISTRATION OF PLEASURE BOATS

In terms of the N.S.W. Water Traffic Regulations, vessels not exceeding 19.5 metres in length and with a potential speed of 10 knots or more are required to be registered with the Maritime Services Board and to pay an annual fee (\$12.50 in June 1978). There were 76,127

registrations effected during the year ended 30 June 1977. Persons navigating such vessels at speeds of 10 knots or more are required to be licensed, the fee being \$8 for the first year and \$5 per annum thereafter (131,190 licences were issued or renewed in 1976-77).

A licence is also required to promote, organise, or conduct an aquatic race, display, or regatta (502 licences were issued during 1976-77).

### RIVER TRAFFIC

New South Wales has few inland waterways, and although there is some river traffic, its extent is only partly recorded. The coastal rivers, especially in the northern districts, are navigable for some distance by sea-going vessels, although their use for navigation depends mainly on seasonal conditions. Traffic on the Darling is intermittent.

Under an agreement between the Australian Government and the New South Wales, Victorian, and South Australian Governments, a comprehensive scheme of control works in the Murray River system was designed to provide for navigation by vessels drawing 1.5 metres of water, except in times of unusual drought. The scheme is administered by the River Murray Commission, which represents the various governments concerned.

### SHIPPING REGISTERS

Shipping in New South Wales is registered in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, of the Imperial Parliament, under sections which apply to the United Kingdom and to all British dominions. The Act prescribes that all British vessels must be registered, except those under 15 tons burden employed in navigation on the coast or rivers of the port of the British possession in which the owners reside. The flag for merchant ships registered in Australia is the Red Ensign usually flown by British merchant vessels, defaced with a white seven-pointed star (indicating the six federated States of Australia and the territories of the Commonwealth) and the five smaller white stars representing the Southern Cross.

In New South Wales, shipping registers are kept at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. Particulars of the shipping on these registers in the last four years are given in the following table:—

#### SHIPPING ON REGISTER: SYDNEY, NEWCASTLE, AND PORT KEMBLA

Tonnage class (net tons)	Number of vessels (at 30 June)				Net tonnage (at 30 June)			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Under 50	774	831	886	951	11,688	12,685	13,761	14,952
50 and under 500	76	82	67	67	11,789	12,305	10,273	9,544
500 and under 1,000	8	9	8	9	5,842	6,371	5,515	6,144
1,000 and under 2,000	4	2	1	1	6,447	2,523	1,281	1,281
2,000 and over	21	20	16	15	186,188	202,043	182,560	180,344
Total, all vessels	883	944	978	1,043	221,954	235,927	213,390	212,265

Vessels on the registers at 30 June 1977 comprised 12 steamships (aggregating 69,752 net tons), 946 motor ships (including auxiliary motor sailing ships) with an aggregate of 122,746 net tons, and 85 sailing ships, barges, etc., (aggregating 19,767 net tons). The aggregate crew for all vessels on the registers was 3,287.

During 1976-77, 118 vessels with an aggregate 52,502 net tons were sold.

### CERTIFICATES OF SEAWORTHINESS

Certificates of survey, certifying as to seaworthiness, etc., are issued by the Maritime Services Board in respect of ships trading exclusively within the smooth water limits of New

South Wales, and by the Marine Branch of the Australian Department of Transport in respect of other vessels. The following table shows particulars of the certificates issued by both authorities in the last three years:—

**VESSELS FOR WHICH CERTIFICATES OF SEAWORTHINESS  
WERE ISSUED IN N.S.W.**

Type of vessel	1974-75			1975-76			1976-77		
	No.	Gross tonnage	Passenger capacity	No.	Gross tonnage	Passenger capacity	No.	Gross tonnage	Passenger capacity
Sea-going vessels									
Sydney—									
Cargo (a) .. .. .	781	1,982,198	736	814	1,728,851	664	837	1,829,077	630
Passenger (b) .. .. .	1	7,005	172	1	7,005	172	1	6,846	172
Total .. .. .	782	1,989,203	908	815	1,735,856	836	838	1,835,923	802
Harbour and river vessels									
Sydney .. .. .	73	4,712	13,050	74	9,143	22,490	73	7,659	18,575
Other ports .. .. .	41	1,166	3,302	40	1,183	3,440	50	1,842	4,272
Total .. .. .	114	5,878	16,352	114	10,326	25,930	123	9,501	22,847
Motor boats (c) .. .. .	1,889	..	9,450	2,037	..	n.a.	1,947	..	n.a.

(a) Includes trawlers.

(b) Some harbour vessels are also licensed to undertake cruises outside harbours. At 30 June 1977 there were 58 of these vessels, with a gross tonnage of 2,008 tons and passenger capacity of 805.

(c) Excludes boats used for private purposes only.

Certificates issued by the Marine Branch in 1976-77 included 233 for cargo vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 1,822,415 and the one sea-going passenger vessel.

## SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING

Facilities for building, fitting, and repairing ships have been provided by governmental and private enterprise at Sydney and Newcastle and at certain other ports in New South Wales.

In Sydney Harbour, there are a number of patent slips and three large graving docks. The Captain Cook Graving Dock (the largest of the three) is capable of accommodating all but the very largest tankers. Two graving docks, the Fitzroy and the Sutherland, situated on Cockatoo Island, are leased by the Australian Government to a private company for a term of 21 years.

At Newcastle, a floating dock is attached to the State Government Dockyard at Dyke End. There are two slips for general use and two slips are privately-owned.

Privately-owned patent slips are available at some minor ports to meet the needs of vessels engaged in the coastal trade.

### N.S.W. GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING UNDERTAKING

The New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking was established in 1942 to carry out marine and general engineering, including the building and repair of ships, on behalf of the State and Australian Governments and private shipowners. The State Government Dockyard at Newcastle, which is managed by the Undertaking, was

established in 1913. The revenue and expenditure of the Undertaking in the last six years are summarised in the following table:—

**N.S.W. GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING UNDERTAKING:  
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE**  
(\$ thousand)

Item	Year ended 31 March					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Revenue .....	20,475	25,349	23,188	32,393	40,566	28,424
Expenditure —						
Working expenses .....	21,704	24,475	23,500	31,485	38,493	25,055
Interest .....	381	404	436	510	568	636
Depreciation (a) .....	356	359	375	390	399	477
Total .....	22,441	25,238	24,311	32,385	39,460	26,168
Surplus or deficit (—) .....	(—) 1,966	112	(—) 1,124	8	1,106	2,256

(a) Includes provision for repayment of capital.

During 1976–77 there was an overall decrease in the number of vessels docked and repaired compared with 1975–76. This resulted in a fall in revenue, and a major reduction of the labour force led to a reduction in working expenses.

### EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN

Matters relating to the employment of seamen in ships trading with overseas countries or between Australian States are subject to control by the Australian Government in terms of the (Commonwealth) Navigation Act, 1912–1976. Provision is made for the regulation of the methods of engagement and discharge, the form of agreement, rating, the ship's complement, discipline, hygiene, and accommodation.

When a seaman commences employment on a ship he is recorded as an “engagement”, and is recorded as a “discharge” when ceasing employment on that ship.

In New South Wales, the principal mercantile marine offices where such matters are administered are situated in Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The next table shows the number of transactions at the offices in the last six years:—

**TRANSACTIONS AT MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICES, N.S.W.**

Port	Year ended 30 June					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<b>ENGAGEMENTS REGISTERED</b>						
Sydney .....	9,282	8,184	7,212	7,337	7,617	6,009
Newcastle .....	3,927	3,292	3,841	3,699	3,785	3,704
Port Kembla .....	3,944	4,614	4,591	4,605	4,578	3,944
<b>ENGAGEMENTS DISCHARGED</b>						
Sydney .....	9,475	8,299	7,151	7,312	7,591	6,228
Newcastle .....	4,013	3,280	3,859	3,702	3,789	3,782
Port Kembla .....	3,899	4,576	4,367	4,620	4,560	3,929



The rates of wages for crews which work on vessels engaged in the interstate and coastal trade of Australia have been fixed by awards and agreements under the (Commonwealth) Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-1978.

#### COMPENSATION TO SEAMEN

Under the (Commonwealth) Seaman's Compensation Act, 1911-1976, compensation to seamen is provided for injuries sustained and diseases contracted in the course of their employment. The Act applies to seamen employed on ships registered in Australia that are engaged in trade or commerce with other countries or among the States or Territories; and it also applies to those on ships not registered in Australia but employed under articles of agreement entered into in Australia, and to seamen engaged in Australia and employed on ships on a delivery voyage to or from Australia.

Seamen employed on New South Wales ships (i.e. ships registered in New South Wales, or owned or chartered by the Government or by a person or body corporate whose place of business is in the State) may claim compensation under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1978, of New South Wales, if they agree not to proceed under the Federal law, provided such ships are engaged solely in the intrastate trade of New South Wales.

#### SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA

The navigation laws contain stringent provisions designed to prevent unseaworthy ships from proceeding to sea, and to ensure that all vessels are manned by competent crews, that life-saving appliances are carried, and that special arrangements are made to safeguard dangerous cargoes. Regulations have been framed for the prevention of collisions, and there are rules regarding the lights and signals to be used.

There are approximately 20 lighthouses (controlled by the Australian Government) along the 1,099 kilometres of New South Wales coastline. In addition, the Maritime Services Board provides lighted beacons, leading lights, and other guides in the principal ports.

Wrecks and shipping casualties which occur to British merchant shipping on or near the coast of New South Wales may be investigated by Courts of Marine Inquiry (see also Chapter 9 "Law, Order, and Public Safety").

## RAILWAYS, BUSES, AND FERRIES

### PUBLIC TRANSPORT COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Public Transport Commission of New South Wales was established in October 1972, when it assumed responsibility for the management and operation of the New South Wales Government railway and bus services which were previously the responsibility of the Commissioner for Railways and the Commissioner for Government Transport. In December 1974, the Commission also assumed control of Government ferry services on Sydney Harbour.

The Public Transport Commission is a passenger and freight surface transport organisation presently utilising conventional rail, bus, coach, sea ferry, and road trucking services to provide for the passenger and freight transport needs of New South Wales. These services are co-ordinated both within its own operations and, as appropriate, with other transport services (including intermodal interchange facilities), to meet the present and developing needs of the community.

The Commission consists of three full-time Commissioners, one of whom is designated Chief Commissioner, and two part-time Commissioners and is subject to the control of the Minister for Transport and for Highways.

## RAILWAYS

### RAILWAY GAUGES OF AUSTRALIA

Particulars of the gauges of the Government-owned railways in each State, as at 30 June 1976, are shown in the following table. The figures relate to lines open for traffic, classified according to the States in which they are located. Particulars of private lines are not available.

**GOVERNMENT RAILWAY LINES AND GAUGES IN AUSTRALIA,  
30 JUNE 1976**

State	Route kilometres of each gauge open to traffic					Total route kilometres open
	610 mm	762 mm	1,067 mm	1,435 mm	1,600 mm	
New South Wales	—	—	—	9,819	(a) 324	10,143
Victoria	—	14	—	(b) 325	5,986	6,325
Queensland	48	—	9,685	(c) 111	—	9,844
South Australia	—	—	1,554	1,828	2,533	5,915
Western Australia	—	—	4,798	2,095	—	6,893
Tasmania	—	—	849	—	—	849
Northern Territory	—	—	789	—	—	789
Australian Capital Territory	—	—	—	8	—	8
<b>Total Australia</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17,675</b>	<b>14,186</b>	<b>8,843</b>	<b>40,766</b>

(a) Victorian border railways.

(b) Victorian section of Sydney-Melbourne standard gauge line.

(c) Queensland section of Sydney-Brisbane standard gauge line.

Lines owned by the Australian Government in 1976 totalled 3,603 kilometres, and included 1,380 kilometres of 1,067 millimetre gauge (591 kilometres in South Australia and 789 kilometres in the Northern Territory) and 2,223 kilometres of 1,435 millimetre gauge (1,477 kilometres in South Australia, 730 kilometres in Western Australia, 8 kilometres in the Australian Capital Territory, and 8 kilometres in New South Wales). The 8 kilometres in the Australian Capital Territory (linking Canberra and Queanbeyan) and the 8 kilometres in New South Wales are operated by the New South Wales State railways.

Details of the action taken to standardise Australian rail gauges (at 1,435 millimetres) is contained on pages 312 and 313 of Year Book No.64, 1976. Unbroken standard gauge rail services between Sydney and Perth commenced in 1972.

The distances by rail between Sydney and the other capital cities are as follows—Canberra, 327 kilometres; Brisbane *via* North Coast line, 987 kilometres; Brisbane *via* Wallangarra, 1,151 kilometres; Melbourne, 959 kilometres; Adelaide *via* Melbourne, 1,736 kilometres; Perth *via* Broken Hill, 3,961 kilometres; and Perth *via* Melbourne, 4,367 kilometres.

#### LENGTH OF RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The total length of railways open for traffic in New South Wales, at 30 June 1976, was 10,203 kilometres, and comprised 9,755 kilometres owned by the New South Wales Government, a line of 3 kilometres from Liverpool to Holsworthy and one of 6 kilometres from St Mary's to Ropes Creek owned by the Australian Government, 47 kilometres from Broken Hill to Cockburn (South Australia) owned by the South Australian Government, 324 kilometres of border railways in the Riverina district connecting with Victorian railways and owned by the Victorian Government, and 68 kilometres of private railways available for general traffic.

#### STATE RAILWAY SERVICES

##### *Length of State Railways*

The first railway line, 22.5 kilometres in length, was opened for traffic between Sydney and Parramatta on 26 September 1855. However it was not until the 1880's that rapid development of the railways really occurred. Thereafter, until the 1920's, there was a steady growth in the length of new railway routes opened.

Since 1934 the length of line open has remained almost static (in that year it reached a maximum 9,918 kilometres). In 1978 there were in New South Wales 9,756 kilometres of lines open, comprising 8,546 kilometres of single track, 1,112 kilometres of 2-line track, and 98 kilometres of 3 or more line track. Of these lines, 446 kilometres were electrified. In addition, there were 2,568 kilometres of sidings and cross-overs. The total length of line comprising the single track equivalent of multi-line track and sidings and cross-overs was 13,754 kilometres.

In Sydney, an electric railway forms a two-track loop railway around the city, running for the most part underground, along the eastern side of the city to Circular Quay and returning along the western side to the Central Station. The eastern section of the city railway was completed as far as St. James Station, about a kilometre from Central Station, in 1926, and the western section was opened for traffic between Central and Wynyard Stations—approximately 2.4 kilometres—in 1932. Suburban services along the main western, southern, and northern lines were connected with the North Sydney line by the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge in 1932. The connecting link between St. James and Wynyard, including a station at Circular Quay, was completed and opened for traffic in 1956.

The suburban railways are for the most part operated by electricity. Suburban lines are electrified as far as Cowan on the northern line, Penrith on the western line, Campbelltown on the southern line, and Cronulla and the Royal National Park on the Illawarra line.

The construction of the Eastern Suburbs Railway is now in its final stages. This will provide a new double-track electric railway running mainly underground from Chalmers St. (at Central Station) to Bondi Junction via Town Hall, Martin Place, King's Cross and Edgecliff. Expenditure to 30 June 1977 amounted to \$118,214,000 and the total capital cost of the project is estimated to be \$168,400,000. The completion date is expected to be early in 1979.

In 1949, the Government approved of a plan for the electrification of country lines between Sydney and Lithgow, Newcastle, Port Kembla, and Goulburn. Work on the western line (to Lithgow) was completed in 1957, and to Gosford on the northern line in 1960.

*Finances and Traffic of State Railways*

Particulars of railway finances and of railway traffic in the last six years are summarised in the following table. Dissections of the total revenue and expenditure figures are shown in later tables.

**NEW SOUTH WALES STATE RAILWAYS: SUMMARY OF FINANCES AND TRAFFIC**

Year ended 30 June	Finances (\$ thousand)			Traffic	
	Total revenue	Total expenditure from revenue	Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	Passenger journeys (thousands)	Goods and livestock carried (thous. tonnes)
1972	269,968	302,576	(-) 32,608	(a) 230,668	32,393
1973	258,792	338,426	(-) 79,634	201,200	31,094
1974	267,351	393,085	(-) 125,734	199,077	32,702
1975	296,059	462,998	(-) 166,939	195,219	33,504
1976	323,562	527,434	(-) 203,872	182,410	31,179
1977	358,286	632,913	(-) 274,627	182,881	33,777

(a) Figures for 1971-72 are not comparable with those shown for later years.

The receipts from railway services are paid into the Government Railways Fund, and expenditure from the Fund for operation of the services is subject to Parliamentary appropriation. Loan funds for construction, improvements, etc., are provided by Parliament from the General Loan Account of the State.

Railway finances bear part of the cost of concessions made for the direct benefit of primary and secondary industries. These include rebates from ordinary charges for the transport of livestock and fodder, and concessions in respect of the carriage of raw materials and the products of certain manufacturing industries which are assisted for national reasons. In 1976-77, the value of concessions borne by the railways in the carriage of livestock and goods amounted to \$7,707,000 (including \$7,540,000 for the carriage of wheat and flour and \$48,000 for the carriage of wool), while further concessions amounting to \$6,570,000 (including \$5,000,000 for the carriage of wheat) were borne by State revenues.

The following comparison for the last six years shows that the carriage of goods is the major source of railway earnings. It contributed 69 per cent of the total earnings in 1976-77, compared with 23 per cent from coaching, which largely comprises passenger traffic.

**NEW SOUTH WALES STATE RAILWAYS: REVENUE**

(\$ thousand)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Earnings —						
Coaching .....	75,369	75,767	75,861	78,166	86,686	81,889
Goods .....	169,605	157,181	165,837	190,312	205,222	241,710
Livestock .....	2,333	3,348	1,866	2,135	3,304	3,006
Trading and catering services .....	10,321	10,652	11,419	12,787	13,422	13,798
Rents .....	3,593	4,746	5,319	6,203	7,100	7,680
Other .....	2,048	1,576	1,087	1,270	2,928	3,763
Total earnings .....	263,268	253,270	261,391	290,873	318,663	351,845
Government contribution towards —						
Losses on developmental lines (a) .....	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Superannuation (a) .....	2,100	3,122	3,060	3,086	3,199	4,811
Losses due to competition from road transport services (b) .....	3,000	800	1,300	500	100	30
Total revenue .....	269,968	258,792	267,351	296,059	323,562	358,286

(a) Contribution from Consolidated Revenue Fund.

(b) Contribution from State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund.

In each of the last five years, working expenses have exceeded total revenue (including Government contributions), reversing a situation which had existed for many years. However, the previous excesses of revenue over working expenses had been insufficient, or barely sufficient, to cover interest and other charges.

**NEW SOUTH WALES STATE RAILWAYS: EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE**  
(£ thousand)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Working expenses .....	£255,439	£290,089	£339,315	£405,135	461,437	556,303
Provisions for renewal of assets and debt redemption—						
Provision for renewals .....	8,930	9,132	11,782	11,500	11,000	12,575
Sinking fund contribution (a) .....	£7,295	£7,500	£7,877	£8,169	9,073	8,289
Interest and exchange on interest (b) .....	£30,911	£31,705	£34,111	£38,194	45,924	55,746
Total expenditure from revenue .....	302,576	338,426	393,085	462,998	527,434	632,913

(a) Includes repayment of special Commonwealth advances (\$158,000 in 1976-77).

(b) Includes interest on special Commonwealth advances (\$286,000 in 1976-77).

Net capital expenditure on State railways to 30 June 1977 amounted to \$1,089,031,000 and comprised construction of lines open for traffic (including land, buildings, and signalling and electrical equipment), \$491,427,000; rolling stock, \$472,807,000; workshops, \$28,453,000; plant and machinery, \$55,934,000; electrical transmission lines and sub-stations, \$23,560,000; and other items, \$16,850,000. The average net capital expenditure per route kilometre open for traffic at 30 June 1977 (excluding the Wynyard to Waverton line, the capital expenditure for which is included in the capital debt for the Sydney Harbour Bridge) was \$111,646.

Particulars regarding the finances of the railways in relation to the finances of the State are published in Chapter 16 "Public Finance".

Particulars of goods traffic carried by the State railways in the last five years are given in the next table:—

**NEW SOUTH WALES STATE RAILWAYS: GOODS TRAFFIC**  
(thousand tonnes)

Type of freight	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Coal .....	13,454	14,155	15,846	14,557	16,126
Wheat .....	1,640	2,344	3,100	3,488	4,667
Iron and steel .....	2,946	3,231	2,323	2,290	1,867
Coarse grain .....	421	323	840	650	494
Containers .....	1,914	2,014	2,163	2,165	2,662
Wool .....	147	129	113	135	123
Other .....	10,528	10,506	9,119	7,894	7,833
Total .....	31,050	32,702	33,504	31,179	33,772

In order to meet competition from road hauliers, the railways have introduced "bulk-loading" arrangements and are using faster electric and diesel-electric locomotives on freight services.

An analysis of the finances and passenger traffic of the various rail services provided by the Public Transport Commission, in 1976-77, is shown in the following table:—

**NEW SOUTH WALES STATE RAILWAYS: FINANCES AND TRAFFIC CLASSIFIED  
BY TYPE OF SERVICE, 1976-77**

Type of service	Finances (\$ million)			Number of passenger journeys (thousands)
	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit	
Passenger services —				
Sydney and Newcastle urban services .. .. .	65,822	152,292	86,470	179,583
Country and interstate services .. .. .	26,956	100,993	74,037	3,298
Total passenger services .. .. .	92,778	253,285	160,507	182,881
Freight services .. .. .	265,507	379,629	114,122	..
Total rail services .. .. .	358,286	632,913	274,627	182,881

*Employment in State Rail Services*

The annual average number of persons employed in the State railways (excluding those employed on the construction of new lines) and the salaries and wages paid to them during the last six years were:—

	Employees	Salaries, wages, allowances, etc. (\$ thous.)		Employees	Salaries, wages, allowances, etc. (\$ thous.)
1971-72	43,411	195,983	1974-75	40,050	330,494
1972-73	42,983	220,103	1975-76	39,331	355,168
1973-74	41,290	273,828	1976-77	39,973	404,710

*Accidents on State Railways*

Accidents which occur in the working of the State railways, or on railway premises, to persons other than railway employees are all recorded for statistical purposes, however slight the injuries may be. The accidents which occur to railway employees are recorded only if they cause the employee to be absent from his ordinary work for any period following the day on which the accident occurred.

On 18 January 1977 an overbridge at Granville crashed onto a City-bound commuter train killing 83 passengers and injuring 213. An Inquiry by the Commission and the Judicial Investigation into the accident found that the derailment, which led to the bridge supports being carried away from under the overbridge, was due to the unsatisfactory condition of the permanent way at the point of derailment.

Particulars of accidents and compensation paid in recent years are shown in the following table. The compensation paid, which excludes payments to employees, is mainly in respect of goods and luggage stolen in transit.

## NEW SOUTH WALES STATE RAILWAYS: ACCIDENT CASUALTIES AND COMPENSATION PAID

Category	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Persons killed —						
Employees ..	35	13	19	13	9	9
Other ..	23	58	29	70	49	114
Total ..	58	71	48	83	58	123
Persons injured —						
Employees ..	5,268	6,394	6,432	6,370	6,233	5,794
Other ..	911	707	609	712	667	686
Total ..	6,179	7,101	7,041	7,082	6,900	6,480
Compensation paid (\$ thous.)—						
Persons (a) ..	306.1	297.8	149.1	127.3	76.7	188.4
Goods (b) ..	390.3	280.6	356.5	467.8	545.0	495.5
Total ..	696.4	578.4	505.5	595.1	621.7	683.9

(a) Excludes compensation paid to employees.

(b) Compensation is mainly for goods stolen in transit.

## VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The Victorian Government has acquired railway interest in the Riverina district of New South Wales, by the purchase from a private company of a line between Deniliquin and Moama, and through an agreement with the New South Wales Government for the construction and maintenance of five border railways. The agreement provides for railways of 1,600 mm gauge but the works within New South Wales are constructed suitable for conversion to the standard gauge of 1,435 mm.

Two of the lines authorised under the agreement are open for traffic and the length of these, together with the Deniliquin-Moama line, is 324 kilometres. The lines connect with the Victorian railways, and are operated by the Victorian Railway Commissioners.

Particulars of the capital cost and the operations of the three lines open for traffic are given in the following table. The number of train kilometres run in 1976-77 was 150,206, and there were 65 employees in June 1977.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES:  
CAPITAL COST AND OPERATIONS

Year ended 30 June	Capital cost at end of year (\$ thous.)	Revenue (\$ thous.)	Expenditure			No. of passengers carried	Goods carried (tonnes)
			Working expenses (a) (\$ thous.)	Interest (\$ thous.)	Total (\$ thous.)		
1972	3,878.0	476.7	763.2	134.1	897.4	5,552	243,312
1973	3,797.0	407.1	677.6	127.0	804.6	3,762	219,716
1974	4,644.1	454.8	788.6	175.8	964.5	4,360	204,265
1975	4,599.5	583.6	1,280.9	193.2	1,474.1	5,068	258,495
1976	4,742.1	631.9	1,791.5	175.5	1,967.0	4,503	291,240
1977	4,848.2	755.6	1,603.7	196.3	1,800.0	3,636	303,181

(a) Includes current depreciation.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The South Australian Government Railways owned and operated 47 route-kilometres of 1,435 mm gauge line from Broken Hill to Cockburn until 1 March 1978, when ownership and operation passed to the Australian National Railways.

## PRIVATE RAILWAY LINES

The established policy in New South Wales has been to keep the railways under State control, and with the exception of short lines connecting coal and other mines with the main railways, there are only 68 kilometres of private lines open for general traffic.

A short line, privately-owned but operated by the Public Transport Commission, connects the Warwick Farm Racecourse with the Government railway at Liverpool. The Seaham Coal Company's line connects the West Wallsend and Seaham Collieries with Cockle Creek. The South Maitland system serves the mining districts of East Greta and Cessnock, and another line runs between the collieries in Hexham and Minmi. The New Redhead line connects Belmont and Adamstown. Particulars of these railways were published in the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book.

## INDIAN-PACIFIC TRANS-CONTINENTAL SERVICE

The regular passenger service between Sydney and Perth (the Indian-Pacific Trans-Continental Service) is run four times a week in either direction, each trip taking 2¾ days. The current adult single fare (including meals, reservations, and sleeping berths) is \$166 first class and \$122 economy travel. The service is operated jointly by the Australian National Railways Commission, the Public Transport Commission of New South Wales, and South Australian and Western Australian Government Railways.

## BUS SERVICES

In New South Wales, the State Government operates bus services in the Sydney and Newcastle districts. Private bus services are operated in the Sydney, Newcastle, and other districts, subject to regulation by the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

## STATE BUS SERVICES

The State bus services are administered by the Public Transport Commission of New South Wales (see reference at the beginning of this section). At 30 June 1977, the route length of the services (excluding duplications) was 818 kilometres in the Sydney district and 231 kilometres in Newcastle.

*Finances*

The capital indebtedness of the State bus services at 30 June 1977 amounted to \$45,906,000 of which \$41,866,000 was for the Sydney and \$4,040,000 for the Newcastle services. At 30 June 1977 the capital cost of fixed assets of the bus services amounted to \$44,043,000. After deducting provision for depreciation, the fixed assets appeared in the balance sheet at \$19,912,000.



Revenue of the State bus services, as shown in the following table, includes an annual contribution from Consolidated Revenue Fund towards the cost of employees' superannuation (\$600,000 in 1976-77).

### NEW SOUTH WALES STATE BUS SERVICES: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(\$ thousand)

Item	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>SYDNEY SERVICES</b>						
Revenue .. .. .	33,914	35,620	36,470	39,605	41,821	37,261
Expenditure—						
Working expenses .. .. .	38,435	44,738	55,922	68,587	72,066	82,039
Depreciation .. .. .	1,102	1,128	1,077	1,127	1,697	1,753
Debt redemption .. .. .	243	261	281	298	326	636
Interest .. .. .	1,919	2,024	2,156	2,383	2,710	3,067
Total expenditure .. .. .	41,699	48,152	59,436	72,394	76,799	87,495
Deficit .. .. .	7,785	12,532	22,966	32,789	34,978	50,234
<b>NEWCASTLE SERVICES</b>						
Revenue .. .. .	3,086	3,335	3,262	3,414	3,573	3,251
Expenditure—						
Working expenses .. .. .	4,283	4,840	6,160	7,224	7,687	8,577
Depreciation .. .. .	149	137	133	126	203	247
Debt redemption .. .. .	38	40	43	45	49	54
Interest .. .. .	211	220	230	264	302	311
Total expenditure .. .. .	4,681	5,237	6,566	7,659	8,241	9,189
Deficit .. .. .	1,596	1,903	3,303	4,245	4,668	5,937
<b>ALL SERVICES</b>						
Revenue .. .. .	37,000	38,954	39,733	43,020	45,395	40,513
Expenditure—						
Working expenses .. .. .	42,718	49,578	62,082	75,811	79,753	90,617
Depreciation .. .. .	1,251	1,265	1,210	1,252	1,900	2,000
Debt redemption .. .. .	281	301	324	343	375	690
Interest .. .. .	2,130	2,244	2,386	2,647	3,013	3,378
Total expenditure .. .. .	46,380	53,389	66,002	80,053	85,041	96,685
Deficit .. .. .	9,381	14,434	26,269	37,034	39,647	56,171

Charges in respect of the capital indebtedness of the bus services (met in the first instance from the Consolidated Revenue Fund) are fully reflected in the expenditures shown above. When, by reason of unprofitable working, the undertaking is unable to recoup these charges, the amount unrecouped remains as a payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. At 30 June 1977, the total amount unrecouped in respect of the bus services was \$45,712,000 (\$41,133,000 for Sydney and \$4,579,000 for Newcastle services). Particulars of unrecouped debt charges and of the other State assistance to the undertaking are shown for each of the last six years in the next table.

Total State Government assistance to bus services (including debt charges met by Consolidated Revenue Fund and amounts credited to other accounts of the undertaking) are shown in this table:—

### NEW SOUTH WALES STATE BUS SERVICES: GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

(\$ thousand)

Year ended 30 June	Contributions to revenue (a)	Grant towards accumulated losses (b)	Unrecouped debt charges (b)	Total government assistance
1972	351	6,630	2,438	9,420
1973	511	10,600	2,576	13,687
1974	511	21,200	2,742	24,453
1975	510	31,100	3,013	34,623
1976	510	35,806	3,418	39,734
1977	600	51,100	4,095	55,795

- (a) Comprises contributions from (i) Consolidated Revenue Fund towards superannuation (\$350,000 in 1972, \$510,000 in each year to 1976 and \$600,000 in 1977) and (ii) State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund for losses due to competition from private road transport services.  
 (b) Paid by Consolidated Revenue Fund.

### Traffic

Particulars of the passenger traffic and the distance travelled by buses in the Sydney and Newcastle districts in the last six years are given in the next table:—

### NEW SOUTH WALES STATE BUS SERVICES: TRAFFIC (a)

Year ended 30 June	No. of passengers (thous.)			Vehicle kilometres (thous. kilometres)		
	Sydney	Newcastle	Total	Sydney	Newcastle	Total
1972	171,403	17,817	189,220	57,458	8,288	65,747
1973	181,430	19,075	200,505	58,785	8,240	67,024
1974	184,170	18,994	203,164	59,837	8,314	68,151
1975	175,868	17,038	192,906	58,201	7,699	65,900
1976	166,192	16,510	182,702	56,151	7,757	63,908
1977	169,594	17,150	186,744	55,413	7,615	63,028

- (a) Excludes charter operations.

A major factor in the persistent and heavy decline in passenger traffic in the post-war period has been the rapid growth of private motor vehicle ownership.

### Fares

Bus routes are divided into sections of an average length of 1.6 kilometres, and single journey fares are calculated according to the number of sections travelled.

Weekly and quarterly tickets, allowing unlimited travel between specified bus stops at reduced rates, are available, while various fare concessions are granted to pensioners and students.

### Rolling Stock, Employment, and Accidents

At 30 June 1977, the rolling stock of the State bus services consisted of 1,517 vehicles in Sydney (16 forward-engine single deck, 1,279 under-floor-engined single deck, and 222 double deck), while in Newcastle there were 191 under-floor-engined single deck buses.

The number of persons employed by the Public Transport Commission in providing bus services was 6,791 at 30 June 1977; the salaries and wages paid during 1976-77 amounted to



*N.S.W. Department of Tourism*

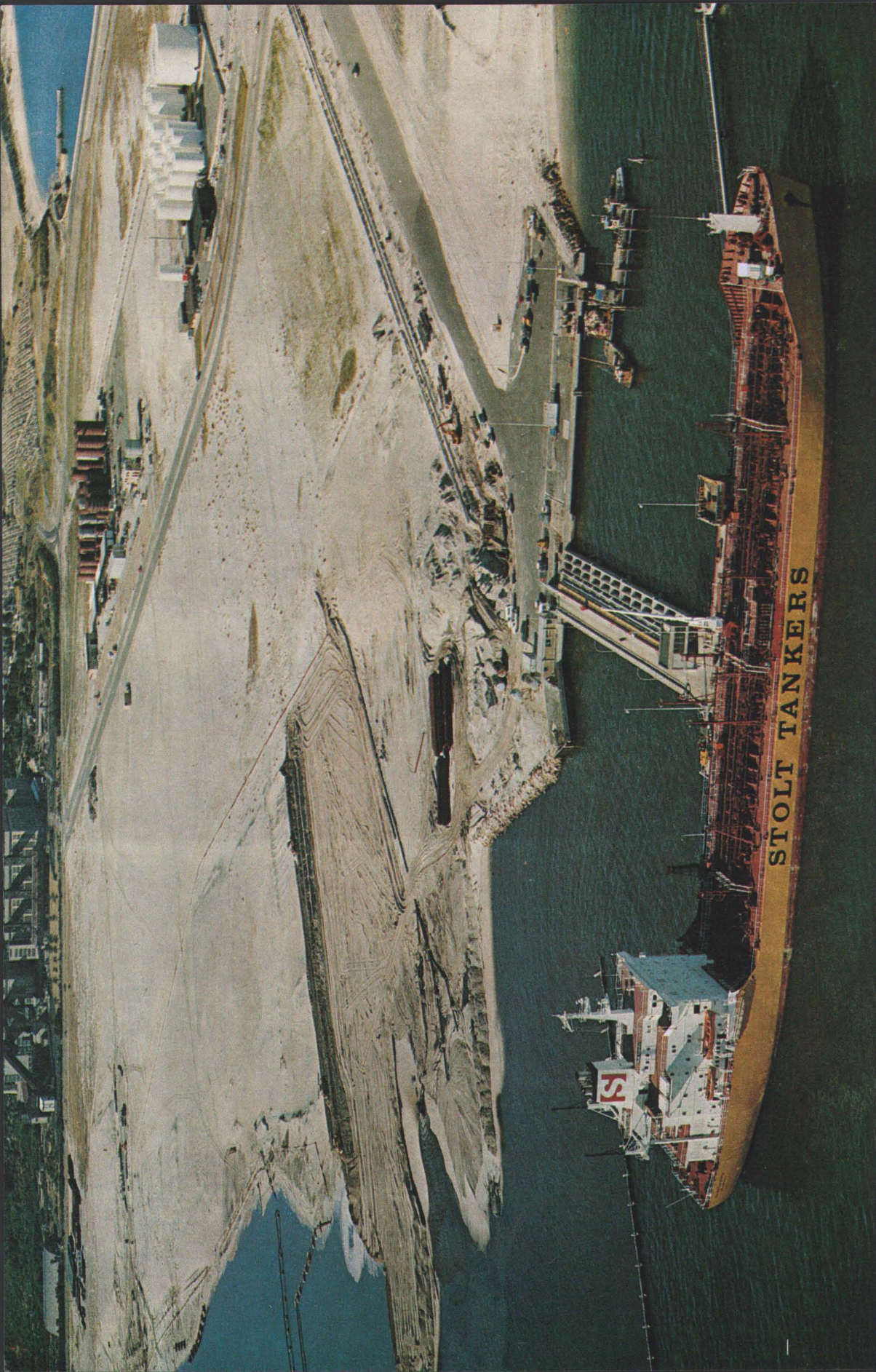
Thredbo Village is the largest holiday resort in the Kosciusko National Park. In the centre of the picture are the hotel complex and the bridge leading to the chairlift which operates all year round to the top of Mount Crackenback (1,937 metres).

Smiggin Holes is one of several ski resorts in the Kosciusko National Park. The Park is 627,218 hectares in area and contains Australia's highest mountains, its only glacial lakes, and its most extensive snowfields.

*N.S.W. Department of Tourism*







The first berth in Port Botany. The \$2 million Bulk Liquids Berth was officially opened on 23 April 1979.





*N.S.W. Department of Main Roads*

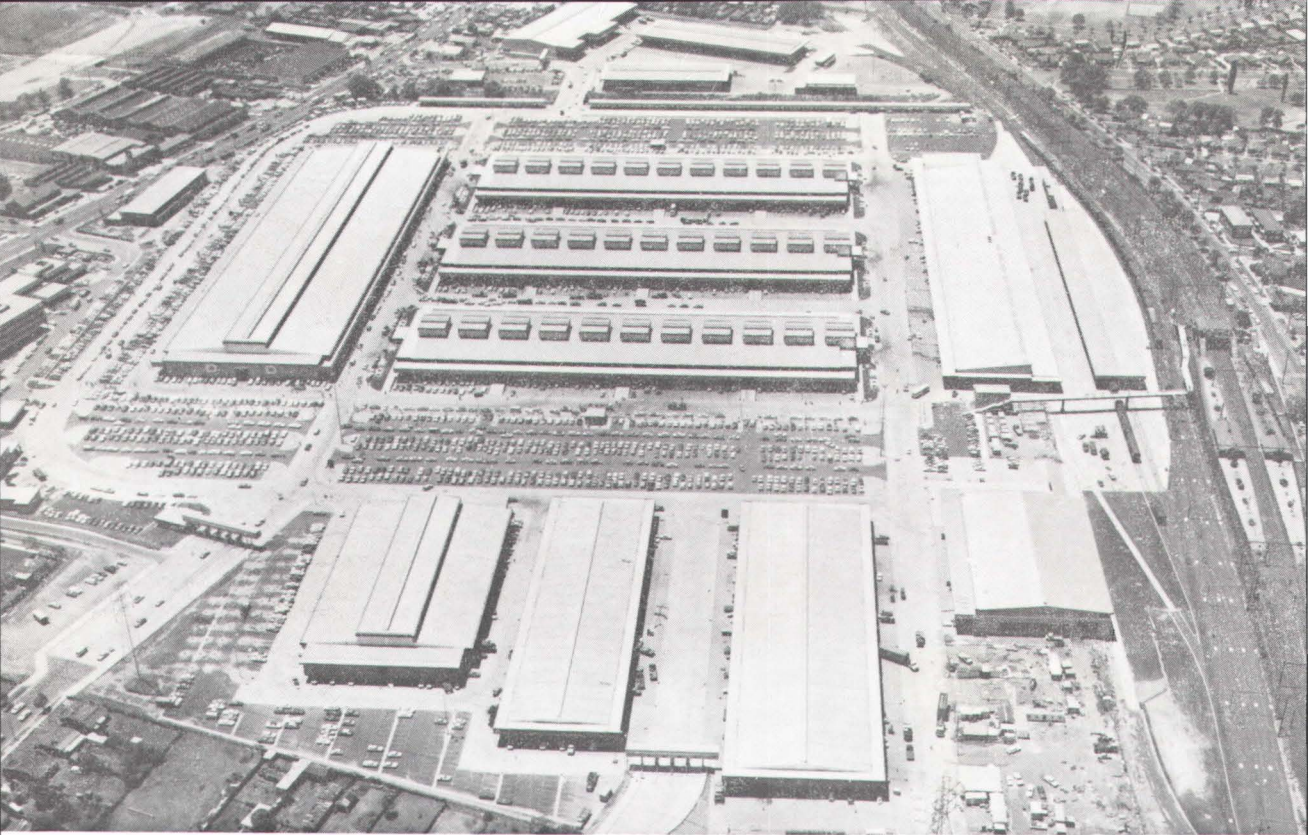
Sydney's second major port is under construction at Botany Bay. One stage in this development is the construction of a concrete road along the northern foreshore. Construction at the north-western end of The Foreshore Road, near its junction with General Holmes Drive, is shown above.

Port Waratah Coal Loader, Newcastle.

*Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.*







*Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority*

An aerial view of Sydney Farm Produce Market at Flemington in Sydney's western suburbs. The complex covers 40 hectares.

Early morning activity in the Grower/Sellers Market, Flemington.

*Rural Bank of N.S.W.*



\$72,576,000. The number employed has declined from 7,507 at the end of 1966-67, when salaries and wages amounted to \$23,757,000.

Until 1974, accidents which occurred in the working of the bus services to persons other than employees were all recorded for statistical purposes, however slight the injuries; from 1975, particulars are available only for fatalities.

Particulars of these accidents and compensation paid in respect of the casualties in recent years are given in the next table:—

#### NEW SOUTH WALES STATE BUS SERVICES: ACCIDENT CASUALTIES (a)

Year ended 30 June	Passengers		Other persons		Total persons		Compensation paid (\$ thous.)
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	
1972	1	1,053	8	124	9	1,177	335
1973	1	1,235	7	147	8	1,382	342
1974	1	1,133	3	91	4	1,224	391
1975	3	n.a.	3	n.a.	6	n.a.	443
1976	1	n.a.	3	n.a.	4	n.a.	515
1977	2	n.a.	4	n.a.	6	n.a.	878

(a) Excludes employees.

#### PRIVATE BUS SERVICES

Private (non-government) bus services in the (Sydney) Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts are controlled in terms of the Transport Act, 1930-1977, and the Regulations for Public Vehicles, and a licence for each privately-owned bus service must be obtained from the Department of Motor Transport (see section "Motor Transport and Road Traffic" later in this chapter). This service licence specifies the route to be traversed, the timetable to be observed, and the fares to be charged. Services are not permitted to operate in direct duplication of State bus services. Details of the numbers of services operated and vehicles used in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, in recent years, are shown in the next table. These statistics, and those in the following two tables, are compiled by the Department of Motor Transport.

#### PRIVATE BUS SERVICES IN SYDNEY, NEWCASTLE, AND WOLLONGONG: NUMBER OF SERVICES AND VEHICLES IN SERVICE

Source: Department of Motor Transport

At 30 June	Metropolitan Transport District		Newcastle and District Transport District		Wollongong Transport District	
	Number of services	Vehicles in service	Number of services	Vehicles in service	Number of services	Vehicles in service
1972	208	1,183	24	103	25	165
1973	208	1,231	23	121	25	164
1974	207	1,151	23	133	24	186
1975	204	1,419	23	148	25	210
1976	206	1,463	23	149	26	194
1977	203	1,461	23	149	24	183



The next table shows the passengers carried and distance travelled by private bus services in the three transport districts:—

**PRIVATE BUS SERVICES IN SYDNEY, NEWCASTLE, AND WOLLONGONG:  
PASSENGERS CARRIED AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED**

Source: Department of Motor Transport

Year ended 30 June (a)	Metropolitan Transport District		Newcastle and District Transport District		Wollongong Transport District	
	Passengers carried (thous.)	Distance travelled (thous. km)	Passengers carried (thous.)	Distance travelled (thous. km)	Passengers carried (thous.)	Distance travelled (thous. km)
1972	114,996	45,599	4,612	4,258	11,755	9,352
1973	118,552	44,407	4,345	5,162	12,752	9,080
1974	114,468	48,975	4,366	4,975	13,446	9,051
1975	113,838	48,969	4,263	4,079	15,873	9,594
1976	103,281	45,513	4,073	4,805	11,483	8,066
1977	95,652	47,922	2,405	4,709	10,118	7,020

(a) In 1975 and earlier years the figures shown are for the 12 months ended 31 March.

The numbers of employees of the private bus services in June 1977 was 1,701 persons in the Metropolitan Transport District, 144 in the Newcastle District, and 181 in the Wollongong District. The corresponding figures for 1972 were 1,510, 133, and 247.

Particulars of revenue and expenditure for these services in recent years are contained in the next table:—

**PRIVATE BUS SERVICES IN SYDNEY, NEWCASTLE, AND WOLLONGONG:  
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE**

Source: Department of Motor Transport  
(\$ thousand)

Year ended 30 June (a)	Metropolitan Transport District		Newcastle and District Transport District		Wollongong Transport District	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
1972	13,674	12,293	1,110	1,077	2,051	1,998
1973	15,773	14,178	1,325	1,243	2,413	2,232
1974	18,672	16,764	1,519	1,422	2,707	2,609
1975	23,102	21,391	1,654	1,572	3,197	3,191
1976	30,258	27,682	2,768	2,415	3,847	3,844
1977	32,380	30,389	3,143	2,784	3,784	3,624

(a) In 1975 and earlier years the figures shown are for the 12 months ended 31 March.

### HARBOUR AND RIVER FERRY SERVICES

In December 1974, ownership of the Sydney Harbour ferries was vested in the Public Transport Commission of New South Wales. From that date the Commission became responsible for the operation of the services formerly operated by the Port Jackson and Manly Steamship Co. Limited and Sydney Harbour Ferries Proprietary Limited.

Private ferry services are also operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, on the Hawkesbury River, and on various other waterways of New South Wales. These ferries are certified as to seaworthiness and licensed by the Maritime Services Board. They are distinct from those which are maintained by the State Government or by municipalities or shires for the transport of traffic across rivers where bridges have not been erected.



Particulars of State Government and major private ferry services operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle during the last six years are given in the following table:—

## PASSENGER FERRY SERVICES IN SYDNEY AND NEWCASTLE

Year ended 30 June	Vessels in use	Passenger accommo- dation (persons)	Passenger journeys (a) (thous.)	Gross revenue from passenger traffic (b) (\$ thous.)	Persons injured in accidents	
					Passengers	Employees
1972	42	16,880	14,883	3,573	12	45
1973	42	17,036	14,283	3,771	16	49
1974	39	14,659	13,850	4,061	11	36
1975	38	13,253	12,153	4,745	11	16
1976	37	13,033	11,445	4,414	10	14
1977	34	12,449	11,520	3,946	3	10

(a) Includes passengers carried on regular cruises, charters, etc.

(b) Includes revenue from regular services, cruises, charters, picnics, etc.

## MOTOR TRANSPORT AND ROAD TRAFFIC

Special laws govern the use of motor and other road vehicles. They have been framed with a view to minimising the risk of accident and facilitating the flow of traffic, to promote economy in the organisation of State-owned and commercial transport services, and to procure funds for administration and for the construction and repair of roads.

The police enforce traffic laws, and have authority to take action against dangerous and disorderly traffic, to serve notice of traffic offences, to regulate the flow of traffic, and to enforce traffic parking regulations.

Under the Motor Traffic and Transport (Amendment) Act, 1956-1976, the maximum speed at which motor vehicles may be driven upon public streets within built-up areas (in general, areas which there is provision for street lighting) is 60 kilometres per hour. For selected streets (or lengths of road) within built-up areas, there are other (usually higher) speed limits denoted by signs. Outside built-up areas the general speed limit is 80 kilometres per hour, unless it can be proved that a greater speed is not dangerous. Special speed limits, ranging from 60 to 110 kilometres per hour, have been imposed on specified segments of the main highways and other roadways throughout the State.

A special speed limit of 80 kilometres per hour applies outside built-up areas to (a) motor lorries (or combinations of lorry and trailer) where the vehicle and any load carried (on either the vehicle or trailer) weights more than 4.5 tonnes and (b) vehicles hauling trailers with a laden weight of more than 750 kilograms. There is also a special speed limit of 90 kilometres per hour outside built-up areas for large passenger-carrying vehicles such as omnibuses and tourist coaches.

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets. Owners of motor vehicles are required to insure their vehicles against liability in respect of injury to other persons arising out of the use of the vehicles. Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed, and must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and an oral test in knowledge of the traffic regulations.

The registration of vehicles, the testing of applicants for, and issue of, drivers' licences, and collection of various taxes, fees, and charges are functions of the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

Motor vehicles licensed to carry passengers or goods are subject to special supervision by the Commissioner for Motor Transport. A service licence must be obtained for each privately-owned motor omnibus service within the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts. Taxicabs and hire cars throughout the State are controlled to ensure the safety and comfort of passengers.

## TRAFFIC AUTHORITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Traffic Authority of New South Wales was formed on 1 June 1976 as a result of the Traffic Authority Act, 1976. The principal functions of the Authority are to: (a) improve traffic arrangements throughout the State, including arrangements relating to regulation and control of vehicles; (b) establish general standards and principles in the design, construction, and erection of traffic control facilities (including intersections and approaches to railway crossings); (c) establish priorities and co-ordinate the activities of public authorities in providing traffic control lights, signs, and other traffic facilities; (d) promote traffic safety measures for the safety of pedestrians and drivers and to reduce accidents occurring on public streets; and (e) disseminate road safety educational material to the general public and persons engaged in the motor vehicle industry.

The members of the Traffic Authority comprise the Commissioner for Motor Transport

(Chairman), the Commissioner for Main Roads, the Commissioner of Police, a Commissioner of the State Planning and Environment Commission, a representative of local government appointed by the Minister for Transport on the recommendation of New South Wales local government and shire associations, and a member or officer of the City of Sydney Council appointed by the Minister for Transport on the recommendation of that Council. The Chief Commissioner of the Public Transport Commission and a representative of the State Branch of the Transport Workers' Union of Australia assist the Authority, when required, in its deliberations.

### MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets, and must display their registration label and number plates. Before registration, or renewal of registration, motor vehicles must be inspected to ensure that they comply with the prescribed standard of roadworthiness. Suitable service stations and similar establishments throughout the State are licensed as inspection stations, and a number of mechanics employed at these stations are licensed as examiners.

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on the register in New South Wales in 1971 and later years:—

**MOTOR VEHICLES (a) ON THE REGISTER (b), N.S.W.**

At end of month	Cars	Station wagons	Commercial vehicles	Motor cycles	Total vehicles
1971: Sept.	1,157,500	235,900	313,300	60,600	1,767,400
1974: June	1,333,700	255,400	360,500	93,400	2,043,000
1975: June	1,416,500	259,700	374,200	98,400	2,148,800
1976: June	1,449,500	261,500	386,400	96,700	2,194,100
1976: Sept.	1,451,400	261,500	387,600	95,500	2,196,000
1977: June	1,483,300	269,100	404,300	95,800	2,252,400

(a) Includes Government-owned vehicles other than those of the Defence Services, but excludes tractors, trailers, caravans, and mobile plant and equipment.

(b) This series is based on the 1971 and 1976 Censuses of Motor Vehicles and the records of State and Commonwealth registration authorities, and involves a type classification which is standard for all Australian States. From 1 July 1976, a revised Australian motor vehicle classification has been used for statistics of vehicles on the register and new vehicle registrations. The main feature of this classification is the acceptance of vehicle-type data as recorded by the registration authority in each State.

The majority of vehicles entering the Australian market are almost completely manufactured in Australia or are assembled in Australia from local and imported components. Of the 447,102 new cars and station wagons registered in Australia in 1976-77, only 104,734, or 23 per cent, were imported fully assembled.

During the six years from 1971 to 1977 the number of cars and station wagons on the register rose by 26 per cent, and the number of trucks and light commercial-type vehicles by 29 per cent. The number of cars and station wagons registered per 1,000 of population was 297 in September 1971, 348 in September 1976, and 354 in June 1977.

Tractors must be registered if they are to be driven on public roads, but those used solely on farms need not be registered. Particulars of the tractors on farms are given on page 793 of Year Book No. 64.

### PUBLIC MOTOR VEHICLES

Public motor vehicles throughout New South Wales are subject to the provisions of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931-1976, and those in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts are also controlled in terms of the

Transport Act, 1930-1977. The Commissioner for Motor Transport licenses services and vehicles, fixes fares, determines conditions and standards of service, and imposes charges and fees.

Public motor vehicles subject to control include: *Motor omnibuses*, which operate on fixed routes and charge a fixed fare per passenger per section; *Taxicabs*, which ply for public hire, the fare being recorded by a taximeter attached to the vehicle; *Hire cars*, which are subject to private hire (vehicle and driver) at contract rates of fare, and may not use taximeters or operate from public stands; *Tourist vehicles*, which are specially licensed for tourist traffic and, in general, may not pick up or set down passengers *en route*; *Motor vans*, which are licensed (in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts only) to carry furniture and luggage and to ply for public hire; and *Motor cars and lorries* licensed to operate in services (outside the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts) for the carriage of goods and limited numbers of passengers.

A service licence must be obtained for each privately-owned omnibus service within the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts. The registration of the vehicle is conditional on compliance with regulations as to design, construction, and provision for the safety and comfort of passengers. The service licence specifies the route to be traversed, the timetable to be observed, and the fares to be charged. Where a service enters into competition with State railway or omnibus services, conditions may be imposed to prevent undue competition and overlapping. An annual fee for each service licence is fixed in relation to the extent of the benefit conferred on the holder, the nature of the route traversed, and the effect of the service on State-owned transport services; the maximum annual rate is \$8 for each passenger each omnibus is authorised to carry. The fee for experimental, developmental, or unprofitable services may be fixed at a nominal sum.

For taxicabs, the general rate of hiring (as fixed by regulation under the Transport Act) has been 40c flag-fall and 30c per kilometre in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts since 25 November 1977. A booked hiring charge of 35c and a waiting fee of \$6.60 per hour may be made where applicable. Elsewhere, the rates are determined by the local government authorities, subject to the approval of the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

The Commissioner allocates new taxicab licences in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts to qualified persons on the basis of seniority as disclosed by the Driver's Seniority Register. To qualify, an applicant must hold a current taxicab driver's licence, have no financial interests in a taxicab, and, generally, must reside within 5 kilometres of the registered location of the taxi plate to be allotted. In other areas new licences are allocated by ballot.

Hire car licences are issued to approved applicants.

#### PUBLIC PASSENGER VEHICLES ON REGISTER (a), N.S.W.

At 30 June	Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong Transport Districts			Other districts			Tourist vehicles (all districts)
	Omni- buses	Taxi- cabs	Hire cars	Omni- buses	Taxi- cabs	Hire cars (b)	
1974	3,566	3,476	243	2,454	966	114	119
1975	3,616	3,518	244	2,508	953	110	112
1976	3,513	3,647	231	3,131	939	106	118
1977	3,512	3,643	223	3,266	931	101	116

(a) As recorded by the Department of Motor Transport.

(b) Includes a number operating in regular services.

In addition to the vehicles shown above, there were 935 motor vans licensed, at 30 June 1977, to operate in services inside the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts.

## CENSUSES OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Particulars of the type, make, year of model, horsepower, capacity, and location of the motor vehicles in Australia are available from periodic censuses of motor vehicles conducted by the Australian Statistician. The last two censuses covered the vehicles on the register at 30 September 1971 and 30 September 1976.

An age distribution for the main types of registered motor vehicles in New South Wales in 1976 is given in the next table:—

REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES (a) IN N.S.W.: YEAR OF MODEL

Type of vehicle	At 30 September 1971	At 30 September 1976					Total (b)
		Year of model					
		Before 1968	1968 to 1971	1972 to 1974	1975	1976	
Cars (c)	1,157,548	360,339	439,959	423,006	138,490	80,014	1,451,391
Station wagons	235,909	76,789	72,997	64,610	26,769	18,092	261,518
Utilities	(f) 118,967	35,426	38,729	35,227	12,009	8,340	131,768
Panel vans	(f) 47,747	17,461	27,514	37,813	14,425	9,796	108,011
Trucks —							
Rigid	(f) 124,973	39,659	28,588	28,402	9,812	6,351	115,726
Articulated	(f) 11,136	2,687	3,793	3,615	1,568	949	13,105
Other truck-type (d)	2,894	2,075	1,524	2,513	892	587	7,847
Omnibuses	7,598	2,957	2,646	2,739	1,258	817	11,154
Motor cycles	60,593	2,946	16,386	47,342	17,256	10,539	95,459
Total vehicles	1,767,365	540,339	632,136	645,267	222,479	135,485	2,195,979
Plant and equipment (e)	37,828	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25,427
Caravans	43,992	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	67,276
Trailers	205,589	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	291,364

(a) Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

(b) Includes vehicles with year of model unknown.

(c) Includes taxicabs and hire cars.

(d) Comprises those truck-type vehicles which are designed for purposes other than freight carrying, e.g. street flushers.

(e) Includes tractors registered.

(f) The 1976 Census of Motor Vehicles introduced a revised motor vehicle classification, which results in the categories of utilities, panel vans, and trucks being not strictly comparable for earlier years.

## NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED

The number of new motor vehicles registered in New South Wales in each of the last six years is shown in the next table:—

NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED (a) IN N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Cars	Station wagons	Utilities (b)	Panel vans (b)	Trucks and truck-type vehicles	Omnibuses	Motor cycles	Total vehicles
1972	136,150	19,860	11,461	9,570	10,376	864	20,497	208,778
1973	141,196	20,904	13,332	12,147	11,140	817	24,336	223,872
1974	152,501	21,774	14,318	12,022	11,633	1,006	32,530	245,784
1975	157,261	28,540	13,630	14,374	13,646	1,217	24,007	252,675
1976	129,772	26,930	11,891	13,045	15,057	1,320	18,703	216,718
1977	123,025	29,077	14,030	14,094	14,148	1,043	16,800	212,217

(a) Includes Government-owned vehicles other than those of the Defence Services. Excludes tractors, trailers, caravans, and mobile plant and equipment.

(b) From 1 July 1976, a revised Australian motor vehicle classification has been used for statistics of vehicles on the register and new vehicle registrations. The main features of this classification are:—

- i. acceptance of vehicle-type data as recorded by the registration authority in each State;
- ii. allocation of commercial vehicles to the categories "utilities", "panel vans", or "trucks and other truck-type vehicles" solely on the basis of recorded body-type; previously, these commercial vehicles were classified as "light commercial type" (*open* or *closed*) if the carrying capacity was less than one tonne, or as "trucks or other truck-type vehicles" if the carrying capacity was one tonne or more;
- iii. inclusion in "trucks and other truck-type vehicles" of ambulances and hearses, previously classified as "light commercial type — closed".

The growth in the number of new motor vehicles registered, shown in the previous table, continued until 1974-75 when a slow-down in the Australian economy, together with the imposition of quotas on fully imported passenger motor vehicles, caused the demand for new vehicles to decline. This is particularly reflected in new car and motor cycle registrations. From 1971-72 to 1973-74 new car registrations increased by 15.5 per cent, but from 1974-75 to 1976-77 there was a fall of 21.8 per cent. In the case of motor cycles, registrations increased by 58.7 per cent from 1971-72 to 1973-74 but fell by 48.4 per cent from 1973-74 to 1976-77.

The principal makes of new cars and station wagons registered in New South Wales in 1976-77 were Holden (23.5 per cent of total number registered), Ford (21.2 per cent), Toyota (13.3 per cent), Datsun (12.0 per cent), Chrysler (10.1 per cent), and Mazda (8.3 per cent). The principal makes of utilities, panel vans, and trucks were Ford (19.9 per cent of the total number registered), Holden (18.6 per cent), Toyota (17.0 per cent), Datsun (6.5 per cent), Chrysler including Dodge (4.7 per cent), and International (4.1 per cent).

### SURVEY OF MOTOR VEHICLE USAGE

A sample survey to provide data on motor vehicle usage was conducted in respect of the twelve months ended 30 September 1976. The sample comprised approximately 53,000 vehicles and 1,716 bus fleets throughout Australia, scientifically selected from all vehicles for which registration fees were paid in respect of periods including 30 September 1976, except for caravans, trailers, tractors, plant and equipment, defence services vehicles, and vehicles with diplomatic or consular registration.

The estimates derived from the sample may differ from the figures which would have been obtained from a complete census using the same questionnaire and procedures. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which provides a measure of the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of vehicles and not the whole population was surveyed. In the following statistics, the standard error for each estimate is shown as a percentage of the associated estimate.

The following table shows the total and average annual kilometres travelled by vehicles registered in New South Wales and Australia, classified by area of operation:—

#### TOTAL AND AVERAGE ANNUAL KILOMETRES (a) TRAVELLED BY VEHICLES REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES AND AUSTRALIA: AREA OF OPERATION, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1976

Particulars	Capital city urban (b)	Provincial urban (c)	Other areas of State	Other States or Territories	Total
NEW SOUTH WALES					
Total annual kilometres—					
Million kilometres .....	17,572.9	4,231.8	10,331.0	1,571.3	33,707.6
Standard error (per cent) .....	3.5	5.1	3.3	7.4	2.1
Average annual kilometres—					
Thousand kilometres .....	8.0	1.9	4.7	0.7	15.4
AUSTRALIA					
Total annual kilometres—					
Million kilometres .....	52,580.2	10,326.5	32,879.1	5,125.0	100,919.2
Standard error (per cent) .....	1.5	3.1	1.7	3.5	1.0
Average annual kilometres—					
Thousand kilometres .....	8.0	1.6	5.0	0.8	15.4

(a) Excludes operations of omnibus fleets.

(b) Comprises the Sydney Statistical Division.

(c) Comprises Newcastle, Wollongong, and Port Kembla.

The results indicate that the total annual kilometres travelled by the 2,184,800 vehicles (except buses) registered in New South Wales at 30 September 1976 was estimated as 33,708 million kilometres. Fifty-two per cent of this vehicle usage was in capital city urban areas, 13 per cent in provincial urban areas, 31 per cent in other areas of the State, and 5 per cent in other States or Territories. The total annual kilometres travelled by buses in New South Wales in the year ended 30 June 1976 was estimated as 214,264,000 kilometres (standard error 0.4 per cent).

In the following table the average annual kilometres and average annual business kilometres, classified by type of vehicle, are shown. Business kilometres includes kilometres travelled for hire and reward, or charged to a business expense, or for which a rate per kilometre or other allowance is received, but it excludes travel to and from work.

**AVERAGE ANNUAL KILOMETRES (a) BY VEHICLES REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES :  
TYPE OF VEHICLE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1976**

Type of vehicle	Average annual kilometres		Average annual business kilometres (b)	
	Thousand kilometres	Standard error (per cent)	Thousand kilometres	Standard error (per cent)
Cars and station wagons .. .. .	15.6	2.6	13.2	6.2
Utilities and panel vans .. .. .	16.3	4.9	12.8	7.6
Rigid trucks — tare weight—				
Under 3 tonnes .. .. .	14.7	3.9	14.2	4.2
3 and less than 4 tonnes .. .. .	13.0	4.3	12.7	4.3
4 tonnes and over .. .. .	20.6	2.8	20.1	2.9
Total rigid trucks .. .. .	15.9	2.3	15.5	2.4
Articulated trucks — tare weight—				
Under 9 tonnes .. .. .	30.1	3.3	29.7	3.3
9 and less than 11 tonnes .. .. .	50.3	2.8	49.9	2.8
11 tonnes and over .. .. .	65.3	1.9	64.3	1.9
Total articulated trucks .. .. .	52.2	1.5	51.6	1.5
Other truck type vehicles .. .. .	16.6	7.9	17.2	13.0
Motor cycles .. .. .	5.2	11.6	3.4	23.7
Total vehicles (excluding buses) .. .. .	15.4	2.1	14.0	3.8

(a) Excludes operations of omnibus fleets.

(b) See text preceding table.

### THIRD-PARTY MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE

Owners have been required since 1943 to insure their motor vehicles against liability in respect of death or injury caused to other persons arising out of the use of their vehicles. Only authorised insurers may undertake this compulsory third-party insurance, which applies to all types of motor vehicles (including tractors) and trailers, registered for use on public roads. Indemnity provided under third-party policies is unlimited, and it extends to claims made by guest passengers and members of the family of an owner or driver of an insured motor vehicle. Claims for damages in respect of uninsured or unidentified motor vehicles, which cannot be recovered from the owner or driver, are payable from a pool to which authorised insurers are required to contribute in proportion to premium income. In practice, such claims are made in the usual way upon the "Nominal Defendant". Total expenditure in the calendar year 1976 by authorised insurers in respect of claims involving the "Nominal Defendant" amounted to \$3,744,000, including \$3,451,000 paid to successful claimants.

Maximum annual rates of third-party premium are fixed by the State Government. They are varied on the first day of January each year by the change in the Consumer Price Index (all groups-Sydney) for the previous twelve months ended September. Rates vary depending upon the location in which the vehicle is usually garaged; for example, rates are generally higher in the urban areas of Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong than the rest of the State. The annual rate, current in April 1978, for a motor car in the Sydney and Wollongong districts was \$104.15, and \$90.65 for the Newcastle district in the rest of the State. The

highest annual premium levied was \$716.65 for taxicabs operating in the Sydney and Wollongong districts.

Third-party insurance policies issued in other States or in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are accepted in respect of motor vehicles visiting New South Wales.

Particulars of the third-party and other motor vehicle insurance business transacted in New South Wales are given in the section "Other Private Finance" in Chapter 17 "Private Finance".

### MOTOR DRIVERS' LICENCES

Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed. Licences may be issued for periods of one year or (from 1 July 1968) three years; drivers of public passenger vehicles are eligible only for one-year licences. To qualify for a licence, applicants must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and an oral test in knowledge of the traffic regulations. A licence may be refused, suspended, or revoked on grounds of physical disability or failure to observe the regulations.

Licences are issued in several classes, the most common being a Class 1 licence which allows holders to drive private cars, lorries up to 2 tonnes unladen, tractors, and implements. Other classes of licences are issued to drivers of lorries of over 2 tonnes unladen, articulated vehicles, and lorries with large trailer combinations. Taxicab drivers and motor cycle riders are required to obtain special licences.

The minimum age for a Class 1 driver's licence or cycle rider's licence is 17 years. Applicants for all other types of licences must have held a motor driver's licence for at least 12 months, and meet a higher minimum-age requirement. The Commissioner for Motor Transport has discretionary powers to vary these requirements.

A learner's permit is issued for a period of three months to enable potential licensees to reach the required standard of driving proficiency. Provisional licences are issued to those who have not previously held a Class 1 licence (or a motor cycle rider's licence), and are subject to cancellation if, during the first year's driving experience, the provisional licensee fails to display "P" plates, exceeds 80 kilometres per hour, or is convicted of a basic traffic offence. In 1976-77, 125,686 provisional licences were issued while 11,050 were cancelled. In January 1977, a system of graded licences was introduced for motor cyclists mainly as a safety measure for new riders. The main feature of the new system is that novice riders (riders with a learner's permit or provisional licence) on motor cycles are restricted to those motor cycles with an engine capacity of less than 250 cubic centimetres.

Drivers of public passenger vehicles are required to undergo periodical medical and eyesight examinations.

The number of drivers' and riders' licences in force at 30 June 1977 were 2,541,838 and 202,053 respectively. Drivers licences comprise 2,078,202 Class 1 licences, 441,991 other licences and 21,645 taxicab drivers' licences in the Sydney, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts.

The Commissioner for Motor Transport refused 981 applications for licences in 1976-77, 339 for physical disabilities and 642 on other grounds. There were 57 successful appeals against these refusals. During that year he suspended or cancelled 8,974 licences under the "points system" for traffic offences, 630 for physical disabilities, and 1,461 on other grounds. The "points system" (which began in March 1969 and was amended in August 1975) provides for the allotment of a fixed number of points (ranging from 2 to 4) for specified traffic offences and any driver who accumulates a total of 12 points in any period of two years may have his licence cancelled by the Commissioner and be placed on probation by means of a provisional licence. The provisional licence has a currency of 12 months and is subject to cancellation for a period if the holder is convicted of (or pays the fixed penalty in respect of) any of the specified traffic offences. The points system does not apply to an offence for which a court imposes disqualification, nor to provisional licences, which are subject to immediate cancellation. Appeals against suspensions and cancellations of licences



(including provisional licences) were successful in 618 cases. Details of persons disqualified from driving by courts are given in the sub-section "Driving Offences" later in this section.

### MOTOR TAXES, FEES, AND CHARGES

The proceeds of taxes, fees, and charges relating to motor transport are shown in Chapter 16 "Public Finance".

*Motor Vehicle Taxes.* Two taxes are currently levied on motor vehicles in N.S.W., these being the *weight tax* and the *tax levy*, both of which were introduced in January 1972. These taxes may both be charged at a "private" or "business" rate, depending on the purpose for which the vehicle is used. They are paid when a certificate of registration is issued or renewed.

The rates of *weight tax* vary according to the type of vehicle. As an indication of the annual rates applying in May 1978, the rate on a solo motor cycle was \$5.45; on a small car (750 kilograms) it was \$20.08 private, and \$25.98 business; on a medium car (1,500 kilograms) it was \$40.16 private, and \$48.97 business; on a large car (2,000 kilograms) it was \$53.54 private, and \$69.29 business; and on a seven tonne truck it was \$404.80 private, and \$528.00 business. Exemptions or concession rates apply to primary producers, ministers of religion, and certain selected organisations such as charities and government instrumentalities.

The annual rates current in May 1978 for *tax levy* ranged from \$5.30 for trailers or motor cycles to \$26.65 for cars and station wagons used for business purposes. The levy for privately used cars and station wagons ranged between \$8.65 and \$16.00, depending on the weight of the vehicle.

The motor vehicle taxes collected during 1976-77 amounted to \$113,124,000 of which \$112,057,000 was credited to the funds of the Department of Main Roads and \$1,067,000 to the Public Vehicles Fund.

*Registration Fees.* Fees for the registration of motor vehicles are also payable when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The annual fees are—motor car, \$10; motor cycle, \$5; motor omnibus, \$25 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, and \$15 in other districts; taxicabs, \$25 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, and \$15 elsewhere; hire cars, tourist vehicles, airway coaches, \$15; motor vans plying for public hire within the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, \$10; other motor vehicles, \$10. Traders' registration fees are \$18 for motor cycles and \$75 for other vehicles. The above registration fees have been current since November 1974.

*Drivers' Licences.* Fees are charged at an annual rate of \$10 for a licence to drive a motor vehicle and \$8 for a licence to ride a motor cycle (except that a "No Fee" rider's licence is issued to a person who is also the holder of a current motor vehicle driver's licence); the fee for a learner's permit is \$5. The licence fee for a motor omnibus conductor is \$10.

*Service Licence Fees* are payable in respect of privately-owned omnibus services within the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts as described in that part of the sub-section "Motor Vehicle Registrations" relating to "Public Motor Vehicles".

*Fees and Charges under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931-1976.* The annual licence fees payable for the vehicles licensed to carry passengers or goods range from 60c to \$2; agents of persons operating road transport services are charged an annual licence fee of \$4.

*Road Maintenance Charges.* In terms of the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958-1975, the owner of any commercial goods vehicle (including a trailer if attached) which has a load capacity exceeding 4.1 tonnes and is used for carrying goods for any consideration in the course of business is required to keep records and pay a charge of 0.17 on a tonne-kilometre basis for every kilometre that the vehicle is operated on any public street in New South Wales, whether the vehicle is laden or unladen. Funds collected are credited to

the Department of Main Roads. In April 1967, an appeal by road transport interests against the validity of this Act, so far as it affected interstate operations, was dismissed by the Privy Council. The proceeds of the charges are applied only to the maintenance of public roads. At 30 June 1977, the vehicles subject to the Act numbered 62,424 of which 48,817 were used for intrastate journeys and 13,607 (including 11,512 registered in other States) for interstate journeys. Revenue raised in 1976-77 under this Act was \$14,398,000 from intrastate vehicles and \$5,459,000 from those operating interstate. On 16 May 1978 the High Court of Australia found that the imposition of Ad Valorem Stamp Duty, under the New South Wales Stamp Duties Act, 1920-1977, on vehicles used solely for interstate trade was in breach of Section 92 of the Constitution of Australia and therefore invalid. Collection of the duty on vehicles used solely for interstate trade ceased from that date.

The total motor taxes, fees, charges, etc. collected in New South Wales in 1976-77 were \$195,449,000, and the disbursements from the proceeds of the taxes were \$190,425,000.

The cost of services rendered by the police in controlling traffic, registering vehicles, and licensing drivers in 1976-77 was \$20,928,000, which was recouped to the Consolidated Revenue Fund from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund. This includes amounts paid to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund by municipal and shire councils (\$379,000).

## TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND TRAFFIC SAFETY

### TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

In New South Wales, road accidents resulting in personal injury, death, or damage to property exceeding \$300 must be reported to the police as soon as practicable and within twenty-four hours. Those accidents which involve casualties, breach of the law, or damage to vehicles are analysed by the Commissioner for Motor Transport. The information shown in the following tables is obtained from this analysis.

The number of road accidents and casualties, and their ratio to vehicles registered and to mean population are shown in the following table for each of the last six years:—

**TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES, N.S.W.**  
(Year ended 30 June)

Item	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Number of accidents (a) . . . . .	107,471	117,206	127,353	138,958	70,701	69,260
Per 1,000 vehicles registered . . . . .	58.1	60.3	62.3	64.7	32.2	30.7
Per 10,000 of mean population . . . . .	227.8	245.6	264.4	285.6	144.3	141.4
Number of persons killed . . . . .	1,137	1,181	1,257	1,311 <sup>1</sup>	1,242	1,279
Per 1,000 vehicles registered . . . . .	0.62	0.61	0.62	0.61	0.57	0.57
Per 10,000 of mean population . . . . .	2.41	2.48	2.61	2.69	2.54	2.61
Number of persons injured . . . . .	37,247	38,301	40,852	37,701	38,623	37,293
Per 1,000 vehicles registered . . . . .	20.15	19.70	20.00	17.55	17.60	16.56
Per 10,000 of mean population . . . . .	78.95	80.27	84.82	77.48	78.85	76.14

(a) From July 1976 the figures exclude accidents in which there were no persons injured and where no vehicles were towed away. Figures prior to July 1976 included these accidents.

Legislation became effective late in 1971, providing for the compulsory wearing of safety helmets by motor cyclists and pillion riders, and the compulsory wearing of seat belts, where fitted in motor vehicles, by drivers and passengers. All vehicles first registered after 1 January 1969 must have seat belts fitted for the front seats, while those vehicles manufactured after 1 January 1971 must also have seat belts fitted for the rear seats. From April 1973, the compulsory fitting of seat belts in the front seat was extended to vehicles first registered on or after 1 January 1965.

An analysis of fatalities by type of accident shows that 45 per cent of road deaths in 1976-77 resulted from collisions between vehicles, 20 per cent from vehicles striking pedestrians, and 34 per cent from vehicles overturning, leaving the roadway, or colliding

with a fixed object. In respect of persons injured, the corresponding proportions were 61 per cent, 11 per cent, and 26 per cent.

### *Classes of Persons Killed and Injured in Road Accidents*

In 1976-77 motor drivers, motor cyclists, and passengers comprised 77 per cent of the persons killed and 86 per cent of those injured in road accidents, while pedestrians constituted 21 per cent of the fatal cases and 11 per cent of the injured. A classification of persons killed or injured in road accidents in the last six years is given in the following table:—

#### ROAD ACCIDENTS, N.S.W.: CLASSES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Year ended 30 June	Motor drivers	Motor cyclists	Pedal cyclists	Pedestrians	Passengers	Others (a)	Total
PERSONS KILLED							
1972	422	93	12	243	366	1	1,137
1973	400	119	20	267	375	—	1,181
1974	418	126	28	281	401	3	1,257
1975	469	166	27	290	355	4	1,311
1976	462	133	12	252	382	1	1,242
1977	461	115	22	271	408	2	1,279
PERSONS INJURED							
1972	14,716	4,141	877	4,494	12,987	32	37,247
1973	15,038	4,626	695	4,688	13,208	46	38,301
1974	16,407	5,036	673	4,819	13,865	52	40,852
1975	15,247	4,130	749	4,329	13,215	31	37,701
1976	14,124	5,097	784	4,445	14,090	83	38,623
1977	14,297	4,005	985	4,255	13,705	46	37,293

(a) Includes drivers and riders of animals.

### TRAFFIC SAFETY

A comprehensive system of road signs and traffic lines on major highways is maintained by the Department of Main Roads, and contributes materially to the safe use of the roads. Traffic control signals, provided by the Department were operating in June 1977 at 1,372 intersections in Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong, and certain country areas.

In 1969, the Traffic Accident Research Unit was established as a branch of the Department of Motor Transport to undertake scientific research into traffic accidents. The Unit comprises sections concerned with Engineering Research, Accident Analysis, Clerical Services, and Traffic Safety Education. The Traffic Safety Education Section was established when the Road Safety Council of New South Wales ceased operations in 1971; it is responsible for lecturing activities, the dissemination of community educational material, and the promotion of traffic safety programmes through static displays and exhibitions. The Unit operates a comprehensive range of testing equipment including a crash simulator, and is engaged on investigations into the causes of accidents, the development of counter-measures, and the evaluation of their effects. The results of this research are usually published and distributed by way of research reports. Staff of the Unit includes professionally qualified researchers in the fields of medicine, engineering, psychology, and statistics.

The Australian Transport Advisory Council, a co-ordinating and advisory committee, at Ministerial level, established by the Australian and State Governments to consider policy matters relating to transport operations, co-ordination, and development, has set up a number of advisory committees, one of which is the Advisory Committee on Safety and Vehicle Design. This Committee makes recommendations to the Council in the form of Australian design rules for motor vehicle safety. These design rules set out detailed technical specifications of each safety feature and include appropriate dates for implementation in the

various classes of vehicles. The safety features covered in design rules endorsed by the Council (which comprises the Australian and State Ministers for Transport) include seat belts and seat belt anchorage points, direction turn signal lamps, reversing signal lamps, head restraints, and collapsible steering columns.

### DRIVING OFFENCES

The records of driving offences committed in New South Wales by individual motorists are maintained by the Department of Motor Transport and the statistics contained in the next two tables are those recorded by that Department.

Persons convicted of specified serious driving offences are, by law, disqualified automatically from driving for specified periods, which may, however, be varied by the courts. Convictions of this type in 1976-77 numbered 19,894. Particulars of these convictions in recent years are shown in the following table:—

#### DRIVING OFFENCES INVOLVING AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION FROM HOLDING DRIVER'S LICENCE: CONVICTIONS (a) IN N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Man-slaughter	Culpable driving	Grievous bodily harm by negligent act	Drunken driving, etc. (b)	Dangerous driving	Failure to stop after accident (c)	Driving whilst disqualified	Total
1972	1	40	9	16,542	2,072	46	1,257	19,967
1973	4	50	13	17,653	2,054	36	1,319	21,129
1974	11	43	16	17,094	1,971	39	1,471	20,645
1975	12	74	25	17,786	2,079	55	1,926	21,957
1976	8	87	14	16,141	1,728	36	1,607	19,621
1977	—	95	10	16,527	1,661	110	1,491	19,894

(a) In addition, a number of offences are found proved but the offenders are discharged without conviction under Section 556A of the Crimes Act. These numbered 1,527 in 1971-72 and 1,197 in 1976-77 (including 1,161 for drunken driving, etc.). No adjustment has been made for successful appeals.

(b) Comprises "Driving, or attempting to drive, whilst under influence of alcohol or a drug", "Exceeding prescribed concentration of alcohol", and "Refusing breath test analysis"; convictions for these offences in 1976-77 were 1,166, 15,043, and 318 respectively. See text following table.

(c) Involving injury.

In December 1968, a system of breath analyses for persons suspected of driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle while having the prescribed concentration of alcohol in their blood (0.08 grams or more of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood) was introduced. The system involves a preliminary roadside test and, if this test proves positive, a more accurate breath analysis at a police station. The maximum penalty for the offence is a fine of \$400 and imprisonment for six months. Penalties are also prescribed for persons who refuse to undergo a roadside test or breath analysis. Convictions for exceeding the prescribed concentration of alcohol numbered 15,043 in 1976-77. Convictions for driving under the influence of alcohol, etc., numbered 1,166 in the same year, while convictions for refusing a breath test analysis numbered 318.

Details of convictions, etc., in New South Wales for driving offences which do not involve automatic disqualification from driving are shown, for recent years, in the next table. Since 1962, police officers have been empowered to serve on-the-spot traffic infringement notices (setting out the offence and the standard fine for that offence) for the less serious driving

offences and persons charged with these offences may elect to pay the fine without Court appearance—the numbers of fines paid in this way are also shown in the table.

**DRIVING OFFENCES NOT INVOLVING AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION FROM HOLDING DRIVER'S LICENCE: CONVICTIONS AND TRAFFIC INFRINGEMENT PENALTIES PAID (a) IN N.S.W.**

Year ended 30 June	Convictions by court					Traffic infringement penalty paid (b)			
	Failure to stop after accident (c)	Negligent driving	Exceeding speed limit	Other offences	Total	Negligent driving	Exceeding speed limit	Other offences	Total
1972	394	19,016	20,323	19,470	59,203		102,072	56,707	158,779
1973	627	(d) 25,071	31,112	22,899	79,709	(d) 9,853	109,443	61,988	181,284
1974	583	9,250	19,471	17,387	46,691	31,862	128,556	74,812	235,230
1975	598	9,826	26,430	19,116	55,970	31,483	136,679	70,115	238,277
1976	906	6,970	25,807	16,431	50,114	22,815	147,542	61,713	232,070
1977	974	6,209	22,985	24,168	54,336	18,909	151,726	70,610	241,245

(a) In addition, a number of offences are found proved but the offenders are discharged without conviction under Section 556A of the Crimes Act. These numbered 2,168 in 1976-77.

(b) See text above table. Infringement notices are not given for the offence "Failure to stop after accident".

(c) In some cases this offence involves automatic disqualification (see previous table).

(d) An amendment to the Motor Traffic Regulations in October 1972 enabled offences of negligent driving which are not of a serious nature to be dealt with under the traffic infringement notice scheme.

The use of radar units to detect motor vehicles exceeding the speed limit was extended in 1973, resulting in a large increase in drivers charged with this offence. In 1976-77, there were 2,344 instances where courts revoked the licences of drivers convicted of offences which do not result in automatic disqualifications.

The Commissioner for Motor Transport is also empowered to suspend or cancel driving licences in certain circumstances—see previous sub-section "Motor Drivers' Licences".

Further information about traffic offences is given in Chapter 9 "Law, Order, and Public Safety".

## AIR TRANSPORT

### CONTROL OF AIR TRANSPORT

Air transport in Australia is controlled, in terms of the (Commonwealth) Air Navigation Act, 1920–1977, and regulations made under the Act, by the Australian Department of Transport. The Department determines the rules of the air and general conditions of flight over Australian territory, licenses air services (in liaison with State transport authorities), approves fares, freight rates, and timetables, negotiates international air transport agreements, and regulates international flights and air services within Australia. The Department is responsible for the operation of the Australian air traffic control and air navigation network, provides (in conjunction with the Bureau of Meteorology) a national weather information service for aircraft, and co-ordinates search and rescue operations. It operates aerodromes and related facilities and licenses their use, determines airworthiness requirements for civil aircraft and issues certificates of airworthiness, is responsible for the licensing of aircraft operating crews and flying training schools, and collects the charges imposed on aircraft operators for the use of aerodromes and air route facilities. The powers of the Australian Government in regard to air transport are limited only by the power of a State to authorise or prohibit the carriage of passengers or freight intrastate.

In terms of the (State) Air Transport Act, 1964–1974, commercial aircraft operating regular intrastate services for the carriage of passengers or freight must be licensed by the State Government. Intrastate airline operators must hold a State licence in addition to a licence issued under Commonwealth air navigation regulations.

### AIR NAVIGATION CHARGES

Under the Air Navigation (Charges) Act, 1952–1976, charges are imposed on aircraft operators for the use of aerodromes, air routes, and airway facilities, meteorological services, and search and rescue services maintained or operated by the Australian Government.

## AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL AIRLINES COMMISSION

The Australian National Airlines Commission, which trades under the name "Trans-Australia Airlines", was established by the Australian Government in 1945, under the Australian National Airlines Act, 1945-1976, to operate air services between the States and to and within the Australian Territories. The Commission may establish international air services subject to the approval of the Minister for Transport. Under certain conditions, the Commission may assist private undertakings to provide air services and may itself engage in intrastate operations.

## DOMESTIC AIRLINES AGREEMENTS

The Civil Aviation Agreement Act, 1952, ratified an agreement between the Australian Government and Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. The Agreement contained provisions to ensure the efficient and economical operation of air services within Australia by eliminating wasteful competition between that company and Trans-Australia Airlines and by rationalising the services of both airlines.

Following the purchase of Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. in 1957 by Ansett Transport Industries Ltd., the Civil Aviation Agreement Act, 1957, was enacted to extend the privileges and obligations of the 1952 Act to the new proprietors of the major private airline.

A further agreement between the Australian Government and Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. was ratified by the Airlines Agreements Act, 1961. This agreement consolidated the arrangements for maintaining the two-airline competitive system until 1977, and the period was further extended to at least 1982 by the Airlines Agreement Acts, 1972 and 1973.

## AIRLINES EQUIPMENT ACT

The Airlines Equipment Act, 1958-1974, empowers the Australian Government to ensure that the two major domestic airlines maintain comparable (but not necessarily identical) aircraft fleets, and is designed to prevent the provision of excess aircraft capacity.

## AIRCRAFT, AERODROMES, ETC.

The number of aircraft registered in New South Wales and the total registered in Australia, by class of operation, at 30 June 1977 are shown below:—

## CLASS OF AIRCRAFT REGISTRATION

Area	Private (class 1)	Aerial work (class 2)	Charter (class 3)	Regular public transport (class 4)	Total
New South Wales	736	410	297	36	1,479
Australia	2,540	1,099	1,087	145	4,871

There were 452 civil land aerodromes (including aerodromes used for both civil and services purposes) in Australia at 30 June 1977. Of these, 83 (New South Wales, 13) were owned and operated by the Australian Government and 369 (New South Wales, 69) were owned by local government authorities and private interests. In 1957, the Australian Government introduced a Local Ownership plan, under which local authorities are offered ownership of aerodromes which serve a local (rather than a national) need; the Government shares development and maintenance costs equally with the local authority.

The Sydney (Kingsford Smith) Airport at Mascot, 8 kilometres south of the centre of the city, is the major international airport in Australia and the principal terminal for domestic services in New South Wales. A secondary capital city airport is located at Bankstown and 302,374 general aviation aircraft movements were recorded at this airport for the year ended 31 December 1975. (Details of movements at principal airports are shown in that part of subsection "Regular Air Services" relating to "Air Traffic Statistics" shown later in this section.)

In October 1976 the Commonwealth Government established the M.A.N.S. Committee to study the "Major Airport Needs of Sydney". The Committee, comprising Commonwealth and State officials, was set up to review the likely future regular air transport needs of Sydney, and to recommend suitable strategy for airport development over the next twenty-five years. The Committee is to take into account economic, financial, social, technical, operational, environmental, and land use factors, as well as community attitudes. Commonwealth officials on the Committee comprise the Chairman, from the Department of Transport, and representatives from the Departments of Construction; Environment, Housing and Community Development; and Finance; and State officials comprise representatives from the Motor Transport and Premier's Departments and from the Planning and Environment and Pollution Control Commissions. The Committee is to submit a Draft Interim Report to the Commonwealth and State Governments by the end of 1978.

#### AIR AMBULANCE AND "FLYING DOCTOR" SERVICE

An air ambulance service for the conveyance of a medical practitioner to urgent cases and for the transport of patients to hospital is operated in the far west of New South Wales and other remote areas throughout Australia. The service is subsidised by the Australian and State Governments.

### REGULAR AIR SERVICES

#### OVERSEAS SERVICE

Qantas Airways Ltd., which is owned by the Australian Government, operates a number of overseas air services from Sydney. In addition, at 30 June 1977, the following overseas airlines operated international services to or via Sydney:—

Air India, Air Nauru, Air New Zealand, Air Niugini, Air Pacific, Alitalia, British Airways, Canadian Pacific Airlines, Cathay Pacific Airways, Garuda Indonesian Airways, Japan Airlines, K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines, Lufthansa, Malaysian Airline System, P.N. Merpati Nusantara Airlines, Olympic Airways, Pan American World Airways, Philippine Airlines, Singapore Airlines, South African Airlines, Thai Airways International, U.T.A., and Yugoslav Airlines.

The direct air distances (in kilometres) between Sydney and the principal overseas terminals are as follows:— London, 17,008; Singapore, 6,296; Tokyo, 7,812; Hong Kong, 7,374; Johannesburg, 11,019; Noumea, 1,978; Auckland, 2,159; San Francisco, 11,940; Vancouver, 12,492; and Papeete, 6,113.



## INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE SERVICES

Interstate air services, connecting with intrastate services, permit air travel from Sydney to most parts of Australia. The majority of scheduled interstate services with passenger and all-freight aircraft are provided by two airlines only, the private enterprise airline Ansett Airlines of Australia and the Australian Government-owned Trans-Australia Airlines. All principal routes are competitive, with both airlines providing equal capacities in accordance with legislation passed by the Commonwealth Parliament.

Intrastate services are operated by Ansett Airlines of Australia and Trans-Australia Airlines and there are two smaller regional airlines operating from Sydney — Ansett Airlines of New South Wales and East-West Airlines. There are also a number of "commuter" services in operation. These are not airline services but regular flights by charter firms with small single and twin-engined aircraft operating to fixed and published timetables. They provide regular air links between many centres, town, and country areas which are either not served by the major airlines or have no direct air service with Sydney or nearest major provincial city. Details of their operations are not included in the statistics in this section.

## AIR TRAFFIC STATISTICS

The following table shows details of domestic and international traffic at principal airports in New South Wales during the year ended 31 December 1976:—

**PRINCIPAL AIRPORTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES : PASSENGER FARE FROM SYDNEY AND SCHEDULED DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC CARRIED**

Airport	Fare from Sydney in April 1978 (a) (\$)	Traffic during the year ended 31 December 1976		
		Passengers carried (b)	Freight carried (tonnes) (c)	Aircraft movements (d)
Albury .....	43.20	97,147	181	4,149
Armidale .....	38.70	56,034	69	1,994
Bathurst .....	24.30	16,244	36	1,436
Broken Hill .....	74.60	28,894	277	1,044
Casino .....	52.60	42,089	101	1,514
Coffs Harbour .....	41.40	45,520	96	2,208
Cooma .....	34.60	40,347	41	1,714
Cowra .....	28.80	23,332	34	1,322
Dubbo .....	33.40	68,653	271	2,189
Glen Innes .....	45.00	8,019	43	742
Grafton .....	46.40	27,463	47	1,656
Griffith .....	43.80	24,490	46	1,270
Inverell .....	43.70	15,847	85	752
Kempsey .....	37.40	14,681	23	730
Merimbula .....	36.80	15,360	59	1,032
Moree .....	46.00	15,677	36	832
Mudgee .....	27.00	5,332	10	468
Narrabri .....	40.40	9,853	19	899
Narrandera .....	43.80	13,762	19	1,262
Newcastle .....	19.30	29,864	75	1,541
Orange .....	27.00	28,053	151	1,412
Parkes .....	32.40	27,441	43	1,333
Port Macquarie .....	36.00	31,005	185	1,694
Sydney (e) .....		4,782,891	46,462	82,247
Sydney (f) .....		1,763,944	54,889	19,484
Tamworth .....	35.10	75,727	577	2,817
Taree .....	32.90	24,141	181	1,441
Wagga Wagga .....	36.40	67,170	610	2,227
Walgett .....	48.40	4,912	19	324

(a) Economy (or single-class) fare.

(b) Number of passengers embarked and disembarked at each airport. The Sydney International Airport total excludes passengers in transit.

(c) The amount of freight uplifted and discharged at each airport.

(d) The number of aircraft landings and departures at each airport.

(e) Domestic traffic.

(f) International traffic.

## CIVIL AVIATION ACCIDENTS

Accidents involving aircraft in Australian territory must be reported to the Australian Department of Transport. The following table shows the number of persons killed or seriously injured in civil aircraft accidents which occurred in New South Wales and Australia:—

## CASUALTIES IN CIVIL AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS (a), N.S.W. AND AUSTRALIA

Nature of flight	New South Wales				Australia			
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
PERSONS KILLED								
Regular air services .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Charter .. .. .	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	6
Aerial work—								
Agricultural .. .. .	1	1	1	—	5	1	2	—
Instructional .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other .. .. .	4	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Private .. .. .	4	4	20	8	29	15	39	28
Gliding .. .. .	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	3
Total .. .. .	9	5	23	10	46	25	54	39
PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED								
Regular air services .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Charter .. .. .	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	3
Aerial work—								
Agricultural .. .. .	4	1	1	1	5	3	1	3
Instructional .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
Other .. .. .	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1
Private .. .. .	3	5	11	3	7	9	18	6
Gliding .. .. .	—	1	2	3	1	1	3	8
Total .. .. .	7	7	15	7	19	16	24	24

(a) Excludes all accidents to Australian aircraft in Papua New Guinea and overseas; includes all accidents to overseas registered aircraft that occur in Australia. Excludes parachutists killed or injured on contact with earth after an uninterrupted fall.

## COMMUNICATION

From 1 July 1975, public communication services within and outside of Australia have been provided by three separate statutory authorities, namely, the Australian Postal Commission (which provides all postal services within Australia and to overseas countries), the Australian Telecommunications Commission (which provides telecommunications services within Australia), and the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (which provides telecommunications services to overseas countries). The first two Commissions, which were formerly combined as the Postmaster-General's Department, were established on 1 July 1975 under the Postal Services Act, 1975-1977, the Telecommunications Act, 1975-1977, and the Postal and Telecommunications Commissions (Transitional Provisions) Act, 1975-1977. The Overseas Telecommunications Commission was established in 1946, under the Overseas Telecommunications Act, 1946-1975.

### POSTAL SERVICES

The Australian Postal Commission was established under the Postal Services Act, 1975-1977, which requires the Postal Commission to pursue, as far as practicable, a financial policy to secure revenue sufficient to meet all expenditure chargeable to revenue and provide at least half of its capital expenditure from its own funds.

The following table indicates the financial results of the Australian Postal Commission for its first two years of operation:—

#### AUSTRALIAN POSTAL COMMISSION: FINANCES, AUSTRALIA (£ thousand)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77
<b>EARNINGS</b>		
Mail services .. .. .	402,221	435,790
Money and postal order services .. .. .	7,481	6,881
Commission on agency services .. .. .	85,892	101,739
Other earnings .. .. .	10,044	17,186
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>505,638</b>	<b>561,596</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
Operating and general .. .. .	354,995	395,675
Transportation .. .. .	46,723	50,168
Depreciation, superannuation, long service leave, interests .. .. .	72,258	86,854
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>473,976</b>	<b>532,697</b>

Particulars of the staff of the Commission in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory are given in the next table:—

**AUSTRALIAN POSTAL COMMISSION: EMPLOYEES IN N.S.W. (a)**

At 30 June	Permanent staff	Staff at non-official post offices	Mail contractors (including drivers)	Total full-time employees
1976	8,653	2,000	1,734	12,387
1977	8,490	1,922	1,590	12,002

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Post offices have been established throughout New South Wales, the scope and nature of the services provided depending upon the local conditions. There were 1,880 post offices in the State at 30 June 1977 of which 515 were official (i.e., conducted exclusively by full-time departmental officials) and 1,373 were non-official.

The following table shows particulars of articles posted in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory for delivery within Australia or overseas, and articles received from overseas in the last two years. Particulars of postal matter received from other Australian States are not available

**ARTICLES POSTED AND RECEIVED IN N.S.W. (a)**

Article	1975-76			1976-77		
	Posted for delivery within Australia	Posted for delivery overseas	Received from overseas	Posted for delivery within Australia	Posted for delivery overseas	Received from overseas
Standard letters	689,298	40,590	80,998	682,749	38,219	85,883
Non-standard articles	108,181	7,981	18,492	106,902	7,635	20,184
Registered articles (b)	1,370	820	1,812	1,168	725	1,719
Parcels (incl. registered)	6,868	297	909	7,188	432	915

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Letters and articles may be registered against loss or damage.

The postage rates for standard letters, non-standard articles, and parcels vary according to the weight of the article, its destination, and whether it is sent by surface or airmail.

Letters and articles may be registered against loss or damage for an additional fee; the maximum compensation payable is \$400 for articles posted to places within Australia and \$13.90 for items posted to overseas destinations. An insured parcel service provides for insurance up to \$400 for loss or damage of parcels to most overseas countries.

Postal services include private post office boxes and private mail bags of which there were 127,275 and 2,914, respectively, in New South Wales at 30 June 1977.

A "priority paid" mail service, for an additional charge, guarantees delivery times which are the same day between most capitals and overnight between all capitals and into the suburbs. In New South Wales the number of "priority paid" articles handled was 621,000 and 633,000 in 1975-76 and 1976-77 respectively. An "international priority paid" mail service provides a quick and reliable delivery for non-dutiable items to Hong Kong and to major centres in the United States of America and the United Kingdom. "Australia Post Courier" service offers a fast door-to-door delivery service for articles within the metropolitan area of each capital city, between all capital cities, and from capital cities to some provincial centres. Charges may be on either a distance or time basis. A special envelope service is available for overnight airmail between capital cities (and Canberra) for a flat charge of \$4.

The Australian Postal Commission, in November 1977, introduced a new postal money order service which absorbed the previous postal order and money order services. Postal money orders are issued and redeemed within Australia and are also issued upon and paid to the order of other countries by international arrangement. A fee which depends on the amount of the postal money order is charged for this service.

### INTERNAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

The Australian Telecommunications Commission commenced operations on 1 July 1975, taking over the telecommunications functions of the former Postmaster-General's Department.

The main functions of the Australian Telecommunications Commission, as defined in the Telecommunications Act, 1975-1977, is to plan, establish, maintain, and operate telecommunications services within Australia.

The following table shows the financial results of the Australian Telecommunications Commission for its first two years of operation:—

#### AUSTRALIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION: FINANCES, AUSTRALIA (\$ thousand)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77
<b>EARNINGS</b>		
Telephone rentals .. .. .	416,831	454,111
Telephone calls .. .. .	839,580	967,331
Telephone connections and re-arrangements .. .. .	58,447	77,465
Telegrams .. .. .	29,423	31,511
Telex rentals .. .. .	14,090	16,219
Telex calls .. .. .	17,417	20,021
Other earnings .. .. .	48,401	108,334
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,424,189</b>	<b>1,674,991</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
Maintenance of plant .. .. .	278,125	355,196
Operating .. .. .	236,148	275,278
General and administrative .. .. .	62,621	71,520
Accommodation .. .. .	50,224	64,678
Depreciation .. .. .	312,358	340,817
Superannuation .. .. .	70,395	100,381
Long service leave .. .. .	22,336	24,090
Interest .. .. .	239,588	278,629
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,271,795</b>	<b>1,510,589</b>

The total full time staff employed by the Commission in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory was 29,833 at 30 June 1977 (30,511 in 1976).

### TELEGRAPHS

*Public Telegram Service.* The telegraph system embraces the whole of Australia. It was opened to the public in New South Wales in 1858. Messages are transmitted by land line, submarine cable, or radio, or by a combination of these.

*Telex Service.* A telex service was introduced in Australia in 1954 with a total of 78 customers. At the end of June 1977, there were 19,601 subscribers (7,283 in New South Wales) using the facility. The telex service utilises teleprinters instead of telephones and a subscriber can have direct contact with any other telex subscriber in Australia or in most overseas countries.

*Data Transmission Service.* This service (Datel), which was introduced in 1969, provides for the high-speed transmission of large volumes of non-voice information. A customer using

lines leased for this purpose from the Australian Telecommunications Commission, or using the public telephone network, can establish a direct link between data equipment at different centres and transmit information at speeds of up to 48 Kilobits per second.

#### TELEPHONES

The telephone system, established in Sydney in 1880, has been extended throughout Australia and trunk lines service practically all settled areas. The first line between Sydney and Melbourne was brought into use in 1907, and between Sydney and Brisbane in 1923. The services were extended to Northern Queensland in 1930, to Western Australia in 1931, and to Tasmania in 1936. An expanding network of high-capacity trunk systems links all capital cities and provides direct subscriber to subscriber trunk dialling (S.T.D.) facilities between these cities and to many country centres. In 1976-77 about 86 per cent of the trunk calls originating in New South Wales were dialled direct by subscribers, compared with 63 per cent in 1971-72.

The growth of the telephone service in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory during the last six years is illustrated in the next table:—

**TELEPHONES, N.S.W. (a)**

At 30 June	Telephone exchanges	Telephone services (b)			Public telephones (d)	Number of services per 1,000 of population
		Sydney (c)	Rest of N.S.W. (a)	Total N.S.W. (a)		
1972	1,886	718,503	448,674	1,167,177	11,881	238
1973	1,857	741,805	481,305	1,223,110	12,098	247
1974	1,853	775,997	523,623	1,299,620	12,258	259
1975	1,833	804,892	557,925	1,362,817	12,933	269
1976	1,825	821,196	591,358	1,412,554	12,976	276
1977	1,814	850,910	632,492	1,483,402	12,670	287

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Represents the number of lines connected to exclusive (i.e. not duplex) telephone services plus the number of duplex service subscribers.

(c) Telephone services connected to exchanges located within 24 km of Sydney G.P.O.

(d) Included in "Telephone services".

#### OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) was established in 1946 under the Overseas Telecommunications Act, 1946-1975, which implemented in Australia the recommendations of the 1945 Telecommunications Conference between countries of the British Commonwealth. This Conference recommended, inter alia, the transfer to national ownership of the external telecommunication services of the countries concerned.

The Commission, in association with the Australian Telecommunications Commission in Australia and with communication carriers in overseas countries, provides telecommunications services between Australia and most other countries. These services are provided through high-frequency radio, coaxial submarine cable, and satellite communication systems, and include international public message telegraph, telephone, telex, phototelegraph, and leased teleprinter and telephone-type services. A service providing computer to computer high-speed data transfer is also available to some countries, while international television programmes are provided by means of satellite communication facilities with countries having access to an earth station operating with an Australian station. In addition, the Commission operates the Australian coastal radio services for communication with ships at sea in Australian waters, and high-frequency radio services for communication with ships in any part of the world.

The Commission is part-owner of six submarine cables which provide cable services in the Pacific Area, and is a shareholder in the INTELSAT Satellite which operates

communications over the Indian, Pacific, and Atlantic Oceans. It owns cable stations at Ceduna (South Australia), Cairns (Queensland), and Guam, and satellite earth stations at Carnarvon (Western Australia), Ceduna, and Moree.

### RADIOCOMMUNICATION STATIONS

The following table contains a classification of the civil radiocommunication stations in New South Wales and Australia, authorised by the Minister administering the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1905-1973. The number of authorised land mobile stations has increased greatly in recent years, reflecting the growth in the number of motor vehicles equipped with two-way radio for communication with central offices. Particulars of broadcasting and television stations are given in Chapter 8 "Culture, Recreation and Gambling".

#### RADIOCOMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORISED IN N.S.W. (a) AND AUSTRALIA (b), 30 JUNE 1977

Type of station	N.S.W. (a)	Australia (b)	Type of station	N.S.W. (a)	Australia (b)
Fixed stations (c)—			Mobile stations—		
Aeronautical .. .. .	19	40	Aeronautical .. .. .	1,007	3,440
Services with other countries .. .. .	65	126	Land mobile .. .. .	53,735	184,623
Outpost .. .. .	321	2,258	Harbour mobile .. .. .	5,487	10,148
Radiotelephone .. .. .			Outpost .. .. .	416	4,223
subscribers service .. .. .	86	228	Radiodetermination .. .. .	54	129
Other .. .. .	1,098	3,235	Radiotelephone .. .. .		
Land stations (d)—			subscribers service .. .. .	102	293
Aeronautical .. .. .	108	398	Ships .. .. .	3,695	13,478
Base stations —			Paging .. .. .	6,863	14,726
Land mobile .. .. .	5,995	19,616	Earth space services .. .. .	3	10
Harbour mobile .. .. .	22	363	Broadcasting services (e) .. .. .	—	3
Coast OTC .. .. .	1	17	Amateur stations—		
Limited coast (fishing .. .. .			Unrestricted .. .. .	1,726	5,012
safety VHF marine) .. .. .	79	363	Restricted .. .. .	702	2,363
Special experimental .. .. .	211	641	Novice .. .. .	184	448
Repeater .. .. .	104	222			
			Total .. .. .	82,083	266,403

(a) Excludes Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Includes internal and external Territories.

(c) Stations at fixed locations exchanging messages with other fixed stations.

(d) Stations at fixed locations exchanging messages with mobile stations.

(e) Stations are located on Norfolk Island, Cocos Islands, and Christmas Island.





## CHAPTER 13

# AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

## GENERAL RURAL ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

### STATISTICS ON THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

The statistics relating to agricultural industries, as shown in this Year Book, have been compiled generally from statutory returns supplied annually by occupiers of agricultural holdings in New South Wales.

An *agricultural holding* is defined, for statistical purposes, as a landholding, of one hectare or more in extent, used for the production of crops (including fruit and vegetables) and/or for the raising of livestock and the production of livestock products. Holdings which are of less than one hectare in extent, and on which intensive farming operations (such as nurseries, poultry farming, and mushroom growing) are undertaken, are also generally included. Where two or more holdings are worked as one, and are located in the same local government area, they are regarded (for statistical purposes) as forming a single agricultural holding.

For 1975-76, the scope of the agricultural census was varied to exclude the holdings operated by legal entities which had an estimated value of operations from agricultural activity of less than \$1,500 in the year (unless the total area of the holdings was 10 or more hectares). This resulted in the exclusion of 7,988 holdings, with a total area of 266,623 hectares, from the Census.

From 1976-77, the scope of the agricultural census was further varied to exclude all holdings operated by legal entities which had an estimated value of operations from agricultural activity of less than \$1,500 in the year. This resulted in the exclusion of a further 13,322 holdings, with a total area of 2,482,618 hectares, from the Census.

These variations in the scope of the agricultural census had a negligible effect on aggregate statistics of agricultural production in New South Wales. Further information regarding agricultural operating units are given later in this section in that part of the sub-section "Agricultural Holdings" relating to "Types of Agricultural Holdings".

Comprehensive lists of agricultural holdings in New South Wales are maintained by a system of tracing the changes in ownership and tenancy reported by occupiers of agricultural holdings. From time to time, the lists are reconciled with administrative records maintained by various authorities.

Although the holding is a suitable unit for the collection of land use and commodity data, and for the publication of geographic data, it is unsuitable for compiling economic and structural data compatible with those produced for other sectors of the economy. Therefore a special census of all operators of agricultural holdings was held in 1974 to obtain data on the operational units within the agricultural sector. Information obtained from this census was used to delineate economic units engaged in agricultural activity within a hierarchy of an enterprise group, enterprise, or establishment, and to classify these units according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (see Appendix B to this Year Book, "Integrated Economic Censuses").

*Statistical Areas*

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official economic, social, and demographic statistics of the State, New South Wales is divided into twelve Statistical Divisions. Most of the Divisions are subdivided into two or three parts, to provide a second tier of statistical areas comprising nine Statistical Districts and twenty five Statistical Subdivisions.

Statistical Divisions are intended to represent "regions" of the State which are characterised by discernible social and/or economic links between the inhabitants and economic units within them, under the unifying influence of one or more major cities or towns. Because of the criteria upon which they were identified, they are not necessarily suitable geographical areas for the general presentation of agricultural statistics. Statistical Subdivisions, other than those within the Sydney Statistical Division, were delineated broadly on the basis of topographical and/or climatic features, and therefore reflect (inter alia) some degree of homogeneity of type of agricultural activity. A full description of Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions is given in the section "Geography" in Chapter 1 "Natural Environment".

For the summary presentation of agricultural statistics for New South Wales, Statistical Agricultural Areas were specially defined, on the basis of topographical and/or climatic and other natural features which affect agriculture, to reflect the general distribution of agricultural activity over the State. These Statistical Agricultural Areas comprise groups of Statistical Subdivisions and Divisions, as shown in the following table. The boundaries of the Areas are shown in a map at the end of this volume.

**STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS, N.S.W.**

Groups of agricultural areas	Agricultural areas	Statistical Subdivisions (or Divisions — S.D.) included (a)
Coastal Areas .. . . . . .	Northern Coastal Area .. . . . . .	4. Richmond-Tweed (S.D.) — 5a. Clarence 5b. Hastings
	Central Coastal Area .. . . . . .	2. Hunter (S.D.)
	Sydney and Southern Coastal Area .. .	1. Sydney (S.D.) 3. Illawarra (S.D.) 9a. Lower South Coast
Tableland Areas .. . . . . .	Northern Tableland Area .. . . . . .	6a. Northern Tablelands
	Central and Southern Tableland Area ..	8a. Central Tablelands 9b. Snowy 9c. Southern Tablelands
Slope Areas .. . . . . .	Northern Slope Area .. . . . . .	6b. Northern Slopes 7a. Central Macquarie
	Central Slope Area .. . . . . .	8b. Lachlan
	Southern Slope Area .. . . . . .	10a. Central Murrumbidgee 11a. Upper Murray
Northern and Southern Plains Areas ..	Northern Plains Area .. . . . . .	6c. North Central Plain 7b. Macquarie-Barwon
	Southern Plains Area .. . . . . .	10b. Lower Murrumbidgee 11b. Central Murray
Western Plains Area.. . . . . .	Western Plains Area.. . . . . .	7c. Upper Darling 11c. Murray-Darling 12. Far West (S.D.)

(a) Numbers shown in the table are the standard numbers for Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions—see the section "Geography" in Chapter 1 "Natural Environment".

## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Many factors have influenced the pattern of agricultural development in New South Wales. These include improvements to transportation of agricultural products, such as the introduction of refrigerated containers for meat and dairy products, and the bulk handling of grain. Scientific research has increased the productive possibilities of agricultural land. New areas have been developed and existing ones improved by the use of better cultivation methods and fertilisers, mechanisation, the encouragement of improved breeding programmes, the control of plant and animal diseases and pests, and the introduction of new varieties of cereals, fruit, and vegetables more suited to local conditions and improved food processing techniques.

Trade barriers imposed by major importing countries, the availability of imported products on the local market, and the availability of substitute products have also influenced the pattern of agricultural development. The number of livestock has been influenced by fluctuations in overseas demand for Australian meat. Overseas exports of butter, cheese, and processed milk products have been significantly influenced by import policies of the European Economic Community and the United States of America. As a result of these policies, together with changes in local consumption patterns, the number of holdings with dairy cattle in New South Wales, despite government assistance, has decreased in recent years. Many of the remaining holdings have diversified by introducing beef cattle grazing. Imports of processed agricultural products such as canned mushrooms, orange juice, tomato paste, and vegetable oils have also had a depressing effect on both established and developing industries in New South Wales. Wool production has fluctuated in the last decade partly in response to competition from synthetic cloth fibres, and in this industry some diversification has occurred with many wool producers also sowing wheat.

State and Australian government policies which have promoted agricultural development include the introduction of stabilisation schemes, price support schemes, establishment of marketing boards, subsidies on fertilizers, duties on imported agricultural products, taxation concessions, contributions to agricultural research, promotion of extension activities, improved transport and communications, and the negotiation of trade treaties and international commodity agreements.

Post war changes in consumption patterns show a decreased per capita usage of butter and an increased per capita usage of margarine. This has been reflected in the greater production of oilseeds. Consumption of poultry meat in Australia has risen in recent years and there has been a significant growth in the production of meat strain chickens. Production of wine grapes has risen in response to the increased consumption of wine. For more details on consumption patterns, refer to the section "Consumption of Foodstuffs" in Chapter 15 "Commerce".

The construction of water conservation projects, especially around the Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers, changed the pattern of agriculture from the grazing of livestock to the sowing of crops and the controlled use of artesian water has also influenced agricultural development of inland regions. Irrigation projects are described in greater detail in the section "Water Resources and Irrigation" in Chapter 11 "Physical Development".

## CHARACTER OF SETTLEMENT

The nature and pattern of agricultural settlement in New South Wales have been determined largely by rainfall and the configuration and varying quality of the land, by accessibility to markets, and by local factors such as water supply, forest stands, and means of communication.

Initially, the principal agricultural activity in New South Wales was wool growing, but with the expansion of cereal grain cultivation in the central districts, particularly in the 350-500 millimetre rainfall belt, some contraction of wool growing occurred. The widespread adoption of mixed farming techniques reversed that trend and holdings engaged in both grazing sheep and growing cereal grains are now common. Increased demand for meat led to

even greater diversification. The principal agricultural activities in New South Wales are wool growing, wheat growing, and the raising of cattle for meat production.

The main wool growing region in the State is the Slopes Area, followed by the Tableland Areas, and to a lesser extent the Northern and Southern Plains Areas. Wool growing is by far the most predominant activity of the Western Plains Area. Wheat and other cereal grains are grown mainly on the Slopes and in the Northern and Southern Plains Areas. Beef cattle raising is important in all areas of the State except the Western Plains Area. Sheep for the production of lamb and mutton are located mainly throughout the Tableland and Slope Areas of the State, and dairying is confined mainly to the fertile coastal river basins where rainfall is greatest.

The density of settlement throughout the State generally increases from west to east. On the coast, and on the Southern Plains where irrigation is used, there are compact intensive holdings whilst on the Western Plains large holdings consisting of over 5,000 hectares in area are found. On the Tablelands large areas of rugged and wooded land are unsuitable for any type of agricultural activity but there is dense settlement in some parts of the tablelands.

The following table shows the rainfall, population, area, and selected production statistics for New South Wales in 1976-77. The geography and meteorological conditions of the State are described in detail in Chapter 1 "Natural Environment."

#### RAINFALL, POPULATION, AREA, AND PRODUCTION, IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Statistical Agricultural Area	Range of average annual rainfall (a) (mm)	Population at Census 30 June 1976 (Thousand)	Area at 30 June 1976 (b) (Thousand hectares)	Production 1976-77 season		Estimated value of agricultural commodities produced, 1976-77 season (d) (\$ thousand)
				Wool (c) (Thousand kg)	Wheat for grain (Thousand tonnes)	
Coastal Areas—						
Northern .....	990-1,980	262	3,586	46	—	109,815
Central .....	560-1,370	429	3,083	2,627	101	116,256
Sydney and Southern ..	790-1,400	3,404	3,034	365	—	198,187
Total .....	..	4,095	9,703	3,037	101	424,258
Tableland Areas—						
Northern .....	760-1,070	65	3,273	15,379	15	73,307
Central and Southern ..	510-1,570	195	6,071	42,707	164	184,488
Total .....	..	260	9,344	58,087	179	257,795
Slope Areas—						
Northern .....	530- 740	147	6,978	22,185	1,417	277,542
Central .....	430- 740	70	4,523	25,753	1,247	206,324
Southern .....	460-1,370	155	4,309	26,178	572	177,742
Total .....	..	372	15,811	74,117	3,237	661,608
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—						
Northern .....	430- 630	53	8,894	23,817	1,273	202,875
Southern .....	330- 480	70	6,284	16,664	310	188,393
Total .....	..	124	15,179	40,482	1,584	391,268
Western Plains Area ..	200- 430	56	30,097	32,146	41	93,833
New South Wales .....	..	(e) 4,914	80,133	207,868	5,141	1,828,762

(a) At recording stations, during the period 1931 to 1960.

(b) Excludes 8,773 hectares, comprising Lord Howe Island and harbours and rivers, etc. not included within municipal and shire boundaries.

(c) Excludes dead wool. Quantity as in the grease.

(d) Local value of production excluding value of honey produced.

(e) Includes 6,450 migratory persons not included in divisional totals.

Statistics in respect of Statistical Agricultural Areas are shown, where appropriate, throughout the agricultural sections of this Yearbook. However, a summary of the main characteristics including topography, climate, and the principal agricultural activities of these Areas are provided below.

#### COASTAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

These areas cover the coastal fringe that extends from the Victorian to the Queensland border, bounded on the west by the Great Dividing Range and on the east by the South Pacific Ocean. Rainfall is regular and varies from 900–2,000 millimetres per annum in the northern region (the highest in the State), to 750–1,500 millimetres per annum in the central and southern regions. The climate changes from sub-tropical in the northern region to temperate in the south and central regions. Temperatures are mainly mild to hot with a difference of approximately 10°C occurring between summer and winter. Major rivers of these areas are the Clarence, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Hunter, Hawkesbury, and Shoalhaven Rivers, all of which are characterised by regular flows and short lengths. Agricultural settlement has been determined mainly by the regularity of rainfall, the fertility of the river valleys, and the proximity to ports or markets of large urban centres, although major highways run along the entire length of the coast, and rail services operate from the Queensland border in the north to Kiama in the south. Approximately one third of the State's agricultural holdings are located in the coastal areas. These are small in size (the average being approximately 250 hectares as against the State average of approximately 1,200 hectares) and the predominant agricultural industry is dairying.

Other important agricultural industries are the raising of poultry for meat and the farming of poultry for eggs. Significant localised activities include beef cattle grazing, plantation fruit, and sugar-cane production in the northern region, wine grape growing in the central region (mainly located in the Hunter Valley) and citrus fruit growing, vegetable (except potatoes) growing, and the raising of nursery products occurring around the urban fringes of Sydney and Newcastle.

#### TABLELAND AGRICULTURAL AREAS

The Tableland Areas consist of rugged mountain ranges and plateaux that form part of the Great Dividing Range in New South Wales. Elevation above sea-level normally exceeds 500 metres. For the majority of these areas average annual rainfall varies from 700 to 1,000 millimetres. Temperatures are mild in summer (average maximum of 22°C), and cool to cold in winter (average minimum of 7°C). The Southern Tablelands are the coldest part of the State and where, on the Snowy and Munyang Ranges, snow is usually present for most of the year. Many rivers, including the Apsley, Gwydir, Macintyre, and Severn in the northern region, the Macquarie in the central region, and the Snowy in the southern region, flow through the Areas. The headwaters of the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers are located in the Southern Tablelands. Although these Areas are well served with both road and railway links, agricultural settlement is scattered because much of the terrain is unsuited for agricultural development. The main agricultural activities are the grazing of sheep for meat and/or wool, and the raising of beef cattle. Sown pastures are grown and hay is produced to supplement native pastures. At 31 March 1977, these Areas had 25 per cent of the State's meat cattle, 30 per cent of sheep and lambs, and in 1976–77 produced 28 per cent of the total wool. Canobolas Shire is the major apple, pear, and cherry growing shire in New South Wales; Guyra, Lyndhurst, Crookwell, and Canobolas Shires are amongst the principal potato growing shires.

#### SLOPE AGRICULTURAL AREAS

The Slope Agricultural Areas comprise undulating fertile lands, well watered from inland rivers which include the Namoi, Macquarie, Lachlan, and Murrumbidgee Rivers. They have reliable rainfall of between 500 and 750 millimetres per annum. These areas are among the most productive agricultural regions of the State, with 85 per cent of the total area being devoted to agriculture. The predominant agricultural industry is the grazing of sheep and the

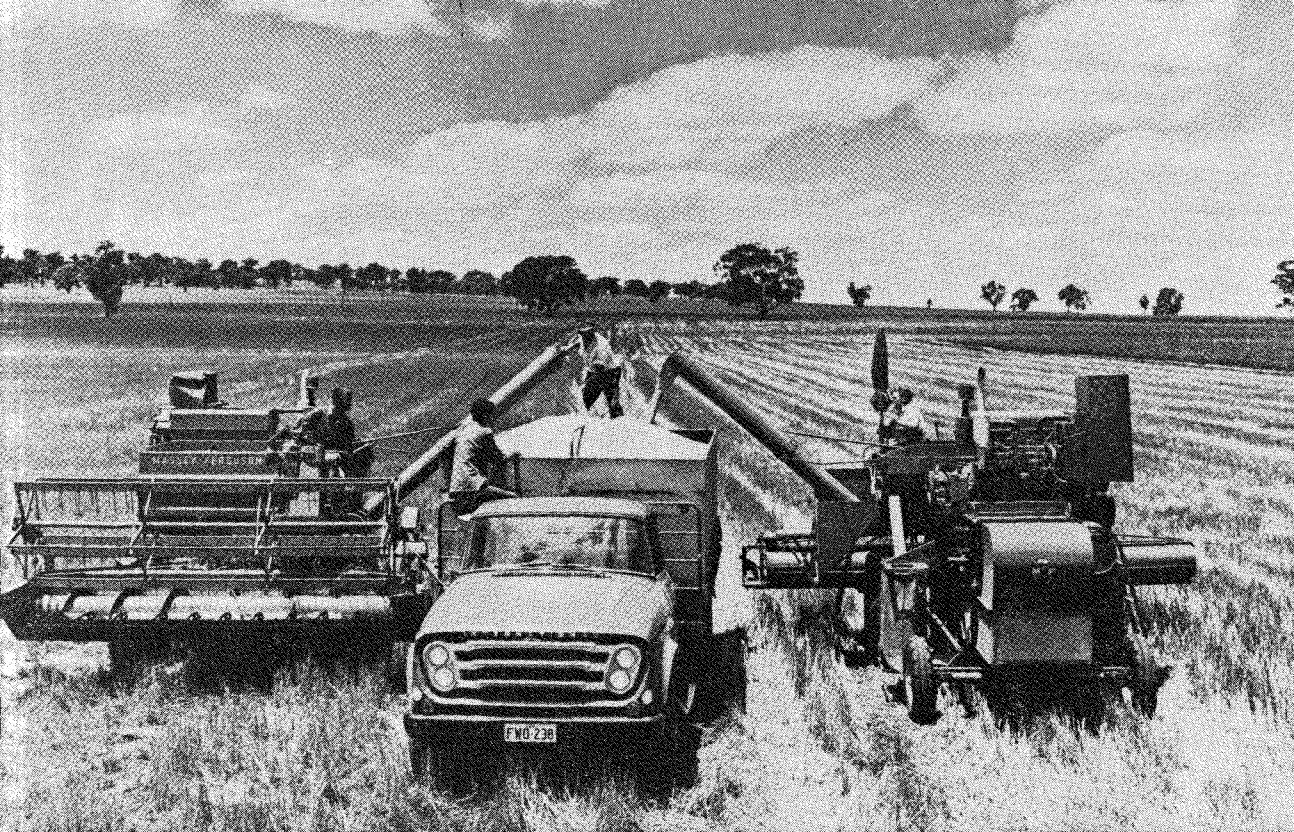
growing of cereal grains. Other important agricultural industries include the growing of cereal grains only, the grazing of sheep only, and the grazing of meat cattle together with either cereal grains growing or sheep grazing. In the 1976-77 season, the Slope Areas grew 62 per cent of the State's wheat, as well as grazing 31 and 36 per cent of the State's beef cattle and sheep respectively. Extensive areas of pastures are sown and hay is produced to maintain livestock throughout the year. The Slopes have also developed as the State's largest oilseed producing area, accounting for more than 50 per cent of total New South Wales production in the 1976-77 season. Ashford Shire, located in the northern region, is one of the principal tobacco growing shires of New South Wales. The Grain Elevator Board's four main country sub-terminals are located at Werris Creek, Parkes, Temora and Junee, which have rail connections to the Newcastle and Sydney bulk storage depots and shipping facilities.

#### NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN PLAINS AGRICULTURAL AREAS

These areas consist of flat country which lie west of the Northern and Southern Slopes Agricultural Areas. The main soil type of these areas are heavy textured grey and brown soils which differ noticeably from the desert loam and mallee soils of the Western Plains Agricultural Area. The climate is dry, rainfall unreliable, and evaporation high. The average annual rainfall ranges between approximately 350 and 500 millimetres. The lower reaches of the Barwon, Namoi, and Macquarie Rivers, and the headwaters of the Darling River flow through the Northern Plains, while the lower reaches of the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers flow through the Southern Plains, which is also bounded on the south by the Murray River. Bore water is obtained from the Great Artesian Basin in the Northern Plains. Initially the main agricultural activity of these areas was sheep grazing. However, the Northern and Southern Plains are now important wheat growing areas, which grew 33 per cent of the State's wheat area in the 1976-77 season. Other agricultural activities of the Northern Plains are the production of most of the State's cotton (which is grown mainly in the irrigated lands of the Namoi Valley), and the production of oilseeds. In the Southern Plains the construction of dams for irrigation and flood control on the Lachlan, Murray, and Murrumbidgee Rivers, and other minor rivers in the area have influenced the other major agricultural activities. Irrigated land in Leeton, Murrumbidgee, and Wade Shires produces most of the State's rice and the Southern Plains is also the State's major producer of citrus fruits, apricots, peaches, plums, prunes, and wine grapes.

#### WESTERN PLAINS AGRICULTURAL AREA

This Area occupies approximately 33 per cent of the State. It consists of flat country bounded on the east by the Northern Plains, Central Slopes, and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas, on the south by the Murray River and on the north and west by the Queensland and South Australian borders respectively. The main soils of the area are desert loam and mallee soils which have given rise to arid, mallee or mulga scrub vegetation. The climate is dry, summer temperatures are high and evaporation is high. Rainfall is low and irregular with the western regions of the Area receiving an average annual rainfall of less than 250 millimetres. Although agricultural holdings occupy almost all of the area, it has not become a major agricultural area because of the dry climate. Most of the agricultural land is held under perpetual or other long-term Crown lease, and is divided into large holdings with an average size of 14,500 hectares, compared to the State average of 1,200 hectares. Consequently, less than 5 per cent of the State's agricultural holdings are located on the Western Plains. The only major river in this area is the Darling River which roughly bisects the area between its eastern and western boundaries. The Menindee Lakes form a major fresh water storage on the Darling River. Bore water is also obtained from the Great Artesian Basin in the northern region of this area. The most important agricultural activity is sheep grazing (for wool), which feed on the natural vegetation. The only region where more diversified agricultural activities occur is that part encompassing the Buronga, Coomealla, Curlwaa, and Mallee Cliffs Irrigation Areas located around the town of Dareton on the Murray River. In these areas 33 per cent of the State's grapes, including almost all of the grapes for drying, were produced in the 1976-77 season.



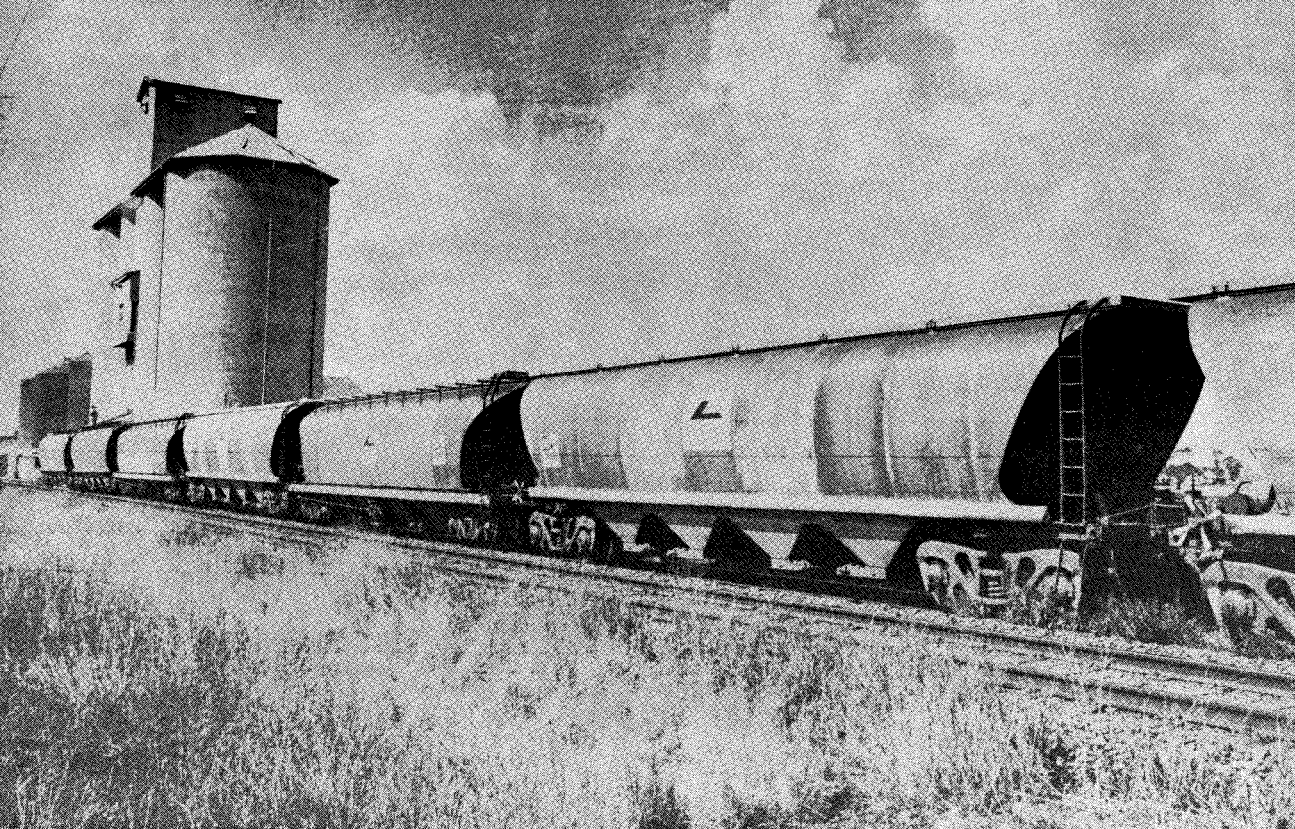
*Grain Elevators Board of N.S.W.*

Wheat is the principal product on a large proportion of the agricultural holdings of New South Wales. Wheat is sown generally in the period between early April and late June and is harvested between November and January. The harvested grain is usually loaded straight into lorries waiting in the field (above) and is taken directly to nearby storage centres (below).

*Grain Elevators Board of N.S.W.*



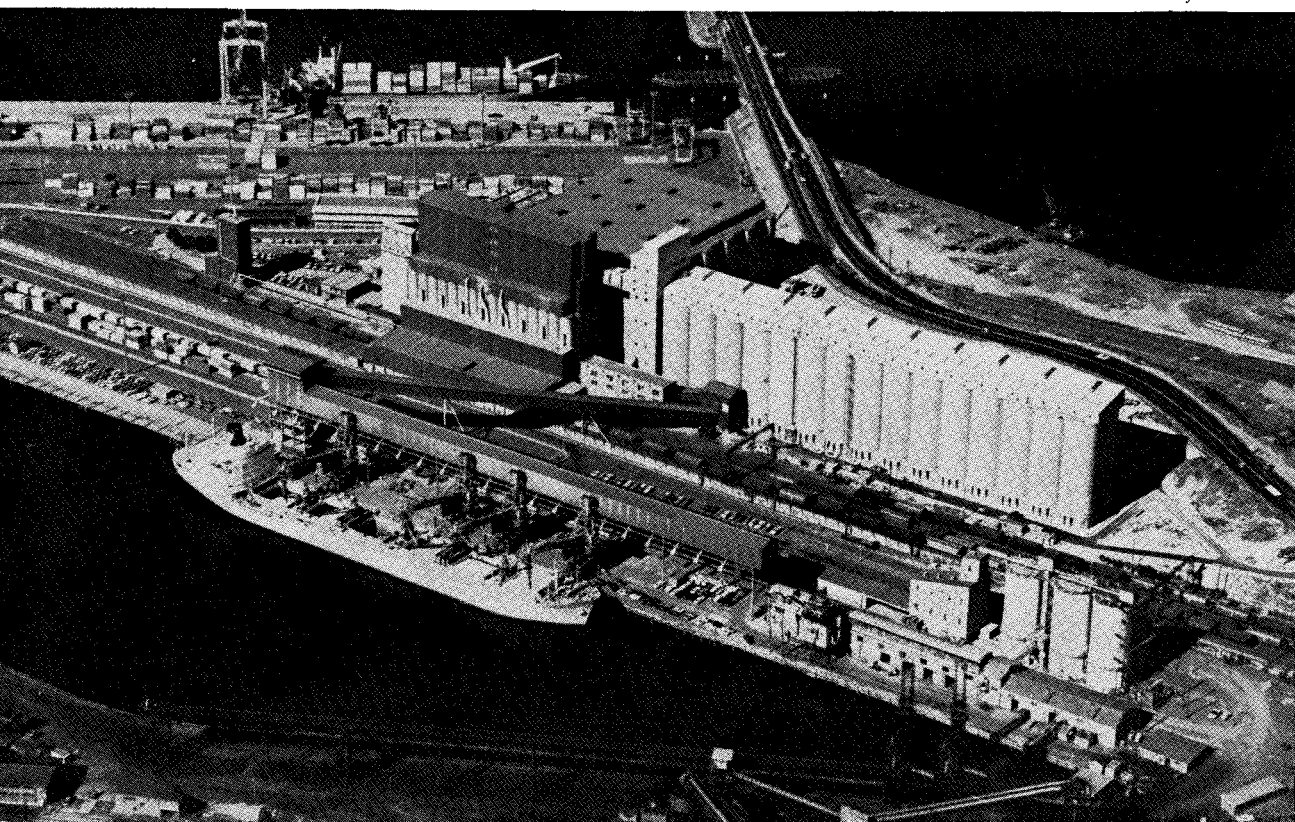




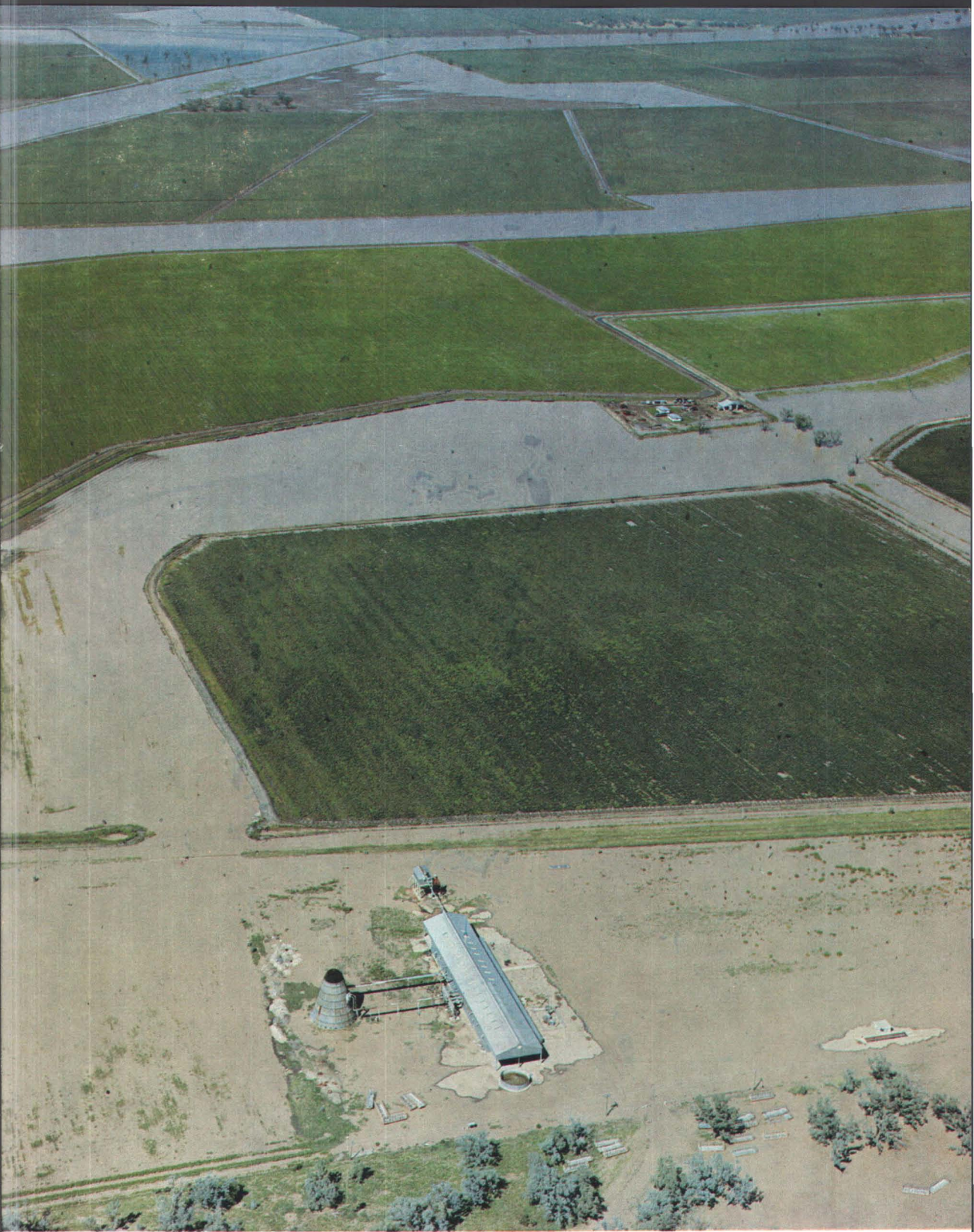
*Public Transport Commission of N.S.W.*

Grain is transported by rail from wheat storage centres (above) to terminal elevators at Sydney and Newcastle. Shown below is the Sydney Terminal Elevator with the new silo block on the right.

*Grain Elevators Board of N.S.W.*







*Water Resources Commission*

Planned levees and floodways protect valuable cotton crops in the Namoi Valley.

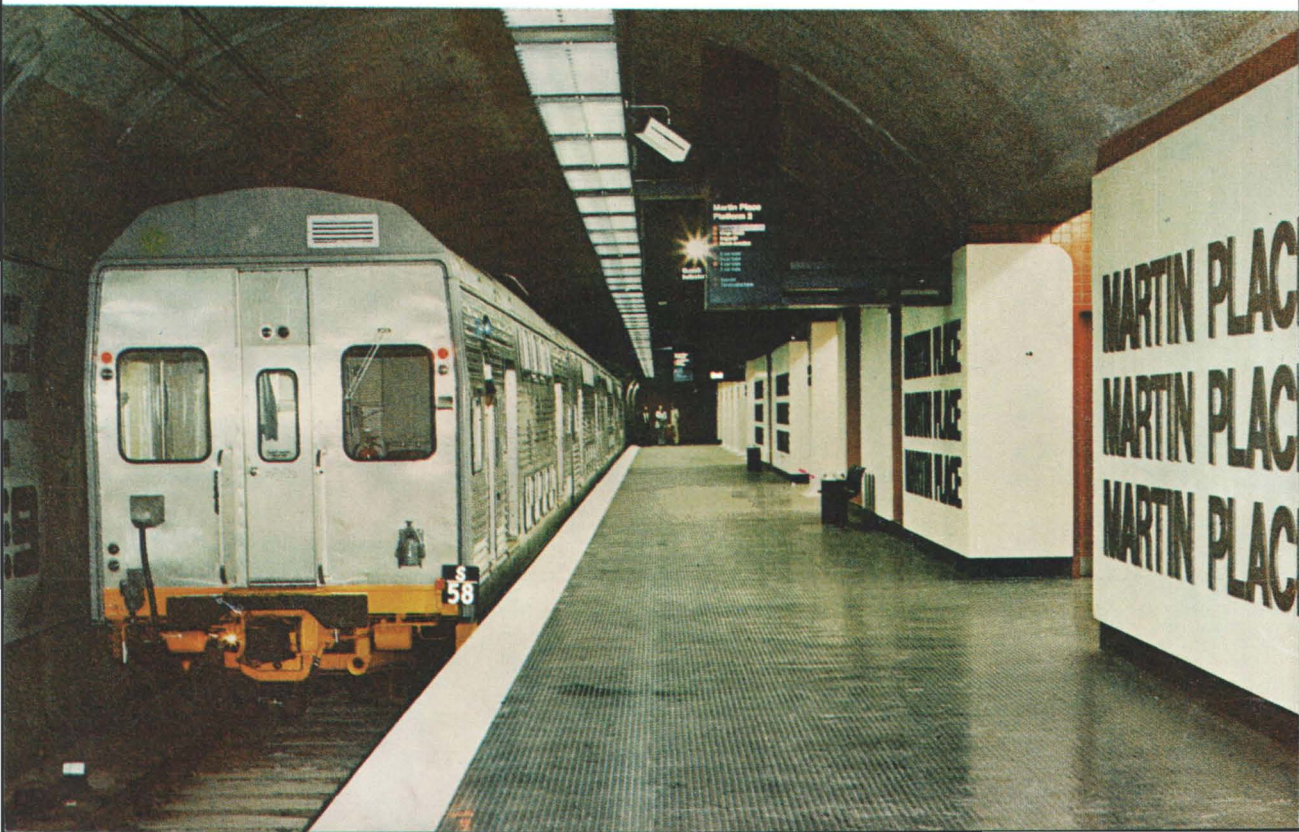




*The Council of the City of Sydney*

Two aspects of Martin Place, Sydney: a lunchtime concert held in the amphitheatre (above), and a view of Martin Place Station (below), which is part of the recently opened Eastern Suburbs Railway.

*Public Transport Commission of N.S.W.*



## AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

## NUMBER AND AREA OF HOLDINGS

Variations in the scope of the agricultural census as outlined in the introduction to this section, resulted in the exclusion in 1975-76 of 7,988 holdings of 266,623 hectares and a further 13,322 holdings of 2,482,618 hectares in 1976-77. These are regarded as unused or "sub-commercial" holdings.

The number and area of holdings in Statistical Agricultural Areas at 31 March, for the last three years are given in the following table:—

## NUMBER AND AREA OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

(At 31 March)

Statistical Agricultural Area	Number of agricultural holdings			Area of agricultural holdings (Thous. hectares)		
	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977
Coastal Areas —						
Northern..	12,548	11,693	8,792	2,486	2,428	2,109
Central ..	6,051	5,515	3,870	1,984	1,968	1,839
Sydney and Southern ..	11,170	8,484	5,695	786	762	613
Total ..	29,769	25,692	18,357	5,257	5,157	4,561
Tableland Areas —						
Northern..	3,769	3,608	2,954	2,700	2,695	2,501
Central and Southern ..	10,081	9,765	7,610	4,510	4,447	4,098
Total ..	13,850	13,373	10,564	7,209	7,142	6,598
Slope Areas —						
Northern..	9,023	8,668	7,476	6,167	6,117	5,899
Central ..	5,320	5,195	4,785	4,192	4,236	4,109
Southern..	6,798	6,493	5,797	3,520	3,576	3,456
Total ..	21,141	20,356	18,058	13,879	13,929	13,465
Northern and Southern Plains Areas —						
Northern..	3,209	3,192	2,989	7,947	7,858	7,735
Southern..	4,912	4,770	4,417	5,808	5,805	5,672
Total ..	8,121	7,962	7,406	13,755	13,663	13,406
Western Plains Area ..	2,081	2,067	1,927	28,780	28,864	27,951
New South Wales ..	74,962	69,450	56,312	68,880	68,756	65,981

## TYPES OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

Before 1974-75 holdings were classified to the activity which accounted for more than half of the estimated gross receipts of the holding. The number of agricultural holdings classified by type of activity for 1973-74 appeared on page 784 of Year Book No. 64.

New economic units within the agricultural sector have been classified in accordance with the methodology outlined in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification, Preliminary Edition, Vol. 1* (Catalogue No. 12010). The current industry classification for agriculture (as contained in the "Australian Standard Industrial Classification Interim Revised Sub-division 01 ; Agriculture 1974") is similar, but does not coincide, with the categories used before 1974-75. A detailed description of the differences between the former farm-type classification and the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.) is given in the

Subject Bulletin *Agricultural Sector, Part 1, Structure of Operating Units 1974-75*. (Catalogue No. 7102.0)

With respect to the economic units now used, the agricultural enterprise is comparable with enterprise units of other sectors of the economy. Normally an establishment unit covers all operations of one enterprise which are carried out at a single physical location. For the agricultural sector, a physical location has been interpreted to mean an individual agricultural holding. However, where two or more holdings in the one State are operated under one management, and have one set of accounts, the holdings are combined to form one establishment. Economic units in other sectors of the economy are discussed in Appendix B "Integrated Economic Censuses".

An agricultural enterprise is a single operating legal entity which is engaged mainly in agricultural activities. It may also engage in non-agricultural activities, and all revenue earned from such activities is included in the total revenue of the enterprise. An agricultural establishment is normally a part of an agricultural enterprise, and operates at a distinct physical location (or in certain circumstances at more than one location) and is engaged mainly in agricultural activities. There are also some agricultural establishments (931 in the State in 1976-77) which were part of non-agricultural enterprises. Agricultural establishments may engage in non-agricultural activities, and all revenue from such activities is included in the total revenue of the establishment. In most cases the value of non-agricultural operations of agricultural economic units represents an insignificant proportion of the value of their total operations.

The following table shows the number of agricultural establishments classified by size and industry in New South Wales for the 1976-77 season:—

**AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY CLASS AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF OPERATIONS. N.S.W., 1976-77**

Industry class	A.S.I.C. code no.	Establishments with an estimated value of operations of—				Total estab- lishments
		Under \$10,000 (a)	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 or more	
Cereal Grains, Oilseeds, n.e.c.,						
Sheep, Cattle, and Pigs —	011					
Cereal grains .....	0111	484	1,567	3,348	1,703	7,102
Oilseeds, n.e.c. ....	0112	25	34	15	13	87
Sheep and cereal grains .....	0113	334	2,482	3,509	1,201	7,526
Meat cattle and cereal grains .....	0114	543	788	610	201	2,142
Sheep and meat cattle .....	0115	1,424	1,907	1,046	266	4,643
Sheep .....	0116	1,943	2,724	1,619	325	6,611
Meat cattle .....	0117	6,809	1,691	271	60	8,831
Milk cattle .....	0118	479	2,424	1,497	161	4,561
Pigs .....	0119	531	395	195	78	1,199
Poultry —	012					
For meat .....	0121	55	114	72	44	285
For eggs .....	0122	19	68	116	220	423
Fruit —	013					
Grapes .....	0131	182	400	130	29	741
Plantation fruit .....	0132	226	553	187	23	989
Orchard and other fruit .....	0133	597	779	602	170	2,148
Vegetables —	014					
Potatoes .....	0141	85	131	75	24	315
Other .....	0142	562	418	208	117	1,305
Multi-purpose Farming .....	0150	39	27	18	5	89
Other agriculture —	016					
Sugar cane .....	0161	47	258	166	45	516
Peanuts .....	0162	2	1	—	1	4
Tobacco .....	0163	1	11	40	18	70
Cotton .....	0164	—	1	—	52	53
Nurseries and specialised horticultural activities (b)	0165	133	187	111	36	467
Agriculture, n.e.c. ....	0166	496	204	58	25	783
Total, agriculture .....		15,016	17,164	13,893	4,817	50,890

(a) Establishments were not tabulated if they or the associated enterprises, had an estimated value of agricultural operations of less than \$1,500.

(b) Except forest nurseries.

In 1976-77, 49,586 agricultural enterprises and 861 non-agricultural enterprises operated the 50,890 establishments shown in the above table. Family partnerships and sole operators were the two most common legal statuses of the agricultural enterprises, accounting for 50 per cent and 37 per cent of all New South Wales agricultural enterprises respectively.

#### SIZE OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

Holdings of small size predominate in the Coastal Areas, where dairy farming and intensive cultivation characterise agricultural activities. Holdings tend to be considerably larger in the Tableland and Slope Areas, where 67 per cent in 1976-77 were from 250 to 2,000 hectares in extent. Irrigation settlements account for most of the small holdings in the Southern and Western Plains Areas. The largest sized holdings are found mainly in the Western Plains Area due to the low carrying capacity of livestock per hectare, caused by lack of adequate supplies of water and vegetation.

The classification of holdings by area at 31 March 1977 is summarised in the following table:—

#### AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED BY AREA OF HOLDING, IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS, 31 MARCH 1977

Area of holding (Hectares)	Northern Coastal Area	Central Coastal Area	Sydney and Southern Coastal Area	Northern Tableland Area	Central and Southern Tableland Area	Northern Slope Area
1- 19	1,049	338	2,523	65	330	331
20- 49	1,355	315	858	133	467	295
50- 99	2,227	476	715	153	626	325
100- 249	2,440	1,058	1,035	438	1,560	806
250- 499	909	733	390	595	1,963	1,589
500- 749	331	342	83	518	1,025	1,368
750- 999	154	190	28	300	596	806
1,000- 1,999	195	272	40	494	764	1,467
2,000- 4,999	102	120	17	221	255	448
5,000- 19,999	28	24	6	35	24	38
20,000 or more	2	2	—	2	—	3
Total holdings	8,792	3,870	5,695	2,954	7,610	7,476

Area of holding (Hectares)	Central Slope Area	Southern Slope Area	Northern Plains Area	Southern Plains Area	Western Plains Area	New South Wales
1- 19	94	133	24	552	450	5,889
20- 49	114	180	41	409	112	4,279
50- 99	146	281	36	151	25	5,161
100- 249	574	892	129	926	29	9,887
250- 499	1,118	1,916	264	894	20	10,391
500- 749	945	1,085	297	357	15	6,366
750- 999	519	537	229	212	10	3,581
1,000- 1,999	895	600	741	358	25	5,851
2,000- 4,999	335	148	856	313	70	2,885
5,000- 19,999	44	23	353	202	624	1,401
20,000 or more	1	2	19	43	547	621
Total holdings	4,785	5,797	2,989	4,417	1,927	56,312

#### LAND USE ON AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

The following table shows the land use on agricultural holdings in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales in the 1976-77 season. The same series of statistics, relating to Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions is given in Appendix C of this Year Book.



**LAND USE ON AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS,  
1976-77**  
(Thousand hectares)

Statistical Agricultural Area	Total area at 30 June 1976 (a)	Total area of agricultural holdings at 31 March	Land use on agricultural holdings (b)			
			Crops		Sown grasses and clovers(d)	Native pasture
			Wheat for grain	Total area used for cropping(c)		
<b>Coastal Areas —</b>						
Northern .....	3,586	2,109	—	53	189	626
Central .....	3,083	1,839	52	117	190	568
Sydney and Southern .....	3,034	613	—	34	157	141
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>9,703</b>	<b>4,561</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>1,335</b>
<b>Tableland Areas —</b>						
Northern .....	3,273	2,501	11	58	655	810
Central and Southern .....	6,071	4,098	76	196	1,409	1,183
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>9,344</b>	<b>6,598</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>2,064</b>	<b>1,993</b>
<b>Slope Areas —</b>						
Northern .....	6,978	5,899	828	1,233	367	1,590
Central .....	4,523	4,109	726	949	522	889
Southern .....	4,309	3,456	365	660	995	807
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>15,811</b>	<b>13,465</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>2,842</b>	<b>1,883</b>	<b>3,286</b>
<b>Northern and Southern Plains Areas —</b>						
Northern .....	8,894	7,735	796	918	15	2,180
Southern .....	6,284	5,672	225	457	304	1,651
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>15,179</b>	<b>13,406</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>3,831</b>
<b>Western Plains Area .....</b>	<b>30,097</b>	<b>27,951</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4,629</b>
<b>New South Wales .....</b>	<b>80,134</b>	<b>65,981</b>	<b>3,116</b>	<b>4,728</b>	<b>4,817</b>	<b>15,074</b>

(a) Excludes 8,773 hectares, comprising Lord Howe Island, harbours, and rivers, etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries.

(b) Excludes fallow land, natural bush, scrub, and forest wetlands etc.

(c) Includes lucerne, pastures and grasses cut for hay, green feed or silage, or harvested for seed.

(d) Excludes native grass and naturalised paspalum. Excludes areas of sown grasses and clovers which were oversown with crops during the year but had reverted to grasses and clovers at 31 March.

Land use on agricultural holdings in New South Wales during the past 6 seasons is given in the following table:—

**LAND USE ON AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS, N.S.W.**

Item	Unit of quantity	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>Agricultural holdings at 31 March</b>							
Number .....	Number	74,960	74,587	74,675	74,962	(d) 69,450	(d) 56,312
Total area .....	Thousand hectares	69,001	68,849	68,881	68,880	(d) 68,756	(d) 65,981
<b>Land use (a)—</b>							
<b>Crops—</b>							
wheat for grain .....	Thousand hectares	2,426	2,618	2,883	2,646	2,774	3,116
total area used for cropping (b) .....	Thousand hectares	5,103	4,574	5,010	4,355	4,518	4,728
Sown grasses and clovers (c) .....	Thousand hectares	4,978	4,822	5,023	5,356	5,223	4,817
Native pasture .....	Thousand hectares	n.a.	n.a.	13,451	15,329	14,798	15,074

(a) Excludes fallow land, natural bush, scrub, and forest wetlands etc.

(b) Prior to 1972-73, included lucerne used for all purposes but excluded other pastures. In 1972-73 and subsequent years, includes lucerne, pastures, and grasses, cut for hay, green feed or silage, or harvested for seed.

(c) Excludes native grass and naturalised paspalum. Excludes areas of sown grasses and clovers which were oversown with crops during the year but had reverted to grasses and clovers at 31 March.

(d) The number and area of holdings are not strictly comparable with earlier seasons because of variations in the scope of the agricultural census, as outlined in the introduction to this section.

## TENURE OF HOLDINGS

The tenure of agricultural holdings in New South Wales is principally either freehold or leasehold from the Crown. The leasing of agricultural land from private individuals is uncommon. Except in the Western Plains Statistical Agricultural Area, where almost all the land is held under perpetual or long-term lease from the Crown, most land used for agricultural purposes falls into the category of "alienated or virtually alienated." For further information on land tenure see Chapter 3.

## MACHINERY ON AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

Details of agricultural machinery on agricultural holdings in New South Wales were last compiled at 31 March 1975. For details of this collection and earlier collections refer to pages 793 and 794 of Year Book No. 64.

## AGRICULTURAL SERVICES CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

A general description of co-operative societies is given in the section "Non-bank Financial Institutions" in Chapter 17 "Private Finance".

In 1975-76 there were 41 agricultural services co-operative societies in New South Wales with 1,344 members. These societies, which had a turnover of \$11.8 million during the year, were formed for the purpose of providing some specific service as an aid to rural production and include veterinary services, reticulation of electricity, and the provision of machinery for the harvesting or transport of sugar cane.

## VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Two measures of the value of agricultural production are calculated for statistical purposes. The *gross value of agricultural commodities produced* is recorded production valued at wholesale prices realised in the principal markets. The *local value of agricultural commodities produced* is derived by deducting estimated marketing costs from the gross value of agricultural commodities produced. The following table shows the value of agricultural production by the type of commodity:—

## VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, N.S.W.

(\$ thousand)

Commodity	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
GROSS VALUE						
Crops .. .. .	404,527	436,206	817,991	822,280	896,100	921,655
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals .. .. .	360,512	525,829	530,737	337,539	387,482	557,499
Livestock products .. .. .	366,234	587,505	577,415	491,888	525,925	619,120
Total .. .. .	1,131,274	1,549,541	1,926,143	1,651,707	1,809,508	2,098,274
LOCAL VALUE						
Crops .. .. .	317,952	356,214	702,642	707,555	756,282	761,725
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals .. .. .	327,675	485,195	494,311	300,244	353,341	510,805
Livestock products .. .. .	323,997	544,180	540,281	451,191	483,824	573,416
Total .. .. .	969,624	1,385,589	1,737,235	1,458,990	1,593,448	1,845,946

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

Data on persons permanently engaged on agricultural holdings was collected on the annual agricultural census returns until 1975-76. These data showed that the number of persons permanently engaged on agricultural holdings in New South Wales at 31 March had declined over most of the post-war years and that this trend accelerated after 1970.

Information about persons permanently engaged on agricultural holdings, by statistical agricultural area, may be found in Year Book No. 64 in the chapter "Rural Industries".

Employment in agriculture is estimated at the time of the periodic censuses of population and housing. At the Census held on 30 June 1976, 75,634 males and 35,589 females, representing 5.5 per cent of the employed population, were classified as being employed in agriculture.

Estimates of persons employed in agriculture are available also from the Labour Force Survey. Estimations of the workforce employed in agriculture during February since 1973 and for May, August, and November 1977 are shown in the next table.

**PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) IN AGRICULTURE, N.S.W.**  
(Thousand)

Month	Full-time			Part-time		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
February 1973	92.5	12.6	105.0	n.a.	n.a.	11.7
February 1974	92.0	13.9	105.9	n.a.	n.a.	13.1
February 1975	83.0	10.4	93.4	n.a.	n.a.	16.1
February 1976	84.0	11.5	95.5	n.a.	n.a.	13.9
February 1977	77.4	11.2	88.6	4.8	12.7	17.6
May 1977 (a)	77.1	10.5	87.6	6.9	14.6	21.6
August 1977	75.2	12.4	87.6	4.5	12.6	17.1
November 1977	76.7	15.3	92.1	7.4	10.2	17.5
February 1978	74.0	12.6	86.6	6.0	9.7	15.7

(a) Figures shown from May 1977 are not strictly comparable with earlier figures — the definitions, scope, and comparability over time of Labour Force Survey data are more fully discussed in the section "Employment" in Chapter 10 "Labour, Wages and Prices".

#### CONDITIONS OF AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

A summary of the development of Commonwealth and State legislation relating to employment conditions and awards in the agricultural industry is given in Year Book No. 64, 1976 on page 789.

The Commonwealth Pastoral Industry Award has, since 1967, covered the employment of station hands engaged in the management, rearing, or grazing of livestock other than sheep, the sowing, raising, or harvesting of crops, or the preparation of land for any of the above purposes, or for shearers and station hands engaged in sheep grazing.

State awards cover most phases of agricultural employment not covered by the Commonwealth Pastoral Industry Award. The following table shows the rates of wages prescribed in recent years for selected occupations covered by the principal awards:—

**ADULT WAGE RATES FOR SELECTED AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, N.S.W.**  
(\$ per week)

Award	Occupation	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Commonwealth (a) Pastoral Award	Shearers—rate per 100 ordinary flock sheep	31.36	45.00	46.35	51.55	56.24
	Shed hands					
	With keep	83.29	106.68	110.43	147.90	166.80
	Without keep	100.55	129.45	133.20	157.90	176.80
	Station hands					
State Awards (b)	With keep	41.76	73.92	76.66	87.13	91.15
	Without keep	53.70	93.80	97.20	110.20	115.20
	Horticultural					
	Sugar field workers	61.80	91.00	104.00	119.10	131.60
	Cane cutter (c)	62.40	81.00	86.80	99.80	111.30
Citrus, apple, and pear growing	General hand (d)	59.00	87.00	99.70	114.30	126.60
	Potato growers	58.70	87.00	99.70	114.30	126.60
	Dairying	58.60	89.10	101.90	116.70	129.10

(a) At 30 September.

(b) At 31 December.

(c) Approximate weekly equivalent of day labour hourly rates.

(d) Class 1 general hand (i.e. Hand who is a picker or does general work.)

(e) Class 2 general hand (i.e. Hand who drives tractors etc. in addition to general farm work.)



*Agricultural Workers' Accommodation*

Under the provisions of the Rural Workers Accommodation Act, 1969, employers of labour are required to provide for employees, who are engaged for more than 24 hours and who are required by the terms of their employment to live on the premises, accommodation of a prescribed standard. Unless otherwise provided by an industrial award, no charge is made for the accommodation and facilities. The Act also specifies the facilities to be provided for non-resident workers.

## SHARE - FARMING

The system of share-farming was introduced in New South Wales towards the end of the last century. Under the system, the owner provides suitable land (usually requiring the land to be operated for a specified purpose and a fixed time period), the share-farmer provides the necessary labour, and the manner in which other costs are to be borne by owner and share-farmer is specified in the particular agreement. Arrangements are made for the sharing of farm proceeds between owner and share-farmer in certain agreed proportions. These arrangements, and the arrangements made for meeting costs other than labour costs, vary according to the relative contributions made by the owner and the share-farmer and according to the industry and area of the State involved. In dairy share-farming, a common type of arrangement provides for the owner to supply all livestock and equipment and to pay all maintenance costs and half the running costs of the farm, and for the farm proceeds to be divided equally between the owner and the share-farmer. However, the practice of share-farming continues to decline in dairying due primarily to the decrease in the number, and viability, of small dairy farms. In wheat share-farming the division of proceeds between the share-farmer and the owner are traditionally based upon the share of expenses met by each. Since 1 July 1943, tenancy under share-farming agreements has been subject to the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1941-1978.

## AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT, 1941-1978

The majority of tenancies of agricultural land in New South Wales are tenancies at will or yearly tenancies, and many areas are worked for cultivation or dairying under share-farming agreements. Insecurity of tenure leads to the impairment of the productive resources of the land by discouraging good husbandry and improvements to holdings.

The Agricultural Holdings Act applies to tenancies of agricultural holdings of approximately 0.8 hectares (two acres) or more, including tenancies at will and those under share-farming agreements. The minimum tenancy under the Act is two years, and at least twelve months' notice, to expire at the end of the year, must be given for the termination of a tenancy. The Act also defines rights to compensation for improvements (including those attributable to a better system of farming than required under the contract) and for disturbance of a tenancy, as described on page 398 of Year Book No. 50.

Agricultural committees, with representatives of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, the landlord, and the tenant, are appointed under the Act when required to determine references and matters in dispute.

**SERVICES BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES TO THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY**

## NEW SOUTH WALES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The New South Wales Department of Agriculture is the State authority responsible for agricultural industries in general. The Department administers policy and Acts of Parliament relating to agriculture and seeks, by scientific investigation and experiment and the dissemination of information, to promote improved methods of cultivation, new crops, pest control, the use of fertilisers, irrigation, and better marketing of produce. It conducts the Orange, Yanco, and C. B. Alexander Agricultural Colleges.

The Department includes the following divisions:—

*Plant Industry.* Research and extension work in connection with field crops, pastures, weeds, fodder conservation, irrigation, and cloudseeding; seed testing certification; and prickly pear control.

*Horticulture.* Research and extension work in connection with fruit culture and viticulture, and vegetables; administration of Acts relating to pest and disease control and marketing of fruit; licensing of potato growers, nurserymen, and resellers of nursery stock; export of agricultural commodities; plant quarantine.

*Animal Industry.* Investigation and control of animal diseases (including cattle tick); veterinary research; livestock production research, and extension services relating to sheep, wool, beef cattle, horses, goats, pigs, poultry, and bees; meat inspection; drought relief; registration of brands; noxious animals and insects.

*Dairying.* Herd improvement through herd recording, nutrition, breeding, and general dairy stock management; extension work in connection with the quality (both on farms and in manufacturing establishments) of dairy products; administration of Acts relating to dairy produce manufacture; research and extension work in connection with new dairy foods, mastitis control, milking shed management.

*Biological and Chemical Research.* Agricultural biology (plant pathology and bacteriology) and chemistry, and entomology.

*Marketing and Economics.* Administration of Marketing of Primary Products Act; collection and dissemination of general information relating to production and marketing of agricultural products; reporting of livestock and farm produce markets; issue of crop reviews and forecasts; research and extension work in connection with agricultural economics, farm management, and marketing.

*Extension Services.* Administration and co-ordination of regional extension and regional publicity; agricultural groups (Agricultural Bureau and Rural Youth Organisation); editing and distribution of publications, film library, radio, television, photographic, and display services.

*Research Services.* Direction and control of Regional Research Centres and associated Research Stations and their research programmes; operation of an Agricultural Engineering Centre and an Agricultural Mechanisation Extension Service; the supervision of the capital works programme for departmental institutions; administration of research grants.

Soil conservation, water conservation and irrigation, and forestry are the responsibility of three organisations—the Soil Conservation Service, the Water Resources Commission, and the Forestry Commission.

#### OTHER GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The Australian Department of Trade and Resources is responsible for the negotiation and administration of international trade and commodity agreements, for trade promotion, and for the provision of advice to the Government on the formulation of trade policies.

The Australian Department of Primary Industry administers government policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for Australian agricultural products. It co-operates with the Department of Trade and Resources in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to agricultural products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which Commonwealth marketing boards operate, and maintains continuous contact with the boards on marketing policy matters. The Department is responsible for the inspection and certification of agricultural products intended for export and for the establishment of standards for the composition, quality, packaging, and labelling of foodstuffs exported. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, an independent research organisation within the Department, carries out research into aspects of agriculture that are significant in determining the economic

performance of producers and agriculture generally.

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (C.S.I.R.O.) is an autonomous statutory authority established under the Science and Industry Research Act 1949-1978. It maintains, throughout Australia, regional laboratories and field stations where research into agronomic and livestock problems is undertaken, and conducts research into the potentialities and processing of Australian agricultural products. Commonwealth quarantine measures are administered by the Department of Health, under the Quarantine Act 1908-1973, in co-operation with the Operations Division of the Bureau of Customs.

The Australian Agricultural Council, which consists of the relevant Commonwealth and State Government ministers, was formed in 1934 to promote uniformity of action between the Australian and State Governments in relation to questions of marketing and agricultural problems.

#### EXTENSION SERVICES GRANTS

Since 1948-49, the Australian Government has made annual grants to State Governments to assist them to develop their agricultural extension and regional research operations. The first grant was made specifically for the purpose of promoting efficiency on dairy farms. In 1977-78, the allocation to New South Wales was \$2,443,766. The grants have been used by the States to employ additional research and extension personnel, to provide laboratories and facilities, and to provide opportunities for studies of agriculture and related subjects both in Australia and overseas.

#### CONSERVATION OF THE SOIL

It was not until the late nineteen-thirties that the ever-widening incidence and severity of soil erosion throughout the State came to be generally recognised, though, early in the century, problems such as the siltation of dams, the protection of watersheds, and the denudation of soil on steeply-sloping cleared lands were receiving attention.

A survey in 1967 showed that roughly two-fifths (or 19,400,000 hectares) of the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State were affected by erosion. These Divisions are described in Chapter 3, "Land Settlement". About 8,900,000 hectares were affected by gully-type erosion (representing an increase of 800,000 hectares in the area affected by this type of erosion since a previous survey conducted in 1943), and the remaining 10,500,000 hectares were affected by sheet and wind erosion (representing a decrease of 6,300,000 hectares since 1943). Of the area affected by gully erosion, 650,000 hectares had been treated with structural works and the erosion brought under control. In the Western Lands Division, surveys have shown that large areas have become seriously eroded on the more susceptible soil types and, in the more arid regions, some eroded country is beyond economic reclamation.

Under the Soil Conservation Act, 1938-1976, the Soil Conservation Service of New South Wales is authorised to investigate all phases of erosion, undertake research and experimental works, conduct demonstrations, and advise and assist land-holders generally in their erosion problems. Compulsory action can be taken, in certain circumstances, against landholders whose actions or neglect result in the depreciation of adjoining lands or adversely affect water storages, hydro-electric, or irrigation projects.

A major function of the Service is the provision of technical advice and assistance to landholders through officers located in 66 centres throughout the State. Since the inception of the scheme over 61,000 landholders have sought advice on erosion problems. In many cases the soil conservation measures recommended involve the construction of earthworks and the majority of landholders arrange for this work to be done by the Service. Landholders who wish to construct these works with their own equipment or with a private contractor are assisted by local soil conservationists who supervise the standard of the work. Advances of up to 100 per cent of the cost may be granted to landholders for approved projects provided they undertake to maintain the works and fulfil conditions relating to land use. The advances are repayable over periods of up to fifteen years at low interest rates.

A subsidy of 25 per cent, to a maximum of \$1,000 per property, is payable by the State Government to landholders who construct water storages as part of an approved soil conservation scheme. Advances to June 1978 are given in the section "Water Resources and Irrigation" in Chapter 11, "Physical Development".

The Service is undertaking a series of valley conservation projects throughout the State to reclaim and stabilise the more seriously eroded areas. Between 1965 and 1977, eleven such projects were notified. These have involved works in the Hunter and Shoalhaven Valleys, and in the Goorianawa, Keepit, and Evans Plains Projects near Gunnedah, Manilla, and Bathurst, respectively.

In addition to the 66 decentralised offices there are six Soil Conservation Research Centres located at Inverell, Gunnedah, Wellington, Cowra, Scone, and Wagga Wagga where problems relating to run-off and soil loss under different types of land use and cropping practices are investigated. Trials are also conducted on private farms.

#### CONTROL OF NOXIOUS ANIMALS

The only large animals likely to attack livestock in New South Wales are dingos (or so-called native dogs), foxes, and feral pigs; but animals, such as rabbits are even more noxious because of their deleterious effects on pastures. In the Western Division, the Western Lands Commission takes measures to destroy dingos and wild dogs and to maintain a dog-proof fence along the western border.

Rabbits have done incalculable damage to pastures since they first became a problem about 1881. In the following years they rapidly spread over the whole State, and are believed to have played a major part in the decline in the capacity of sheep holdings to carry livestock and resist drought. By the late "thirties" rabbits had been brought under control though they continued to limit carrying capacity and control measures were costly to maintain; during the Second World War, scarcity of labour and materials made it difficult to keep them in check. The problem seemed to be solved after 1951, when the virus disease, myxomatosis, introduced by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, spread rapidly over the State. By 1953, it was estimated by the Organization that myxomatosis had destroyed four-fifths of the rabbits in eastern Australia and that there were practically no rabbits left west of the Darling River. Since then, however, rabbits have developed an increasing resistance to the disease and satisfactory control now depends largely on their destruction by other means. Poisoning by sodium fluoroacetate (1080), under the supervision of Pastures Protection Board officers, is now the main method of control. The practice of ripping and fumigation of warrens is recommended as a valuable aid to control programmes.

Feral pigs became established in New South Wales prior to 1870. They now range over most of the western marsh and river systems and there are also numerous colonies on the slopes and tablelands, southern alps, and coast. Numbers fluctuate markedly with seasonal conditions and there is heavy mortality during major droughts. From 1968, the incidence of feral pig damage to grain crops and predation on lambing flocks was reported to be high in some areas. Their close contact with livestock in many areas has caused concern that they could be carriers of exotic diseases, if such diseases entered the country and feral pigs became infected. Control programmes, conducted by Pastures Protection Boards, are still at an early stage but poisoning with sodium fluoroacetate (1080) has given promising results in limiting crop damage. For effective control, poisoning programmes need to be integrated with other procedures such as shooting and trapping to prevent rapid repopulation after poisoning.

#### *Pastures Protection Boards*

For the purpose of administering the Pastures Protection Act, 1934-1977, (which relates to such matters as travelling livestock, sheep brands and marks, and the destruction of dingoes, wild dogs, and rabbits) the State is divided into 59 Pastures Protection Districts. In each district, there is a Pastures Protection Board of eight directors, elected every three years from among their own number by landholders who pay pastures protection rates.

The Boards levy rates on travelling livestock, except in the Western Division, to raise funds for the improvement of travelling livestock and camping reserves.

Tenders are called by the Boards for the lease of public watering places in the Western Division, and the rents so received, supplemented by grants from the State Government, are used for maintenance and repairs to the watering places. The lessees charge a fee which is fixed by regulation, for watering livestock.

Rates are levied by the Boards upon landholders with five or more head of large livestock or 50 or more sheep, and are based on the total number of livestock on the holding. A rebate of 50 per cent may be made to occupiers of holdings enclosed with rabbit-proof wire netting fences, if the holdings have been kept reasonably free from rabbits during the preceding year. This rebate is also payable to occupiers of groups of holdings not enclosed by a rabbit-proof fence where the occupiers take co-operative action to keep their holdings reasonably free from rabbits. The Boards are required to pay 3 per cent of their annual revenue to the State Treasury to cover the cost of administration.

Pastures Protection Boards are empowered to erect rabbit-proof fences as "barrier" fences wherever they deem necessary, to pay a bonus for the scalps of noxious animals, and to enforce the provisions for the compulsory destruction of rabbits. Veterinary inspectors, rangers, and rabbit inspectors are employed by the Boards as field staff.

#### REGISTRATION OF BRANDS

Large stock brands, which may be used on either cattle or horses, are registered under the Registration of Stock Brands Act, 1921-1978. Each large stock brand can be registered by only one owner within the State.

Sheep brands and earmarks are issued for Pastures Protection Districts. A brand may not be duplicated in any one District, but the same brand may be issued in several Districts.

#### PROVISION OF FINANCE TO THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

The continued long-term increase in agricultural production in New South Wales has been accompanied, in the post-war years, by a decline in the labour force engaged in agriculture while the total area of agricultural holdings has undergone a slight decrease. Associated with these developments has been a growth in mechanisation and improvements in farm technology. The finance required to fund these changes has come increasingly from sources other than the operating surpluses of producers.

Besides the need to finance the increasing volume and improved quality of capital equipment, there exists also a need to finance land improvements, buildings, storage, increased livestock numbers, and working capital. Apart from these fundamental needs temporary financial assistance must also be available during periods of climatic adversity and low prices.

The trading banks, the Commonwealth Development Bank, pastoral finance companies, and other private institutions provide extensive credit facilities for landholders. The Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank of Australia makes advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in the marketing or processing of agricultural products. Funds are often provided to the agricultural industry on conditions more liberal than for other industries.

#### THE PRIMARY INDUSTRY BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The (Commonwealth) Primary Industry Bank Act, 1977-78 (formerly known as the Australian Rural Bank Act, 1977) provides for the establishment of the Primary Industry Bank of Australia. The principal objective of the Bank, which is expected to commence operations in September 1978, will be to facilitate, through financial institutions, the provision of loans to producers in agriculture and fishing for longer terms than are normally available, and at rates of interest which are as low as possible. The Bank will operate as a refinancing institution, by lending funds to trading banks and other lenders who in turn will

on-lend these funds to individual agriculturalists. The refinancing operations of the Bank will enable loans to be made for periods ranging from ten to thirty years. The primary consideration in assessing applications will be the financial potential of the particular proposal, which will remain a matter for negotiation between the borrower and the lending institution.

#### STATE GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES RELATING TO AGRICULTURAL LOANS

Under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1978, the State Treasurer is empowered to guarantee the repayment of advances made by banks or other approved lenders to marketing boards and co-operative societies formed mainly for the promotion of agriculture or the handling, treatment, manufacture, sale, or disposal of agricultural products.

#### TRADING BANK LOANS

Loans made by trading banks are usually in the form of overdrafts payable on demand. In practice many of them continue for lengthy periods with repayments influenced by considerations such as collateral security, purpose of the advance, ability to repay, and the current lending policies of the banks.

With the establishment of term-lending facilities in April 1962, the major trading banks have been enabled to make fixed-term loans for capital expenditure. Borrowers in agricultural industries may obtain term-loans for the purchase of land for development, for land clearing, for building and fencing, for the purchase of heavy equipment, for pasture and livestock improvement, and for similar developmental purposes. The loans are made for fixed terms, ranging from about three to eight years, and are amortised by regular instalments.

Farm development loan facilities were established in April 1966 to provide loans for farm development, including measures for drought recovery and for mitigation of the effect of future droughts. Two thirds of the funds, from which these loans are made, are special releases from the banks' Statutory Reserve Deposits. Since November 1972, the banks have been able to lend for a wider range of reasons, including the financing of property purchases, the repayment of existing short-term debt, and to enable the continuation of farming operations where the death of a proprietor creates financial difficulties. The loans are medium to long-term and are amortised by regular instalments.

The extent of agricultural lending in New South Wales by the major trading banks is illustrated by the following table, which shows the bank advances to borrowers in agricultural industries outstanding on the second Wednesday in July 1977 and earlier years.

**ADVANCES TO AGRICULTURAL BORROWERS BY MAJOR TRADING BANKS (a) N.S.W. (b)**  
(On second Wednesday in July)  
(\$ million)

Agricultural borrower	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Main activity of borrower—						
Sheep grazing .. .. .	205.0	185.1	189.1	191.3	198.3	190.3
Wheat growing .. .. .	38.6	44.2	47.0	42.3	55.2	75.9
Dairying and pig raising .. .. .	27.9	34.6	35.9	36.5	34.8	35.6
Other agriculture .. .. .	107.6	144.1	189.8	210.7	216.0	234.0
Total advances outstanding .. .. .	379.1	408.0	461.8	480.7	504.3	535.9

(a) Figures include term loans and farm development loans.

(b) Including Australian Capital Territory and Australian External Territories.

The "major trading banks" comprise the major private trading banks and the Commonwealth Trading Bank, which operate in all Australian States. The Rural Bank of New South Wales is not classified as a "major trading bank" and therefore its general bank loans to agriculture are not included in the above table.

### RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The foundation and development of the Rural Bank are described in earlier issues of the Year Book and additional information concerning its activities is contained in Chapter 17 "Private Finance". The Bank operates through two departments—the General Bank Department and the Government Agency Department. The General Bank Department conducts the general banking business. It makes loans and advances to borrowers in agriculture and other industries, either by way of overdraft or by term loans according to the circumstances of the particular case. The Government Agency Department, which was established in 1934, administers various lending and other financing activities on behalf of the State Government.

Four of the agencies within the Government Agency Department are actively concerned with finance—the Rural Reconstruction, Rural Industries, Advances to Settlers, and Irrigation Agencies. In respect of each of these agencies, the Rural Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the State Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy.

#### *Rural Reconstruction Agency*

The Rural Reconstruction Agency gives effect to the decisions of the Rural Assistance Board and makes available advances approved by the Board under the Rural Adjustment Scheme. The activities of the Board and details of the Rural Adjustment Scheme are described later in this section. During the year ended 30 June 1977, advances totalling \$11,223,000 were made. At that date advances outstanding amounted to \$70,605,000.

#### *Rural Industries Agency*

The Rural Industries Agency makes advances to agriculturalists who are in necessitous circumstances as a consequence of drought, flood, bush fire, hail, pestilence, etc. Advances are available to dairy farmers and small livestock owners for the purchase of approved breeding stock, and to all types of agriculturalists for pasture improvement, the eradication of serrated tussock, the establishment of farm woodlots, and the purchase, growing, and conservation of fodder intended for use as drought reserve. Advances are also available to persons of moderate means, who cannot obtain finance from normal commercial channels, for the removing or lifting of houses above flood level. During the year ended 30 June 1977 advances totalling \$1,436,000 were made. At that date advances outstanding amounted to \$9,185,000.

#### *Advances To Settlers Agency*

The Advances to Settlers Agency makes advances for permanent improvements on agricultural holdings and for the purchase of stock and plant by dairy farmers. These advances are repayable over terms up to thirteen years, with interest at 4·5 per cent per annum. During the year ended 30 June 1977, advances totalling \$1,579,000 were made bringing total advances outstanding at the close of the year to \$6,005,000.

#### *Irrigation Agency*

Matters relating to the control of water and the development and management of irrigation projects in New South Wales are controlled by the Water Resources Commission, as described in the section "Water Resources and Irrigation", in Chapter 11, "Physical Development". In 1935, administration of financial transactions between farmers and the former Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission was transferred to the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank.

The Agency makes loans to farmers in the irrigation areas, mainly to assist in the installation of tile drainage, and for farm water supply and irrigation works throughout the State, following approval by the Water Resources Commission. Under the Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946–1976, the Agency may lend, for terms up to fifteen years, up to 90 per

cent of the actual cost of approved works for providing or improving water supplies on farms and for preparing land for irrigation. Upon approval by the Minister for Conservation and Water Resources, advances may also be made through this Agency, under the Soil Conservation Act, 1938-1976, to carry out work for the conservation of soil resources and mitigation of soil erosion. Advances made by the Irrigation Agency during 1976-77 totalled \$4,974,000. At that date advances outstanding amounted to \$29,041,000. New capital debts incurred during 1976-77 amounted to \$1,493,000. These debts represented advances to farmers for the purpose of either purchasing land from the Water Resources Commission, to pay for the cost of improvements made to the land, or to pay for the cost of shallow bores sunk or other improvements made to the land by the Commission.

#### RESERVE BANK AND COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank of Australia and the Commonwealth Development Bank provide credit facilities of a special nature for the benefit of agricultural industries.

The Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank makes short-term seasonal advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in the marketing or processing of produce. The Department may also discount bills on behalf of these institutions.

The Commonwealth Development Bank provides finance to agriculturalists (and also industrial undertakings) in cases where the granting of assistance is considered desirable and finance would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions. In considering whether to grant a loan, the Bank has regard primarily to the prospects of the borrower's operations being successful, and not necessarily to the amount of security that can be provided. Finance is provided by the Bank by way of fixed-term loans and hire purchase.

Further particulars regarding these banking institutions are given in the section "Banking" in Chapter 17, "Private Finance".

#### RATES OF INTEREST ON LOANS TO AGRICULTURE

The trend in rates of interest on loans to agriculture is illustrated in the table opposite. The table shows the rates current in January in 1973 and later years on loans to agriculture by the private trading banks, the General Bank and Government Agency Departments of the Rural Bank, and by the Commonwealth Development Bank.

The rates shown for carry-on, debt reconstruction, and farm improvement advances through the Rural Reconstruction Agency of the Rural Bank are the usual rates chargeable; the Rural Assistance Board has power to fix rates lower than this rate or up to a higher maximum, determined by the State Treasurer, according to individual circumstances.

#### PASTORAL FINANCE COMPANIES

The agricultural advances of major pastoral finance companies outstanding in New South Wales at the end of June in each of the last six years are shown below:—

<i>At end of June</i>	<i>\$ million</i>	<i>At end of June</i>	<i>\$ million</i>	<i>At end of June</i>	<i>\$ million</i>
1972	60.6	1974	78.0	1976	46.6
1973	65.3	1975	51.6	1977	44.8

The figures, which are compiled by the Reserve Bank, relate to loans held by the New South Wales branches of the companies.

#### LIENS ON LIVESTOCK, WOOL, AND CROPS

Particulars of the number and amount of registered loans made on the security of livestock, wool, and growing crops are published in the section "Other Private Finance" in Chapter 17, "Private Finance". These include advances made on such security by Government agencies as well as by private institutions and individuals.



**RATES OF INTEREST (a) ON LOANS TO AGRICULTURE, N.S.W.**  
(Per cent per annum)

Lending authority	1975	1976	1977
Private trading banks —			
Overdrafts (maximum rate) .. .. .	(b)11-50	(b)11-50	(c)10-50
Rural Bank of N.S.W. —			
General Bank Department —			
Long-term loans .. .. .	5-50	5-50	5-50
Overdrafts (maximum rate) .. .. .	(b)11-50	(b)11-50	(c)10-50
Loans to co-operative societies .. .. .	10-75 and 11-25	10-75 and 11-25	(c)10-50
Government Agency Department —			
Rural reconstruction —			
Debt reconstruction .. .. .	4-00	4-00	(d)6-00
Farm build-up .. .. .	6-25 to 10-00	6-25 to 10-00	(d)8-00
Farm improvement .. .. .			(d)8-00
Carry-on .. .. .	4-00	4-00	4-00
Rural industries advances —			
Cereal growers .. .. .	4-50	4-50	4-50
Herd improvement .. .. .	4-50 to 5-50	4-50 to 5-50	4-50 to 5-50
Fodder conservation .. .. .	4-50	4-50	4-50
Drought relief —			
General (1965 scheme) .. .. .	3-00	3-00	3-00
Carry-on (1976 scheme) .. .. .		4-50	4-00
Restocking (1976 scheme) .. .. .		3-00	3-00
Other relief schemes (flood, bushfire, etc.) .. .. .	3-00	3-00	4-00
Control of serrated tussock .. .. .	4-50 to 6-00	4-50 to 6-00	4-50 to 6-00
Small landowners assistance .. .. .	4-50	4-50	4-50
Removal or lifting of houses above flood level .. .. .	4-50	4-50	4-50
Advances to settlers .. .. .	4-50	4-50	4-50
Irrigation —			
Carry-on advances .. .. .	4-50	4-50	4-50
Farm water supplies .. .. .	4-50	4-50	4-50
Soil conservation .. .. .	4-50	4-50	4-50
Commonwealth Development Bank —			
Long-term loans (basic rate) .. .. .	10-50	10-50	10-50

(a) Current in January of each year shown.

(b) Overdrafts up to \$50,000.

(c) Overdrafts up to \$100,000.

(d) See text preceding table.

### WAR SERVICE LAND SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT ADVANCES

The War Service Land Settlement Agreement Act, 1945, provided for an agreement between the Australian and State Governments relating to settlement on land by ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War. Farms were allotted to ex-servicemen on a perpetual leasehold basis. Particulars of the financial assistance given to the ex-servicemen settlers in New South Wales were shown on page 596 of Year Book No. 61. With the expiry of the Agreement in June 1960, activities under the scheme are now restricted to the administration of existing holdings and outstanding advances.

## INDUSTRY ADJUSTMENT POLICIES

### RURAL RECONSTRUCTION SCHEMES

The provisions of the Farmers' Relief Act, 1932-1972, and the Rural Reconstruction Act, 1939, were outlined on page 588 of Year Book No. 52. Under these Acts, the Rural Reconstruction Board, assisted deserving farmers in financial difficulty, which could not be resolved through normal commercial channels, to restore their farming activities to a sound basis. The Board made advances at low rates of interest to enable private debts to be discharged on a composition basis or in full, provided the means of obtaining the capital items (structures, plant, income-producing livestock, and additional land, etc.), and provided working funds necessary for successful farming operations.

At 30 June 1971, all applications under this scheme had been determined, and approved advances settled. Activity under the scheme is now restricted to advances made available from recycled funds. As at 30 June 1977, 217 farmers were still receiving the benefits of this scheme with balances outstanding of \$9,197,000.

In 1971, State legislation abolished the Rural Reconstruction Board. A new Board, the Rural Assistance Board, was established from 1 January 1972 to administer the 1971 Rural Reconstruction Scheme as well as the continuing functions of earlier schemes.

Under the States Grants (Rural Reconstruction) Act, 1971, the Commonwealth Government made funds available to the States for debt reconstruction, the build-up of the size of farm properties, and rehabilitation of those obliged to leave their properties. Originally, the sum of \$100 million—of which \$75 million was in the form of repayable advances and \$25 million as grants—was to be allocated over the four-year period ending 30 June 1975. With the passing of the States Grants (Rural Reconstruction) Act, 1973, the duration of the scheme was extended to 30 June 1976 and further funds were made available. By agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, the scheme was further extended to 31 December 1976 pending the introduction of the Rural Adjustment Scheme. By December 1976, New South Wales had received \$70.6 million. At 30 June 1977, there were 1,522 cases currently administered under the scheme and advances outstanding totalled \$45.0 million. Further details of the scheme are given on page 810 of Year Book No. 64.

#### RURAL ADJUSTMENT SCHEME

Following an enquiry into agricultural reconstruction by the Industries Assistance Commission in 1976 the Commonwealth Government adopted some of the recommendations of the Commission and on 1 January 1977 established the Rural Adjustment Scheme. The scheme incorporates, with some modifications, the provisions for Debt Reconstruction, Farm Build-up, and Rehabilitation which were provided originally in the Rural Reconstruction Scheme (1971-76), and encompasses also the major features of the Dairy Adjustment Programme. The existing provisions of the Beef Producers Carry-on Assistance Scheme were incorporated without alteration, and provision was made for future extension of this form of assistance to other agricultural industries, as the need arises. Further details of the Beef Producers Carry-On Assistance Scheme are outlined on page 812 of Year Book No. 64.

Two new forms of assistance were introduced: *Household Support* which is designed to supplement income up to the level of unemployment relief for farmers whilst they are considering adjusting out of farming, and *Farm Improvement* which provides assistance to increase production of potentially viable farms without addition to farm area.

As in the previous Rural Reconstruction Scheme, the Rural Adjustment Scheme provides loans for Debt Reconstruction and loans to purchase land for Farm Build-up. Loans for the former purpose are generally repayable over periods up to 25 years, with interest at not less than 6 per cent annually. Funds for the latter purpose are also provided over 25 years, with interest at an average annual rate of 8 per cent.

The new Farm Improvement provisions enable uneconomic properties to be restored to economic viability by improving the effective use of the farm without adding to its area. The farm must be of sufficient area, and the proposed improvements must be such as to offer sound prospects of restoration to long-term commercial potential if assistance is to be provided. Advances for purchase of stock and plant, and to effect improvements are available under these provisions.

The purpose of the Rehabilitation Scheme is to provide limited assistance to alleviate personal hardship for those unable to continue farming. Loans of up to \$5,000 may be made for this purpose. It is expected that many of these loans will be converted to grants in due course.

The Rural Adjustment Scheme provides for advances for essential carry-on purposes in specific agricultural industries which are suffering a severe market downturn or similar situation. Assistance is currently only available to specialist beef and dairy producers, and to producers of wine grapes.

Under the Household Support provisions payments are calculated to augment the individual's net taxable income up to the level of unemployment relief whilst they are

endeavouring to sell out. If a farmer disposes of his farming resources within a period of three years, these advances will convert to a grant, otherwise they are repayable over a period of seven years.

To 31 March 1978, approvals in New South Wales under the Rural Adjustment Scheme were:

<i>Provision</i>	<i>Approvals</i>	<i>Advances</i> \$
Debt reconstruction .. .. .	85	3,309,053
Farm build-up .. .. .	160	8,383,257
Farm improvement .. .. .	8	90,000
Rehabilitation .. .. .	15	65,067
Industry carry-on — Beef .. .. .	174	1,547,805
Industry carry-on — Dairy .. .. .	14	51,946
Household support .. .. .	22	62,061
Total .. .. .	478	13,509,189

Funds allocated to New South Wales to 30 June 1978, for Debt Reconstruction, Farm Build-up, Farm Improvement, and Rehabilitation amounted to \$15.3 million whilst \$14.1 million jointly funded by Commonwealth and State Governments has been allocated from March 1975 to June 1978 for specific industry carry-on advances. Of this latter amount half is funded by the Commonwealth and half by the State. Household Support is entirely funded by the Commonwealth.

The Rural Adjustment Scheme is a continuing scheme of reconstruction, and additional finance for each programme is made available to the State following regular reviews of the Scheme. Further details of schemes superseded by the introduction of this scheme are given in the Chapter "Rural Industries" in Year Book Number 64.

#### 1971-1972 FRUIT - GROWING RECONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT

The (Commonwealth) States Grants (Fruit-growing Reconstruction) Act, 1972 ratified an agreement between the Australian and State Governments whereby horticulturists, whose commercial viability was threatened by over-production of canning varieties of peaches and pears and of fresh varieties of apples and pears, were compensated for the removal of trees deemed to be surplus to long-term market requirements. The scheme was later extended to include growers of canning varieties of apricots. Details of this Scheme are contained in Year Book No. 63. Assistance under this Scheme ceased on 31 December 1976, but growers were allowed until 30 June 1977 to remove surplus trees to qualify for compensation. At that date 435 farmers had received loan assistance totalling \$675,075 to remove surplus canning peach, apricot, and pear trees and fresh varieties of apples and pears. These loans are converted to grants after five years, provided that the areas are not re-planted with the prescribed varieties.

#### PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER BOUNTY ACT 1963-1977

The infertility of soils in New South Wales has been an important limitation to agricultural production and since the 1930's the Australian Government, in an effort to encourage the use of fertilizers, has subsidised their cost. Details of these schemes are given on page 603 of Year Book No. 52. Under the Phosphate Fertilizer Bounty Act, 1963-1977, a bounty is payable in respect of superphosphate and ammonium phosphate produced in Australia and either sold for use in Australia as a fertiliser or used for the production of a fertiliser mixture for use in Australia. The bounty was not paid between January 1975 and February 1976. The current provisions under the Act will operate, until June 1982.

## CROPS AND PASTURES

Until the end of the nineteenth century, the raising of livestock was the predominant agricultural activity in New South Wales and the crops grown barely sufficed for local needs. Settlement became more intensive with the spread of railways and the enactment of land legislation, and after 1897, when the export trade commenced, wheatgrowing expanded rapidly. Rice, oats, barley, sorghum, citrus, pome and stone fruits, sugar-cane and bananas are grown extensively in areas with suitable climatic conditions and cotton-growing and oilseed production have increased in recent years.

### AREA OF ALL CROPS

The following table shows the area of crops in New South Wales in quinquennial periods since 1891. The definition of the term "crop" has varied over the period covered in the table. However, the effects of these variations are not considered to be significant, given that the data in the table are averages for five seasons.

AREA (a) OF ALL CROPS AND OF WHEAT IN N.S.W.  
(Thousand hectares)

Season (average)	Area of all crops	Area of wheat for grain	Season (average)	Area of all crops	Area of wheat for grain
1891-1895	425	193	1936-1940	2,555	1,726
1896-1900	767	421	1941-1945	2,221	1,375
1901-1905	986	610	1946-1950	2,521	1,727
1906-1910	1,143	694	1951-1955	2,033	1,219
1911-1915	1,629	1,029	1956-1960	2,221	1,138
1916-1920	1,868	1,231	1961-1965	3,484	1,967
1921-1925	1,888	1,276	1966-1970	5,119	3,117
1926-1930	2,029	1,406	1971-1975	4,814	2,558
1931-1935	2,446	1,789			

(a) Since 1940-41 areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

The establishment of improved pastures and the planting of crops for animal feed have been a major factor in increasing the stock carrying capacity of holdings in New South Wales. Details of the area sown and production are given later in this section.

## NUMBER OF HOLDINGS GROWING CROPS

The number of holdings with approximately one hectare or more under cultivation in recent seasons, and the number of holdings on which approximately one hectare or more of selected crops were grown, are shown in the following table:—

## CULTIVATED HOLDINGS AND SELECTED CROPS GROWN, N.S.W.

Crop	1971-72 (a)	1972-73 (a)	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Holdings (b) growing approximately 1 hectare or more of —						
Cereals —						
Wheat .. .. .	19,708	18,626	18,470	16,384	17,502	17,529
Maize .. .. .	3,278	2,836	2,342	2,507	1,989	1,899
Barley .. .. .	9,479	9,001	9,095	7,539	9,271	8,115
Oats .. .. .	18,400	19,723	19,949	15,386	15,070	14,225
Rice .. .. .	1,455	1,353	1,372	1,406	1,428	1,381
Oilseeds —						
Sunflower .. .. .	n.a.	1,957	1,040	1,516	1,004	655
Rapeseed .. .. .	938	475	220	154	120	26
Linseed .. .. .	207	132	148	258	115	71
Safflower .. .. .	381	117	40	120	117	60
Soybeans .. .. .	161	169	194	280	136	166
Fruit —						
Bananas (c) .. .. .	1,585	1,468	1,327	1,158	1,109	1,075
Grapes (c) .. .. .	1,443	1,354	1,369	1,316	1,329	1,333
Orchard fruit .. .. .	4,447	4,140	3,365	2,308	2,934	2,793
Other crops —						
Cotton .. .. .	92	85	88	73	69	64
Potatoes (c) .. .. .	1,599	1,013	936	1,059	951	964
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing) .. .. .	570	554	549	518	536	549
Tobacco .. .. .	113	98	90	84	84	72
Cultivated holdings (d) .. .. .	44,208	44,255	42,655	38,660	37,985	36,186

(a) For seasons before 1973-74 comprises holdings growing at least one acre (0.4 hectares) of each crop.

(b) Holdings growing more than one of the crops shown in the table are counted for each crop.

(c) For 1973-74 and subsequent seasons comprises holdings growing 0.5 hectares or more.

(d) Holdings with approximately 0.4 hectares or more under cultivation, those with more than one crop being counted once only.

## PLANTING AND HARVESTING OF CROPS

The usual months of planting and harvesting the principal crops of the State in the main districts in which they are grown are as follows:—

Crop	Most usual months of —	
	Planting	Harvesting
Cereal grains —		
Wheat .. .. .	April-June	November-January
Maize .. .. .	September-January	January-July
Oats .. .. .	March-May	October-December
Barley .. .. .	May	October-December
Rice .. .. .	October	March-May
Sorghum .. .. .	September-January	March-June
Fruit —		
Apples .. .. .	..	December-May
Apricots .. .. .	..	October-February
Bananas .. .. .	..	All year
Citrus .. .. .	..	All year
Grapes —		
Table .. .. .	..	January-May
Wine .. .. .	..	February-May
Drying .. .. .	..	February-April
Peaches and plums .. .. .	..	November-April
Pears .. .. .	..	January-April
Other crops —		
Cotton .. .. .	September-October	March-June
Potatoes —		
Early .. .. .	July-August	October-January
Late .. .. .	November	February-August
Sugar-cane .. .. .	September	July-November
Tobacco .. .. .	November-December	March-April

## DETAILED SUMMARY OF ALL CROPS GROWN IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The area, production, and average yield per hectare of crops grown in 1975-76 and 1976-77 are shown in the following table:—

## AREA AND PRODUCTION OF ALL CROPS, N.S.W.

Crop	1975-76			1976-77		
	Area (a) (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Average yield per hectare (b) (tonnes)	Area (a) (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Average yield per hectare (b) (tonnes)
Cereals for grain —						
Wheat .. .. .	2,774,081	4,310,485	1.55	3,115,757	5,141,000	1.65
Oats .. .. .	289,563	349,902	1.21	249,558	307,112	1.23
Barley .. .. .	486,033	697,376	1.43	417,066	571,279	1.37
Maize .. .. .	17,419	50,624	2.91	19,659	65,387	3.32
Sorghum .. .. .	160,716	375,445	2.34	152,401	342,593	2.25
Rice .. .. .	72,150	408,267	5.66	89,201	518,960	5.82
Other .. .. .	5,256	..	..	5,519	..	..
Cereals for hay —						
Wheat .. .. .	13,430	37,462	2.79	18,605	51,588	2.77
Oats .. .. .	20,322	59,176	2.91	25,874	70,892	2.74
Other .. .. .	1,475	..	..	2,353	..	..
Green fodder (c) .. .. .	262,437	..	..	256,710	..	..
Sugar-cane, crushed .. .. .	11,010	889,677	80.81	11,632	1,074,165	92.34
Cotton .. .. .	23,861	66,153	2.77	24,982	61,173	2.45
Oilseeds —						
Linseed .. .. .	6,756	5,514	0.82	4,871	4,625	0.94
Rape seed .. .. .	3,957	3,107	0.79	508	314	0.62
Sunflower .. .. .	6,825	2,291	0.34	4,280	2,187	0.51
Sunflower .. .. .	62,567	32,589	0.52	38,814	21,770	0.56
Soybeans .. .. .	6,695	11,332	1.69	8,515	14,432	1.69
Tobacco .. .. .	861	(d) 1,047	(d) 12.17	937	(d) 1,622	(d) 1.73
Fruit —						
Orchard fruits .. .. .	(e) 25,481	..	..	(e) 25,285	..	..
Bananas .. .. .	(e) 5,370	55,289	11.34	(e) 5,297	78,816	16.43
Grapes .. .. .	(e) 14,603	(f) 111,259	..	(e) 15,059	(f) 121,385	..
Vegetables for human consumption —						
Potatoes .. .. .	8,331	117,875	14.15	8,399	111,861	13.32
Other .. .. .	18,747	..	..	17,939	..	..
Other crops .. .. .	14,201	..	..	16,128	..	..
Total (c) .. .. .	4,312,146	..	..	4,535,349	..	..
Lucerne, pastures, and grasses —						
Cut for hay —						
Lucerne .. .. .	103,893	445,104	4.28	101,641	394,628	3.88
Other .. .. .	103,248	337,597	3.27	84,632	249,220	2.94
Harvested for seed —						
Lucerne .. .. .	5,974	668	1.12	5,997	601	0.10
Other .. .. .	6,522	..	..	4,768	..	..
Cut for green feed or silage—						
Lucerne .. .. .	4,036	..	..	3,398	..	..
Other .. .. .	8,929	..	..	7,493	..	..
Total, area of crops .. .. .	4,544,748	..	..	4,743,278	..	..

(a) Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

(b) Land under crops which failed is reckoned in the average.

(c) Excludes lucerne, pastures, and grasses.

(d) Dried leaf.

(e) Bearing and not yet bearing.

(f) Includes dried weight of grapes for drying.

## VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF CROPS

Two measures of the value of crop production are calculated for statistical purposes. The *gross value of crops* produced is recorded production valued at the wholesale prices realised in the principal markets. The *local value of crops* produced is calculated by deducting estimated marketing costs (such as freight, packaging, agents' commission, etc.) from the gross value of crops produced. The following table shows the local and gross value of crops produced in New South Wales in the past six seasons:—

## GROSS AND LOCAL VALUES OF CROPS PRODUCED, N.S.W.

(\$ thousand)

Value	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Gross value of production .. .. .	404,527	436,206	817,991	822,280	896,100	921,655
Marketing costs .. .. .	86,575	79,992	115,349	114,725	139,818	159,930
Local value of production .. .. .	317,952	356,214	702,642	707,555	756,282	761,725

The following table shows the local value of all crops produced in the last six seasons:—

## LOCAL VALUE OF CROP PRODUCTION, N.S.W.

(\$ thousand)

Crop	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>Cereals for grain—</b>						
Wheat .. .. .	100,355	77,863	376,941	364,660	373,643	357,382
Oats .. .. .	5,121	9,380	13,652	12,596	15,707	17,416
Barley .. .. .	11,112	13,014	23,149	32,135	51,555	42,926
Maize .. .. .	4,145	3,685	3,517	4,219	3,928	4,990
Sorghum .. .. .	9,548	21,991	23,618	21,109	28,755	24,173
Rice .. .. .	9,775	22,037	47,377	31,370	37,204	53,902
Other .. .. .	310	193	427	282	611	752
<b>Cereals for hay—</b>						
Wheat .. .. .	1,077	1,740	1,150	1,140	890	1,941
Oats .. .. .	1,310	1,850	1,552	1,330	1,500	2,296
Other .. .. .	126	136	128	107	79	200
Sugar-cane .. .. .	8,754	7,661	9,571	17,507	13,025	16,768
Cotton .. .. .	24,338	27,756	18,167	21,028	30,085	29,427
<b>Oilseeds—</b>						
Linseed .. .. .	360	183	1,465	2,992	931	951
Sunflower .. .. .	11,435	7,827	9,214	7,945	5,943	5,611
Soybeans .. .. .	966	1,149	2,218	3,614	1,756	3,742
Other .. .. .	2,152	983	744	1,162	805	514
Tobacco .. .. .	4,513	3,360	3,220	4,160	3,341	5,193
<b>Fruit—</b>						
Pome(a) .. .. .	8,957	11,093	12,589	13,835	18,737	18,707
Stone(b) .. .. .	9,484	9,171	11,574	15,776	12,142	12,051
Citrus—						
Oranges .. .. .	6,530	8,323	9,989	14,209	15,531	16,975
Other .. .. .	2,599	2,934	2,592	3,777	3,560	3,930
Bananas .. .. .	8,588	12,895	10,273	15,898	20,349	18,733
Grapes .. .. .	11,981	11,780	17,751	20,042	19,811	23,717
Other .. .. .	826	827	1,204	1,466	1,803	1,597
<b>Vegetables for human consumption—</b>						
Potatoes .. .. .	6,254	8,403	17,648	6,070	11,462	7,968
Mushrooms .. .. .	n.a.	3,687	3,538	4,507	5,293	6,608
Tomatoes .. .. .	6,822	12,767	6,217	12,028	10,737	11,779
Other .. .. .	20,041	20,596	20,338	23,488	22,563	26,463
Other crops(c) .. .. .	11,469	15,466	905	1,765	1,488	1,101
Nursery products .. .. .	7,954	8,574	9,243	11,765	12,941	14,235
<b>Total (d) .. .. .</b>	<b>296,900</b>	<b>327,323</b>	<b>659,969</b>	<b>671,982</b>	<b>726,173</b>	<b>732,049</b>
<b>Lucerne, pastures and grasses—</b>						
Cut for hay—						
Lucerne .. .. .	14,341	19,387	23,201	20,216	18,056	19,669
Other .. .. .	5,628	6,886	14,945	12,437	10,347	8,969
Other .. .. .	1,083	2,618	4,526	2,921	1,706	1,038
<b>Total, value of crops .. .. .</b>	<b>317,952</b>	<b>356,213</b>	<b>702,642</b>	<b>707,555</b>	<b>756,282</b>	<b>761,725</b>

(a) Includes apples, pears, and quinces.

(b) Includes apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, plums, and prunes.

(c) In 1971-72 and 1972-73, includes green fodder which was not collected in later years.

(d) Total all crops excluding lucerne, pastures, and grasses.

The next table shows for recent seasons the average local value of production of selected crops per hectare and per tonne produced. These average values per hectare measure the effect from year to year of the yield obtained and the prices realized—that is the combined effect of season and market on the average returns obtained by farmers from their holdings. The average values per tonne reflect the market prices in each of the seasons shown.

**LOCAL VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER HECTARE AND PER TONNE PRODUCED  
OF SELECTED CROPS, N.S.W.**

(\$)

Crop	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
PER HECTARE						
Cereals for grain —						
Wheat .. .. .	41	30	131	138	135	115
Oats .. .. .	20	33	43	47	54	70
Barley .. .. .	30	39	60	98	106	103
Maize .. .. .	125	155	196	190	226	254
Sorghum .. .. .	46	82	117	120	179	159
Rice .. .. .	265	539	724	430	516	604
Hay —						
Wheat .. .. .	35	47	59	74	66	104
Oats .. .. .	42	55	58	69	74	89
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing) .. .. .	938	818	965	1,766	1,183	1,442
Cotton .. .. .	830	874	586	764	1,261	1,178
Oilseeds —						
Linseed .. .. .	38	27	139	164	138	195
Sunflower .. .. .	48	49	117	84	95	145
Soybeans .. .. .	261	206	257	283	262	439
Tobacco .. .. .	3,545	3,742	3,847	4,765	3,880	5,542
Bananas (bearing area) .. .. .	1,268	2,060	1,739	2,996	4,174	3,906
Potatoes .. .. .	626	920	2,076	653	1,376	949
PER TONNE PRODUCED						
Cereals for grain —						
Wheat .. .. .	42	40	95	96	87	70
Oats .. .. .	23	48	42	43	45	57
Barley .. .. .	32	49	52	79	74	75
Maize .. .. .	36	55	73	71	78	76
Sorghum .. .. .	26	59	60	82	77	71
Rice .. .. .	42	75	117	83	91	104
Hay —						
Wheat .. .. .	13	21	22	27	24	38
Oats .. .. .	13	22	21	26	25	32
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing) .. .. .	9	9	10	18	15	16
Cotton .. .. .	243	397	308	256	455	481
Oilseeds —						
Linseed .. .. .	97	97	204	200	169	206
Sunflower .. .. .	94	144	244	212	182	258
Soybeans .. .. .	83	150	164	171	155	259
Tobacco .. .. .	2,432	2,300	2,571	3,038	3,190	3,202
Bananas .. .. .	121	202	163	259	373	238
Potatoes .. .. .	36	64	142	51	97	71



**FERTILISERS USED ON CROPS (EXCLUDING PASTURES)**

The following table shows the area of crops (excluding pastures) treated with artificial fertilisers and the quantity of superphosphate and other artificial fertilisers used in the last six seasons:—

**CROPS (a) TREATED WITH ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS, N.S.W.**

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Area treated (hectares) —						
Wheat .. .. .	1,552,910	1,674,802	1,796,392	1,460,800	1,525,202	1,718,187
Other crops .. .. .	1,004,386	1,011,659	1,097,045	808,718	889,223	887,541
Total .. .. .	2,557,296	2,686,461	2,893,437	2,269,518	2,414,425	2,605,728
Artificial fertiliser used (b) (tonnes) —						
Superphosphate (c) .. .. .	264,519	287,004	309,629	249,050	251,975	185,551
Other .. .. .	74,226	71,051	73,918	76,859	78,860	96,408
Total .. .. .	338,745	358,055	383,547	325,909	330,835	281,959

(a) Excluding pastures and grasses.

(b) Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

(c) In 1975-76, and previous years, includes quantities of "double" and "treble" strength superphosphate converted to single-strength equivalent. In 1976-77, this conversion was not made.

The largest area of crops treated with fertilisers was 3,627,235 hectares in 1968-69 (which was partially due to buoyant world wheat prices as 70 per cent of the area was cropped with wheat). A number of factors such as the price of agricultural products, the cost of other raw materials used, the price of fertilisers (which depends to a certain extent on the level of bounty payments), and responses to the introduction or withdrawal of fertiliser bounty schemes, affect the level of usage of fertilisers. Further details on the Phosphate Fertilizer Bounty Act, 1963-1976, are given in the section "General Rural Activities and Services" earlier in this chapter.

Tests conducted on farmers' experiment plots indicate that benefits derived from the application of superphosphate to wheat-lands are most marked in the Southern Slope and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas, which comprise the southern portion of the wheat belt. The beneficial results gradually diminish in the central portion of the wheat belt, and the least advantage is gained in the heavier and phosphate-bearing soils of the north-western districts.

The following table shows particulars of the superphosphate and other artificial fertilisers used on selected crops (excluding pastures) in groups of Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State in 1976-77:—

### ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS (a) USED ON CROPS (b) 1976-77

Crop	Coastal Areas	Table-land Areas	Slope Areas	Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Western Plains Area	New South Wales
AREA OF CROPS TREATED (hectares)						
Cereal grains —						
Wheat .. .. .	11,740	68,079	1,321,386	297,027	19,953	1,718,187
Oats, barley, and rye .. .. .	16,652	61,438	436,003	77,096	4,200	595,389
Other .. .. .	6,519	3,458	32,226	73,438	323	115,964
Lucerne .. .. .	5,940	19,402	39,222	5,888	139	70,591
Other crops .. .. .	32,617	13,190	21,112	34,067	4,611	105,597
Total, area treated .. .. .	73,468	165,567	1,849,949	487,518	29,226	2,605,728
AREA TREATED AS PROPORTION OF TOTAL AREA OF CROP (per cent)						
Cereal grains —						
Wheat .. .. .	22	77	68	29	57	55
Oats, barley, and rye .. .. .	44	61	71	53	53	66
Other .. .. .	28	57	29	58	37	43
Lucerne .. .. .	42	91	59	71	37	64
Other crops .. .. .	43	34	20	46	48	34
Total, area treated .. .. .	36	65	65	35	54	55
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (tonnes)						
Cereal grains —						
Wheat .. .. .	901	5,582	82,980	17,554	1,236	108,253
Oats, barley, and rye .. .. .	2,159	7,068	32,487	5,632	297	47,643
Other .. .. .	1,387	229	1,376	2,331	61	5,384
Lucerne .. .. .	1,161	2,709	4,553	1,183	53	9,659
Other crops .. .. .	5,410	2,474	1,490	4,474	762	14,612
Total, superphosphate used .. .. .	11,018	18,062	122,886	31,174	2,409	185,551
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (tonnes)						
Cereal grains —						
Wheat .. .. .	230	1,233	16,556	7,564	99	25,681
Oats, barley, and rye .. .. .	1,677	1,094	5,591	1,234	7	9,603
Other .. .. .	1,188	425	3,008	11,847	22	16,490
Lucerne .. .. .	119	189	187	28	3	525
Other crops .. .. .	27,252	1,708	2,594	10,726	1,826	44,108
Total, other artificial fertilisers used .. .. .	30,466	4,649	27,936	31,399	1,957	96,408

(a) Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

(b) Excluding pastures and grasses.

Details of artificial fertilisers used on sown and native pastures in Statistical Agricultural Areas in New South Wales are shown at the end of this section. Figures relating to the treatment of crops with artificial fertilisers for Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions are given in Appendix C.

## WHEAT

Wheat is the principal product on a large proportion of the agricultural holdings of the State. However relatively few holdings are devoted exclusively to the cultivation of wheat.

## AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS GROWING WHEAT

For most of the post-war period the average size of areas sown to wheat for grain on agricultural holdings remained below 90 hectares, and reached a low point in the 1956-57 season of 60 hectares per holding; the overall average for the seasons from 1945-46 to 1965-66 was 87 hectares. Since then, apart from those seasons in which wheat delivery quotas were imposed, the average size of wheat areas on holdings has increased substantially and for the seasons 1966-67 to 1976-77, the average was 151 hectares. Agricultural holdings growing wheat for grain in the seasons 1972-73 to 1976-77 are classified in the following table according to the area sown with wheat for grain on each holding:—

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS WITH WHEAT FOR GRAIN,  
CLASSIFIED BY AREA OF WHEAT FOR GRAIN, N.S.W.

Area under wheat	Number of holdings with wheat for grain in:—					Proportional change 1972-73 to 1976-77 (per cent)
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	
Area under wheat for grain (hectares) —						
0.5 – 19 .. .. .	1,584	1,596	1,395	1,432	1,302	(–) 17.8
20 – 39 .. .. .	2,173	2,038	1,863	1,910	1,833	(–) 15.6
40 – 74 .. .. .	3,534	3,145	2,670	3,115	3,016	(–) 14.7
75 – 149 .. .. .	5,052	4,820	4,224	4,698	4,400	(–) 12.9
150 – 249 .. .. .	3,402	3,467	2,982	3,290	3,071	(–) 9.7
250 – 399 .. .. .	1,473	1,766	1,763	1,578	2,054	(+) 39.4
400 – 999 .. .. .	937	1,242	1,158	1,180	1,490	(+) 59.0
1,000 or more .. .. .	105	146	124	149	221	(+) 111.5
Total holdings with wheat for grain .. .. .	18,260	18,220	16,179	17,352	17,387	(–) 4.8

## PRODUCTION OF WHEAT

The following table shows the area under wheat, the production of wheat, and the yield of wheat for each of the seasons since 1966-67:—

## WHEAT: AREA, PRODUCTION, AND YIELD, N.S.W.

Season	Area sown (a) (thousand hectares)				Production (thousand tonnes)		Average yield per hectare (tonnes)	
	For grain	For hay	For green fodder	Total	Grain	Hay	Grain	Hay
1966-67	2,887	42	33	2,962	5,511	166	1.91	3.98
1967-68	3,324	49	34	3,407	2,377	101	0.71	2.06
1968-69	4,031	51	35	4,117	5,855	186	1.45	3.65
1969-70	3,489	39	43	3,571	4,430	152	1.27	3.94
1970-71	2,216	18	38	2,272	3,010	65	1.36	3.59
1971-72	2,426	31	18	2,474	2,410	84	0.99	2.75
1972-73	2,618	37	24	2,679	1,954	84	0.74	2.25
1973-74	2,883	19	28	2,930	2,962	53	1.37	2.70
1974-75	2,646	15	25	2,687	3,808	42	1.43	2.78
1975-76	2,774	13	16	2,804	4,310	37	1.55	2.78
1976-77	3,116	19	16	3,150	5,141	52	1.65	2.77

(a) Areas of wheat which failed entirely are included in the column which corresponds to the purpose for which the wheat was sown.

During the 1950's the relatively high prices of wool resulted in a large number of farmers increasing their sheep raising activities often at the expense of wheat growing. A reversal of this trend occurred in the 1960's and led to an increase in the number of holdings which grew wheat, resulting in a record season in 1968-69 in which 22,019 holdings, with 4,117,000 hectares sown, produced 5,855,000 tonnes of wheat. In 1973-74, the value of wheat grain produced (\$376,941,000) was the highest ever recorded. Compared with these record years, during the past 50 years, the lowest number of holdings which planted wheat and the lowest area of wheat planted were recorded in 1956-57 (11,754 holdings and 733,000 hectares respectively); the lowest production of wheat was recorded in 1946-47 (426,800 tonnes). Wheat delivery quotas were imposed for the seasons 1969-70 to 1974-75 and further details on these quotas are given on page 829 of Yearbook No. 64.

Prior to 1970-71, about 60 per cent of the total area under crops was devoted to wheat production. In the 1970-71 season, following the introduction of wheat quotas, this proportion fell to 46 per cent but by 1974-75 had risen again to 60 per cent of the total area of crops.

The average yield of wheat for grain per hectare is subject to marked fluctuations by reason of the widely divergent nature of the seasons. The highest yields are frequently recorded in seasons following drought, and, besides giving proof of the advantages of fallowing, have helped compensate for the losses sustained. From the 1870's to the Second World War, available statistics indicate that the annual yield had fluctuated around the level of just over 0.8 tonnes per hectare. Since the War, largely as a result of the adoption of more scientific methods of cultivation, land use and plant breeding, the average has increased significantly. In the three decades to 1974-75, the average yield was 1.21 tonnes per hectare. The highest yearly average ever recorded in New South Wales was 1.91 tonnes per hectare in 1966-67.

#### *Location of Wheat Growing Areas*

The principal wheat-producing districts of the State are the Slopes and the Northern and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas. In 1976-77, 94 per cent of the wheat sown for grain was in these areas.

The great increase in the area sown for grain that has taken place in recent years has been most marked in the areas along the northern and western fringes of the wheat belt. In 1960-61, 12 per cent of the area sown for grain was in the Northern Plains Area, but by 1976-77 the proportion had risen to 25 per cent. In the 1976-77 season, 52 per cent of the area sown for grain was in the Northern Wheat Areas, and 45 per cent in the Central and Southern Wheat Areas. This compares with 28 per cent and 71 per cent respectively for these areas in 1960-61. The northern part of the wheat belt normally receives the greater part of its rainfall in the summer, and the southern in the winter; the rainfall of the central districts is non-seasonal in character. Differences of soil, geographical features, and other factors play a considerable part in determining the yields of the various areas. The following table shows area, production, and yield of wheat for grain in the last six seasons.

# WHEAT FOR GRAIN: AREA, PRODUCTION, AND YIELD, IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Statistical Agricultural Area	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
AREA (hectares)						
Northern Tableland .....	4,734	6,950	7,700	7,091	7,457	10,857
Central and Southern Tableland .....	64,073	72,735	63,923	47,938	63,926	76,000
Northern Slope —						
Northern Slopes Subdivision .....	262,897	274,769	323,340	335,267	375,248	441,072
Central Macquarie Subdivision .....	292,075	289,584	340,617	314,884	333,898	387,028
Central Slope .....	622,970	686,206	752,177	633,411	593,642	726,297
Southern Slope —						
Central Murrumbidgee Subdivision .....	318,315	367,043	355,759	320,363	327,800	265,297
Upper Murray Subdivision .....	92,862	109,315	97,603	95,396	102,609	100,029
Northern Plains —						
North Central Plain Subdivision .....	275,101	359,179	369,624	371,494	444,441	508,726
Macquarie-Barwon Subdivision .....	179,282	159,134	207,851	208,758	234,027	287,521
Southern Plains —						
Lower Murrumbidgee Subdivision .....	125,295	118,767	156,761	131,608	100,540	106,355
Central Murray Subdivision .....	136,541	139,473	152,065	118,919	125,141	118,735
<i>Summary —</i>						
<i>Northern wheat areas .....</i>	<i>1,014,090</i>	<i>1,089,616</i>	<i>1,249,132</i>	<i>1,237,494</i>	<i>1,395,071</i>	<i>1,635,204</i>
<i>Central and southern wheat areas .....</i>	<i>1,360,056</i>	<i>1,493,539</i>	<i>1,578,288</i>	<i>1,347,636</i>	<i>1,313,658</i>	<i>1,392,713</i>
Total, N.S.W. (incl. Coastal and Western Plains Areas) .....	2,426,270	2,618,066	2,882,971	2,646,336	2,774,081	3,115,757
PRODUCTION (tonnes)						
Northern Tableland .....	5,063	8,421	10,338	11,185	11,863	15,085
Central and Southern Tableland .....	68,918	89,963	89,553	71,230	118,415	163,702
Northern Slope —						
Northern Slopes Subdivision .....	315,031	192,312	499,224	482,460	688,065	789,221
Central Macquarie Subdivision .....	273,035	95,759	485,591	440,325	519,106	628,131
Central Slope .....	535,460	515,850	1,047,590	934,078	850,896	1,247,097
Southern Slope —						
Central Murrumbidgee Subdivision .....	364,495	501,564	547,373	479,735	537,694	426,237
Upper Murray Subdivision .....	118,779	93,697	121,466	121,257	172,768	146,075
Northern Plains —						
North Central Plain Subdivision .....	286,291	208,456	462,002	519,348	694,778	873,637
Macquarie-Barwon Subdivision .....	139,078	25,987	247,837	294,170	285,116	399,608
Southern Plains —						
Lower Murrumbidgee Subdivision .....	123,843	113,187	217,678	196,650	155,805	174,031
Central Murray Subdivision .....	134,417	95,006	158,313	166,636	172,641	136,449
<i>Summary —</i>						
<i>Northern wheat areas .....</i>	<i>1,018,498</i>	<i>530,935</i>	<i>1,704,992</i>	<i>1,747,488</i>	<i>2,198,928</i>	<i>2,705,682</i>
<i>Central and southern wheat areas .....</i>	<i>1,345,912</i>	<i>1,409,267</i>	<i>2,181,973</i>	<i>1,969,586</i>	<i>2,008,219</i>	<i>2,293,591</i>
Total, N.S.W. (incl. Coastal and Western Plains Areas) .....	2,409,797	1,954,105	3,961,525	3,808,658	4,310,485	5,141,000
YIELD (tonnes per hectare)						
Northern Tableland .....	1.07	1.21	1.34	1.58	1.59	1.38
Central and Southern Tableland .....	1.08	1.23	1.40	1.49	1.85	2.15
Northern Slope —						
Northern Slopes Subdivision .....	1.20	0.69	1.54	1.44	1.83	1.78
Central Macquarie Subdivision .....	0.93	0.33	1.43	1.40	1.55	1.62
Central Slope .....	0.86	0.75	1.39	1.47	1.43	1.71
Southern Slope —						
Central Murrumbidgee Subdivision .....	1.15	1.36	1.54	1.50	1.64	1.60
Upper Murray Subdivision .....	1.28	0.85	1.24	1.27	1.68	1.46
Northern Plains —						
Northern Central Plain Subdivision .....	1.04	0.58	1.25	1.40	1.56	1.71
Macquarie-Barwon Subdivision .....	0.78	0.16	1.19	1.41	1.22	1.38
Southern Plains —						
Lower Murrumbidgee Subdivision .....	0.99	0.95	1.39	1.49	1.55	1.63
Central Murray Subdivision .....	0.98	0.68	1.04	1.40	1.38	1.14
<i>Summary —</i>						
<i>Northern wheat areas .....</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>1.36</i>	<i>1.41</i>	<i>1.58</i>	<i>1.65</i>
<i>Central and southern wheat areas .....</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>0.94</i>	<i>1.38</i>	<i>1.46</i>	<i>1.53</i>	<i>1.65</i>
Total, N.S.W. (incl. Coastal and Western Plains Areas) .....	0.99	0.75	1.37	1.44	1.55	1.65

The area and production of wheat in Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions for 1976-77 is given in Appendix C.

### *Varieties of Wheat Grown*

Progress in plant-breeding has been almost continuous since Farrer's work between 1886 and 1905. New varieties of wheat have been introduced and subsequently replaced by types more suitable from the standpoint of climate and soil, disease resistance, quality, and yield. In this work, wheatgrowers have co-operated with the Department of Agriculture in cultivating experimental plots on farms throughout the State:

Wheats of good milling and baking quality have been developed to replace weak, soft flour wheats of low gluten content, especially in the Northern Wheat Areas.

All except four of the sixteen varieties recommended by the Department of Agriculture in 1978 are fully resistant to prevalent races of stem rust, and all are capable of producing medium to heavy yields under reasonable conditions of growth. All commercial varieties of wheat, except Egret and Cook, are susceptible to leaf rust.

The area sown to the principal varieties of wheat in New South Wales in recent seasons is shown in the next table:—

### VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN, N.S.W.

(Hectares)

Variety	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Condor .. .. .	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	333,957	678,848
Eagle .. .. .	75,537	218,359	303,108	425,210	419,119	340,597
Egret .. .. .	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	60,451	134,991
Falcon .. .. .	327,850	305,708	297,237	163,382	105,699	52,889
Gamut .. .. .	159,822	152,528	158,504	160,780	174,460	54,816
Gatcher .. .. .	157,815	219,175	249,095	217,521	231,929	268,851
Heron .. .. .	391,027	364,165	363,117	242,357	126,239	52,856
Kite .. .. .	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	77,778	175,659
Olympic .. .. .	310,712	370,300	389,029	291,877	246,743	183,603
Robin .. .. .	186,425	167,092	151,245	73,457	36,294	11,593
Tarsa .. .. .	(a)	31,353	134,057	90,487	38,693	15,005
Teal .. .. .	(a)	21,826	21,826	53,364	62,901	74,110
Timgalen .. .. .	402,542	371,323	389,361	414,837	573,653	794,565
Other varieties, unspecified, etc. .. .. .	462,750	479,457	473,973	553,684	315,804	312,090
Total area sown .. .. .	2,474,480	2,679,460	2,930,552	2,686,956	2,803,720	3,150,473

(a) Information not compiled (included in "Other").

### MARKETING OF WHEAT

#### *Australian Wheat Board*

The Australian Wheat Board has control over the receipt and disposal of all wheat and wheat products. In co-operation with the various State bulk handling authorities, it also controls the handling, storage, and shipment of wheat. Under the Wheat Industry Stabilization Act 1974, the Board is the sole authority for marketing wheat within Australia and for marketing wheat and flour for export from Australia.

The Board consists of a chairman, a finance member, a representative of flour mill owners, and a representative of employees (all appointed by the Minister) and ten representatives of wheatgrowers (two each from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Queensland).

*Wheat Delivery Quotas*

In the mid 1960's the relatively high level of wheat prices led to a marked expansion in the area sown and in production of wheat in Australia. This coincided with a world wide increase in production by major importing and exporting countries. In the 1968-69 season, the world over-supply of wheat caused storage and marketing problems for the Australian industry. A quota system, aimed at bringing production to manageable levels was formulated. The main features of the scheme, which operated for the 1969-70 to 1974-75 seasons, is described on pages 829 and 830 of Year Book No. 64.

*Grading of Wheat*

A standard for each grade of wheat is determined annually by measuring the weights of wheat samples against a standard volume. This is done by a Wheat Standards Committee established in each State by the Australian Wheat Board. The Committee comprises representatives of the Wheat Board, each State's Department of Agriculture, the bulk handling authorities, farmers' organisations, and shippers and millers.

Changes were made in the classification of Australian wheat, commencing with the 1974-75 season. The Fair Average Quality (f.a.q.) classification was discontinued and replaced by Australian Standard White (A.S.W.) which is equivalent to wheat previously designated as f.a.q.

Five grades were defined for New South Wales wheat in 1977-78 — Prime Hard (a uniformly vitreous free milling high-protein wheat producing a strong flour of well-balanced dough qualities), Southern Hard (a hard grain of Eagle and Kite varieties with medium to high protein content), Northern A.S.W., or Northern Hard (a predominantly hard grain of good strength with relatively high-protein content), and Southern-Western A.S.W. (a predominantly soft wheat of moderate strength and medium-protein content).

Wheat previously referred to as "Offgrade" is now classed as "General Purpose Wheat" and is defined as grain not equal to A.S.W., with a test weight of 68 kilograms per hectolitre; grain tested at below this weight is classified as "Feed".

The weights, in kilograms per hectolitre, determined for each grade of New South Wales wheat for the 1971-72 to 1976-77 seasons were:—

Season	Prime hard kg per hl	Northern Hard kg per hl	Southern- Western A.S.W. kg per hl	Southern Hard kg per hl	Northern A.S.W. kg per hl
1971-72	79.2	79.5	78.3	..	..
1972-73	78.0	77.0	80.5	81.5	..
1973-74	77.0	76.4	76.0	77.6	..
1974-75	79.8	79.5	80.0	80.0	..
1975-76	78.8	78.9	78.0	79.2	..
1976-77	79.5	79.6	79.0	79.5	78.5

These five grades are New South Wales grades which may be further classified into Australian annual standards. Normally wheat is sold in New South Wales by weight and not by volume.

A description of the former wheat grading systems is given on page 919 of Year Book No. 59, on page 812 of Year Book No. 63, and on page 836 of Year Book No. 64.

*Bulk Handling of Wheat*

Bulk handling of wheat in New South Wales is controlled and operated by the Grain Elevators Board. The Board comprises seven members, including four representatives of New South Wales wheatgrowers.

The main function of the Board is the receipt, storage, and handling of wheat on behalf of the Australian Wheat Board, and preference is given to this commodity. In recent years,

however, the Board has been able to handle, on behalf of various other marketing authorities and private merchants, quantities of grain sorghum, barley, oats, sunflower seed, soybeans, linseed, and maize.

Located throughout the wheat belt are 269 stations, with a total storage capacity of 5,528,050 tonnes to which grain can be delivered from farms. The individual capacity of country storage units varies from 800 to 153,000 tonnes. Each plant is equipped to receive grain in bulk from growers' vehicles and to load into bulk railway trucks.

Included in the country storages are four sub-terminals, with a combined capacity of 561,650 tonnes. They are located at important rail junctions for the purpose of receiving overflow grain during the harvest season.

Terminal elevators constructed at Sydney and Newcastle are capable of handling the storage and shipment of most grades of wheat and of other grains. The Sydney Terminal has a storage capacity of 245,000 tonnes whilst Newcastle can store 81,350 tonnes. Both terminals have facilities for cleaning and conditioning grain. The elevator at Sydney has a peak receiving capacity of about 2,000 tonnes per hour and a peak shipping capacity of about 3,200 tonnes per hour. At Newcastle the receiving capacity is approximately 2,000 tonnes per hour and the shipping capacity is 4,000 tonnes per hour. The total storage capacity of the complete system for the 1977-78 wheat season was 5,854,400 tonnes.

Under the system of pooling wheat, fees for the handling and storage of wheat by the Grain Elevators Board are paid by the Australian Wheat Board. Since November 1964, the basis of payment has been actual working expenses, plus an allowance to cover depreciation and debt charges.

The development of the bulk handling system in respect of wheat handling and financial operations during the last six seasons is illustrated in the next table:—

#### BULK HANDLING SYSTEM: CAPACITY, RECEIVALS, AND FINANCES, N.S.W.

Particulars	Unit of quantity	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
CAPACITY, RECEIVALS AND STOCKS							
Capacity of storages (a) . . . . .	thous. tonne	5,752	5,765	5,783	5,780	5,829	5,855
Wheat received (b) . . . . .	thous. tonne	1,966	1,424	3,512	3,430	3,906	4,619
Proportion of total crop received in storages . . . . .	per cent	80.1	72.9	88.6	90.1	90.6	89.9
Recorded stocks (c) . . . . .	thous. tonne	488	175	776	621	1,155	843
FINANCES							
Capital cost of bulk handling system (d) . . . . .	\$ thousand	90,785	93,085	97,626	105,011	111,574	128,311
Receipts from Australian Wheat Board—							
For working expenses . . . . .	\$ thousand	7,394	6,070	9,945	16,619	18,476	29,055
For capital charges . . . . .	\$ thousand	7,836	8,066	8,027	8,899	9,618	12,173
Total . . . . .	\$ thousand	15,229	14,136	17,972	25,518	28,094	41,229

(a) Available at the beginning of each season at one filling.

(b) Excludes wheat handled through the storage system from bag stacks, interstate etc.

(c) At end of season at mills, sidings, ports, and depots. Includes flour as wheat equivalent.

(d) At end of season.

#### Australian Wheat Stabilisation

Wheat grown in Australia is marketed under a Government stabilisation plan which is authorised by joint Federal and State legislation, and which is administered by the Australian Wheat Board. Since the 1947-48 season, under a series of Wheat Stabilization Acts, the latest of which was in 1974, there have been six stabilisation plans (all but one covering a period of five seasons) and an "orderly marketing" scheme which applied only to the 1952-53 season. Details of these schemes are discussed on page 827 of Year Book No. 64.

New wheat stabilisation legislation was introduced in 1974 and the Australian Wheat



Board now functions under the Wheat Industry Stabilization Act, 1974-1978, and complementary State legislation. The legislation authorises the Board to market all wheat harvested between 1 October 1974 and 30 September 1981; however, the stabilisation provisions are restricted to the five seasons ending 30 September 1979.

Under this stabilisation plan, provision is made for the stabilisation price to be adjusted to reflect trends in world prices over a period of years. The legislation contains a formula which will result in a smaller adjustment to the stabilisation price than the fluctuations experienced on export markets. The formula protects growers in the event of low prices. For the 1976-77 season, the stabilisation price was fixed at \$76.29 per tonne. Unlike the guaranteed price in the previous stabilisation plan, which applied to a maximum export quantity of 5.44 million tonnes, the stabilisation price under the present plan applies to all wheat exported in a season.

All funds standing to the credit of the Wheat Prices Stabilization Fund from contributions made under the Wheat Industry Stabilization Act, 1968-1973, were retained in the Fund for the new stabilisation plan. Under this new plan, wheatgrowers contribute to the Fund when the average export price for a season exceeds the stabilisation price. Contributions to the Fund in any one season are not to exceed \$30 million or an amount calculated at the rate of \$5.51 per tonne on wheat exported, whichever is the lesser. Growers contribute to the Fund by payment of a tax imposed on wheat and wheat products exported from Australia, under the Wheat Export Charge Act, 1974. When contributions standing to the credit of the Fund reach not less than \$80 million, the excess of \$80 million is paid to the Wheat Board for refund to the earliest contributing pool(s) of the present scheme.

The purpose of accumulating contributions from wheatgrowers is to enable appropriate withdrawals from the Fund to increase growers' returns in seasons in which the average export price falls below the stabilisation price. Such withdrawals form part of the net proceeds of the pool to be distributed to growers.

The Australian Government's maximum contribution to the Fund in any one season is limited to \$30 million and at no stage during the five years is the Government's commitment to the Fund to exceed an amount of \$80 million. The Government contributes to the Fund from consolidated revenue when the credit in the Fund is insufficient to meet the Fund's commitments. The money so advanced by the Government is to be repaid without interest, out of the tax (if any) contributed from subsequent pools during the plan. However, the Government will write-off up to \$80 million of contributions made to the Fund if, at the end of the scheme, growers' contributions, by way of the export tax, have been insufficient to repay the loan.

The Industries Assistance Commission (I.A.C.) was asked to prepare a report on wheat stabilisation in order to determine whether a scheme should be implemented (and if so the form it should take) after the current scheme expires on 30 September 1979. This report of the I.A.C. was made public in July 1978 prior to the Government considering the report's recommendations.

#### *Home Consumption Price*

Legislation relating to the Wheat Stabilisation Scheme provides for the Australian Minister for Primary Industry, in consultation with State Ministers for Agriculture, to determine the home consumption price for A.S.W. wheat applicable from 1 December to 30 November in each of the five seasons covered by the stabilisation provisions. The basis on which the home consumption price is to be fixed each year is by adjusting a base of \$70.41 per tonne in accordance with fluctuations in certain production and industry costs, and adding an amount to cover the cost of shipping wheat from mainland ports to various ports in Tasmania. For the 1977-78 season, the home price for human consumption A.S.W. wheat was \$111.16 per tonne f.o.r. ports.

#### *Prices of Wheat and Returns to Growers*

The trends in export and domestic prices for Australian wheat and net returns to growers for the last eleven seasons are illustrated in the table shown on the next page.

**EXPORT AND HOME WHEAT PRICES (a) AND RETURNS TO GROWERS, N.S.W.**  
(*\$ per tonne*)

Season	Export price (b)	Home price for human consumption (c)	Net return to grower (d)	Season	Export price (b)	Home price for human consumption (c)	Net return to grower (d)
1966-67	56.73	57.50	44.09	1972-73	73.83	64.67	39.85
1967-68	52.29	60.81	46.15	1973-74	134.82	71.10	91.27
1968-69	51.99	62.83	37.29	1974-75	120.72	83.40	93.20
1969-70	47.95	60.44	36.30	1975-76	116.14	99.06	86.68
1970-71	51.74	60.99	39.39	1976-77	96.40	105.40	69.52
1971-72	48.87	62.46	41.63	1977-78	n.y.a.	111.16	n.y.a.

(a) See text following table.

(b) Average of the twelve monthly prices, year ended July.

(c) Average of twelve monthly prices (f.o.r. terminal ports), year ended November. Price of wheat for flour for human consumption.

(d) Average return f.o.r. country rail siding, allowing for cost of bags and including governmental assistance to wheatgrowers. Pool season, generally year ended October.

The export prices shown in the table are the Board's basic selling prices for A.S.W. bulk wheat, f.o.b., Sydney, with sales being made above and below the basic price from time to time. Actual selling prices are lower than the basic price, particularly where other exporting countries have a geographical freight advantage. The home prices shown in the table include a loading used to meet freight charges on wheat shipped to Tasmania.

The return to wheatgrowers has been estimated on the basis of advances by the Australian Wheat Board. Payments to wheatgrowers in the nature of bounties, drought relief, and payments from flour tax are included in the estimated net return. The net return also includes reimbursements to growers of their contributions to the Stabilisation Fund. These reimbursements have been included in the season of production.

*Wheat Pools Managed by the Australian Wheat Board*

Wheat of each harvest received and marketed by the Australian Wheat Board is treated in a separate pool. The wheat received, the amounts paid by the Board on completed pools, and the advances on pools as yet incomplete for recent harvests are shown in the following table. Figures relate only to wheat delivered to the Board within the limits of the quota system which applied between 1969-70 and 1974-75 seasons. For further details see pages 821 and 829 of Year Book No. 64.

**AUSTRALIAN WHEAT POOLS**

Particulars	Unit of quantity	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>WHEAT RECEIVED IN</b>							
New South Wales (b) .. .. .	thous. tonnes	2,008	1,454	3,544	3,462	3,907	4,615
All States .. .. .	thous. tonnes	7,666	5,439	11,199	10,704	11,257	10,928
<b>ADVANCES (a)</b>							
Per tonne (c) —							
Bulk .. .. .	\$	48.75	49.54	104.36	104.94	95.98	(e) 66.00
Total (d)							
New South Wales .. .. .	\$ million	90.6	52.0	147.9	281.9	360.5	(e) 476.9
All States .. .. .	\$ million	310.2	243.8	494.5	902.5	1,125.2	(e) 1,311.5

(a) Including repayment from Wheat Stabilisation Fund.

(b) A small proportion of N.S.W. wheat is received into the Victorian wheat receipts system.

(c) Ex trucks terminal port. Additional amounts are paid to Western Australian growers in recognition of the natural freight advantage enjoyed by that State.

(d) Excluding freight.

(e) Pool not yet finalised. Further payments may be made.

Each year, the amount of the first advance to growers is announced before the commencement of the season. The features of the wheat stabilisation plan, which give considerable assurance to the receipts of a pool, make a large first advance possible. The advance is payable by the Wheat Board on receipt of growers' claims. Additional payments are made as sufficient funds become available to the Board from sales realisations.

### *Consumption of Wheat in New South Wales*

Estimates of the consumption of wheat in New South Wales are based upon total recorded production, net exports, and changes in recorded stocks (excluding seed wheat and wheat retained for use in the locality in which it is grown). For the purpose of the estimates, the wheat year is considered to extend from 1 December to 30 November, and at the latter date returns of stocks are obtained. As, however, in some years considerable quantities of new season's wheat arrive on the market in the latter half of November, and as records of wheat in transit are difficult to obtain, it is not possible to estimate closely the consumption of individual years.

The apparent average annual consumption of wheat in New South Wales was 1,289,000 tonnes in the five seasons to 1976-77. In recent years, annual fluctuations in total wheat consumed have been mainly due to sharp variations in the sales of wheat for stock feed. The quantity of wheat used for seed is influenced by the seeding rate adopted as well as by the area sown. For 1968-69 and earlier seasons, the average seeding rate was estimated at 57 kg per hectare but based on a survey taken in 1969, the average seeding rate was reduced to 42 kg per hectare for 1969-70 and subsequent seasons.

An indication of the consumption of wheat in New South Wales in the past six seasons, according to the purpose for which it was used, is shown in the next table.

**CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN NEW SOUTH WALES**  
(Thousand tonnes)

Consumption	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Flour (as wheat) .. .. .	530	557	615	600	592	573
Breakfast foods .. .. .	9	10	13	14	13	11
Stock feed wheat sales .. .. .	396	538	494	551	313	194
Seed .. .. .	122	143	135	130	141	145
Other wheat retained on farms (a) .. .. .	196	201	120	110	115	121
Total, wheat consumed .. .. .	1,253	1,449	1,377	1,405	1,174	1,044

(a) Includes wheat retained for stock feed.

### *Exports of Wheat*

The Australian Wheat Board is the sole authority for marketing wheat and flour for export. The quantity of wheat and flour exported by the Board in recent seasons is shown below (expressed in thousand tonnes). The quantity of flour and wheat products are expressed in their wheat equivalent.

Australian exports (thousand tonnes)	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Wheat .. .. .	7,426	3,855	7,124	8,254	7,962	9,502
Flour and wheat products .. .. .	334	282	294	296	271	261
Total .. .. .	7,760	4,137	7,418	8,550	8,233	9,763

Exports of Australian wheat in 1976-77 were a record 9,502 thousand tonnes, which exceeded the previous record of 8,595 thousand tonnes in 1970-71. Exports of flour and wheat products continued to decline and amounted to 261 thousand tonnes. The principal commercial markets for Australia's wheat exports in 1976-77, and quantity exported (in thousand tonnes) were the Peoples Republic of China (2,922), Egypt (1,243), Japan (1,068), the U.S.S.R. (944), Iraq (627), Indonesia (447), and Malaysia (377).

The quantity of New South Wales wheat and flour exported by the Board in recent seasons is shown below (expressed in thousand tonnes). The quantity of flour has been expressed in its wheat equivalent (1 tonne of flour being taken as equal to 1.389 tonnes of grain):—

<i>N.S.W. Exports (thousand tonnes)</i>	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Wheat .. .. .	1,808	504	1,539	2,241	2,068	3,715
Flour .. .. .	146	120	119	102	102	n.y.a.
Total .. .. .	1,954	624	1,658	2,343	2,170	n.y.a.

The following table shows the quantity of New South Wales wheat exported in recent seasons classified by the class and grade of wheat:—

#### EXPORTS OF N.S.W. WHEAT BY CLASS AND GRADE

Source : Australian Wheat Board  
(Thousand tonnes)

Class and grade of wheat	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>Australian Prime Hard</b>						
Northern .. .. .	234	140	202	544	223	846
South/west .. .. .	47	3	13	126	98	80
Total .. .. .	281	143	215	670	321	926
<b>Australian Hard (a)</b>						
Northern .. .. .	67	—	198	348	627	350
South/west .. .. .	41	158	246	219	210	367
Total .. .. .	108	158	444	567	837	717
<b>Australian Standard White (b)</b>						
Northern .. .. .	125	20	—	5	3	450
South/west .. .. .	1,075	183	527	974	812	1,345
Total .. .. .	1,200	203	527	979	815	1,795
<b>Australian General Purpose (c)</b>						
Northern .. .. .	81	—	58	3	—	7
South/west .. .. .	139	—	295	24	95	270
Total .. .. .	220	—	353	27	95	277

(a) Australian Hard includes Australian Hard No. 2.

(b) Australian Standard White includes Australian Durum, Australian Soft and A.S.W. (soft varieties).

(c) Australian General Purpose includes weather-damaged, lightweight and Australian Feed wheat.

#### International Wheat Agreements

International Wheat Agreements between 1949 and 1968 were aimed at the maintenance of stability in world marketing by providing that a significant proportion of wheat entering international trade was bought and sold at prices within an agreed range. Details of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth International Wheat Agreements are given in earlier editions of this Year Book.

An International Grains Arrangement came into force on 1 July 1968, and operated for a period of three years. It consisted of (a) a Wheat Trade Convention, which continued the basic arrangements of the earlier International Wheat Agreements, and (b) a Food Aid Convention, under which certain member countries agreed to give, in each year, a total of 4.5 million tonnes of grains for human consumption in developing countries. Further details of this agreement are given in Year Book No. 64.

A New International Wheat Agreement came into force on 1 July 1971, and was to operate for three years, but has been subsequently extended by protocol to 30 June 1978. Like the International Grains Arrangement, the present International Wheat Agreement comprises a Wheat Trade Convention and a Food Aid Convention. The Wheat Trade Convention provides for the reporting and recording of all international transactions by members in wheat and flour and for the continuous review of international wheat market conditions. An important departure from the previous Convention is that the new Convention specifies no pricing provisions. However, at any time, prices can be negotiated in a council constituted by member countries. With the entry of the U.S.S.R. and Brazil, membership of the Trade Convention accounts for approximately 95 per cent of the world trade in wheat.

Australia's annual contribution under the Food Aid Convention remains at 225,000 tonnes. Donor countries can now make their contributions of wheat, rice, or other coarse grains (and/or cash) by way of gifts, grants, sales or credit terms of 20 years or more, and sales in the currency of the recipient country.

Since May 1975, discussions aimed at establishing possible bases for a new international agreement to replace the existing one, have taken place. However, despite a conference held in February and March 1978, it has still not been possible to formulate a new international agreement.

#### WHEAT RESEARCH

Under the Wheat Research Act 1957, a tax of 20 cents per tonne is imposed on wheat delivered to the Australian Wheat Board, and the proceeds of the tax are paid to a Wheat Research Trust Account for the purpose of financing research into the scientific and economic problems of the wheat industry. A separate account is kept for the tax collected in respect of each State, and a Wheat Research Committee in each mainland State (appointed by the State Minister for Agriculture) allocates the amounts available for research.

The Commonwealth Government has undertaken to contribute additional funds, up to an amount equal to the tax proceeds mentioned above. The Wheat Industry Research Council recommends the avenue of research on which the Commonwealth Government's contribution should be spent.

### OTHER CROPS

#### MAIZE

The area sown with maize has declined considerably since the 1930's, because of higher returns from alternative grain crops, the high cost of establishing and growing maize, and the special equipment needed for harvesting. Record production of this crop occurred in the 1902-03 season when 91,797 hectares were sown and production was 173,661 tonnes of maize. Average yields have increased due to more intensive growing under irrigated conditions and the almost exclusive use of hybrid varieties. The yield of 3.6 tonnes per hectare in 1968-69 was the highest on record. This compares with an average of about 1.7 tonnes per hectare achieved during the 1930's and 1940's.

Most maize in coastal districts is sown with hybrid seed, bred and certified by the Department of Agriculture. These hybrids have good resistance to leaf blight which is of major significance on the coast. Inland, early-maturing hybrids developed by commercial seed companies are sown.

Mechanical harvesting, bulk handling, and grain dryers are being used increasingly, and the proportion of the crop still harvested by hand is relatively small.

The following table shows the area and production of maize for grain in the principal maize growing areas of New South Wales in the last two seasons, compared with the averages in the five preceding seasons:—

#### MAIZE FOR GRAIN : AREA AND PRODUCTION IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Statistical Agricultural Areas	Area sown (hectares)			Production (tonnes)			Average yield per hectare (tonnes)		
	Average for 5 seasons ended 1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	Average for 5 seasons ended 1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	Average for 5 seasons ended 1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Coastal Areas —									
Northern .....	9,544	6,808	7,312	24,235	12,269	18,074	2.54	1.80	2.47
Central .....	1,635	1,657	1,586	4,696	5,030	4,323	2.87	3.04	2.72
Sydney and Southern .....	714	578	736	1,607	1,299	1,655	2.25	2.25	2.24
Total .....	11,892	9,043	9,634	30,538	18,598	24,052	2.57	2.06	2.50
Slope Areas —									
Northern .....	4,052	2,659	2,923	15,646	12,064	13,030	3.86	4.54	4.45
Central .....	327	251	262	1,502	1,046	726	4.59	4.17	2.77
Southern .....	535	133	159	2,008	313	429	3.75	2.35	2.69
Total .....	4,914	3,043	3,344	19,156	13,423	14,185	3.90	4.41	4.24
Northern and Southern Plains Areas —									
Northern .....	1,351	306	392	3,842	1,000	1,270	2.84	3.27	3.24
Southern .....	4,707	2,494	3,809	17,736	11,849	19,510	3.77	4.75	5.12
Total .....	6,058	2,800	4,201	21,578	12,849	20,780	3.43	4.59	4.95
Rest of N.S.W. ....	3,242	2,533	2,480	7,879	5,754	6,370	2.43	2.27	2.57
Total, N.S.W. ....	26,107	17,419	19,659	79,150	50,624	65,387	3.03	2.91	3.32

The area of maize for green feed and silage in 1976-77 was 2,763 hectares compared with the average for the five seasons ended 1974-75 of 3,347 hectares. Most maize for green feed and silage is grown for dairy cattle. Breakfast food and starch manufacturers purchase large quantities of marketed grain. The local value of maize (for grain) produced in the last six seasons is shown earlier in this section in the subsection "Value of Production of Crops".

A Yellow Maize Marketing Board was established in 1976 to supervise the marketing of yellow maize. Its functions are similar to those of the Grain Sorghum Marketing Board which is described in the following subsection.

#### SORGHUM

Sorghum is a summer-growing annual which is more suitable to higher temperature climates and more drought-resistant than maize. Like maize, it is cultivated both for fodder and for grain. The growing of this crop for grain in New South Wales dates from the introduction of dwarfed, open-pollinated varieties from the United States in the early 1940's. Hybrid varieties were released in 1961-62 and constitute most of the seed now grown.

Grain sorghum can be sown and harvested with the same equipment as for wheat and fits in well with crop rotation on wheat farms. In summer-rainfall areas, grain sorghum is often sown following a failure of the wheat crop, in order to supplement farm income and to meet drought feeding requirements. In recent years, however, two factors significantly influencing the marked expansion in the area under grain sorghum have been the increased availability of irrigation water (which increases the reliability and profitability of the crop) and the rapidly expanding Japanese market for the grain.

In 1970-71, the average yield of sorghum (grain) per hectare (2.70 tonnes) and the total production of sorghum for grain (486,521 tonnes) were the highest ever recorded.

Most of the grain sorghum cultivated under dryland conditions is in the northern half of the State, where summer rain is fairly reliable, but the proportion grown under irrigation (in this area) is increasing. Nearly all the grain sorghum grown in the Southern Plains Statistical Agricultural Area is irrigated, which accounts for the high average yields per hectare obtained in that Area, as shown in the following table.

#### SORGHUM : AREA AND PRODUCTION, IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Statistical Agricultural Areas	Area sown (hectares)			Production (tonnes)			Average yield per hectare (tonnes)		
	Average for 5 seasons ended 1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	Average for 5 seasons ended 1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	Average for 5 seasons ended 1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Coastal Areas .. .. .	14,640	10,464	11,970	32,932	23,533	24,303	2.25	2.25	2.03
Tableland Areas .. .. .	3,747	2,723	3,148	5,908	4,910	5,660	1.58	1.80	1.80
Slope Areas —									
Northern .. .. .	119,495	102,791	95,914	223,866	238,913	217,422	1.87	2.32	2.27
Central and Southern .. .. .	5,717	6,311	8,493	11,930	18,768	17,823	2.09	2.97	2.10
Total .. .. .	125,211	109,102	104,407	235,795	257,681	235,245	1.88	2.36	2.25
Northern and Southern Plains Areas —									
Northern .. .. .	58,173	33,766	24,664	84,380	72,141	47,832	1.45	2.14	1.94
Southern .. .. .	4,893	3,987	7,347	16,293	15,363	27,468	3.33	3.85	3.74
Total .. .. .	63,066	37,753	32,011	100,673	87,504	75,300	1.60	2.32	2.35
Western Plains Area .. .. .	304	674	865	673	1,817	2,085	2.21	2.70	2.41
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	206,968	160,716	152,401	375,981	375,445	342,593	1.82	2.34	2.25

The area sown with sorghum for green fodder in 1976-77 was 18,969 hectares, compared with the average for the 5 seasons ended 1974-75 of 31,511 hectares. The local value of sorghum (for grain) produced in the last six seasons is given in the subsection "Value of Production of Crops" shown earlier in this section.

The (New South Wales) Grain Sorghum Marketing Board (of seven members, five of whom are elected by growers) commenced operations in 1972. The Board is responsible for disposing of grain overseas, leaving the domestic market mainly to licensed grain merchants who can buy grain direct from the growers. The Board also makes advance payments to growers, makes progress payments as grain is sold, and sets quality standards for the grain it receives.

Total exports of sorghum from New South Wales in 1965-66 were 189 tonnes, but in 1976-77, 198,950 tonnes (valued at \$18,968,000) were exported, including 172,596 tonnes to Japan.

## OATS

Most of the oats grown in New South Wales are for sheep (either as grain, hay, or green fodder), and only a relatively small proportion of the grain harvested is milled for human consumption. Some areas sown for grain are grazed by stock during the growing period. The following table shows the area and production of oats for grain in recent seasons:—

OATS FOR GRAIN : AREA AND PRODUCTION, IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Statistical Agricultural Areas	Area sown (hectares)			Production (tonnes)			Average yield per hectare (tonnes)		
	Average for 5 seasons ended 1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	Average for 5 seasons ended 1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	Average for 5 seasons ended 1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Central and Southern Tablelands .. .. .	28,769	26,744	28,457	26,828	31,272	40,525	0.93	1.17	1.42
Slope Areas —									
Northern .. .. .	56,601	52,221	41,151	40,335	57,632	43,691	0.71	1.10	1.06
Central .. .. .	74,669	69,671	54,119	65,218	82,485	66,240	0.87	1.18	1.22
Southern .. .. .	103,507	95,254	90,642	118,859	132,914	123,490	1.15	1.40	1.36
Total .. .. .	234,777	217,146	185,912	224,412	273,031	233,421	0.96	1.26	1.26
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—									
Northern .. .. .	20,157	12,506	7,600	12,834	11,442	7,270	0.64	0.91	0.95
Southern .. .. .	26,814	19,192	14,891	23,309	20,570	12,846	0.87	1.07	0.86
Total .. .. .	46,971	31,698	22,491	36,143	32,012	20,116	0.77	1.01	0.89
Rest of N.S.W. .. .. .	14,788	13,975	12,698	11,421	13,587	13,050	0.77	0.97	1.03
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	325,306	289,563	249,558	298,803	349,902	307,112	0.92	1.21	1.23

In 1976-77, the area of oats sown for green fodder was 187,409 hectares which was a smaller area than the average for the 5 seasons ended 1974-75 (263,297 hectares). Details of oats sown for hay, and hay production, in the last 6 seasons are given at the end of this section. Details of the local value of oats (for grain and hay) produced in the last 6 seasons are given in the subsection "Value of Production of Crops" shown earlier in this section.

The principal varieties of oats sown are Cooba (a variety noted for its prolonged grazing quality), Coolabah (a variety which provides early grazing and good grain recovery), and Avon (a variety with high grain yield and good resistance to shattering). These varieties accounted, on average, during the five seasons ended 1976-77, for 40 per cent, 18 per cent, and 8 per cent respectively of the total oats sown in New South Wales.

The (New South Wales) Oats Marketing Board (of five members, three of whom are elected by New South Wales growers) assists in marketing the crop. The functions of the Board are similar to those of the Grain Sorghum Marketing Board, details of which are given earlier in this section.

## BARLEY

Demand for barley for stock feed, and to a lesser extent for malting, has increased steadily during the last 10 seasons. The two-row variety can be used for both malting or stock feed purposes but the six-row variety is only suitable for stock feed. Farmers have been encouraged by marketing and governmental bodies to sow the dual purpose two-row variety to ensure sales.

Although there are several districts where soils and drainage are suitable, particularly for the two-row varieties, barley is grown mainly in the Slope and Southern Plains Areas. In the



1976-77 season these areas grew 69 per cent and 20 per cent of the State's barley for grain, respectively.

The next table shows the area and production of barley for grain in the last ten seasons. Of the total area sown to barley (for all purposes) in 1976-77, 78 per cent was for two-row barley, 17 per cent for six-row barley grain, and 5 per cent for hay (1,923 hectares) and green fodder (20,076 hectares). The production of hay in 1976-77, was 4,521 tonnes. In 1975-76, the area of barley sown for grain (486,033 hectares) was the highest ever recorded.

**BARLEY FOR GRAIN : AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.**

Season	Area sown (hectares)		Production (tonnes)		Average yield per hectare (tonnes)	
	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row
1967-68	103,906	44,808	78,795	30,843	0.76	0.69
1968-69	117,730	79,089	136,813	117,469	1.16	1.49
1969-70	124,537	94,773	153,945	125,803	1.24	1.33
1970-71	190,978	110,260	256,030	173,460	1.34	1.57
1971-72	262,180	111,253	234,594	111,713	0.89	1.00
1972-73	228,722	107,119	168,355	97,577	0.74	0.91
1973-74	255,085	130,495	312,222	135,693	1.22	1.04
1974-75	237,293	89,303	297,483	110,070	1.25	1.23
1975-76	373,407	112,626	541,263	156,113	1.45	1.39
1976-77	343,848	73,218	465,478	105,801	1.35	1.45

Since the 1972-73 season, the (New South Wales) Barley Marketing Board (of seven members, five of whom are elected by New South Wales growers) assists in marketing the barley crop. The functions of the Board are similar to those of the Grain Sorghum Marketing Board, details of which are given earlier in this section.

## RICE

The cultivation of rice in New South Wales on a commercial basis was first undertaken in 1924-25 on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. Rice growing has since been extended to the Tabbita, Benerembah, and Wakool Irrigation Districts (in 1943-44), the Tullakool Irrigation Area (in 1948-49), the Denimein and Deniboota Irrigation Districts (in 1954-55 and 1955-56), the Coleambally Irrigation Area (in 1960-61), and the Berriquin Irrigation District (in 1968-69) in the Southern Plains Statistical Agricultural Area. Today, therefore, rice production in the State is undertaken in three main areas—the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (M.I.A.), the Coleambally Irrigation Area (C.I.A.) and the Murray Valley Irrigation District.

In the 1976-77 season, approximately 60 per cent of the rice grown in the M.I.A. and the C.I.A. areas was of the long-grained Inga or Kulu varieties and the balance was of the medium-grained Calrose variety. In the Murray Valley Irrigation District 90 per cent of the production was of the medium-grained Calrose variety and the balance was of the short-grained Caloro variety.

Over 90 per cent of the Australian rice crop is grown in New South Wales, the balance being grown in Queensland. The amount of water available, and the fact that the intensive use of water for rice growing in certain areas is injurious to adjacent holdings, makes it necessary to limit the area of rice sown in each season. Agricultural research stations are maintained by the Department of Agriculture at Yanco and Leeton, where plant breeding, seed selection, and general experimental work are undertaken. Investigations are also conducted on holdings throughout the rice-growing areas.

Increases in rice production in New South Wales since 1966-67 are illustrated in the following table. The largest area sown with rice, and the highest production recorded, occurred in the 1976-77 season, with 89,201 hectares sown and 518,960 tonnes produced; the greatest average yield per hectare (7.62 tonnes) was attained in the 1968-69 season.

#### RICE : AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.; EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA

Season	Area sown (hectares)	Production of paddy rice (tonnes)		Exports (a) from Australia	
		Total	Average yield per hectare	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (\$A thous. f.o.b.)
1966-67	29,835	214,325	7.18	89,893	11,532
1967-68	30,705	220,836	7.19	102,051	13,960
1968-69	33,497	255,137	7.62	111,235	15,699
1969-70	39,258	243,376	6.20	128,784	17,106
1970-71	38,580	288,441	7.48	105,465	13,216
1971-72	36,858	230,923	6.26	180,555	19,384
1972-73	40,915	292,280	7.14	157,625	21,181
1973-74	65,422	403,446	6.16	136,586	28,647
1974-75	72,925	376,232	5.16	174,454	42,974
1975-76	72,150	408,267	5.66	217,678	51,353
1976-77	89,201	518,960	5.81	256,477	57,148

(a) Comprises both milled and unmilled rice—in 1976/77, 242,991 tonnes of milled rice were exported.

Between 80 to 85 per cent of New South Wales rice production is exported, the great bulk of it in milled form. The majority of exports of cleaned rice is shipped to Papua New Guinea (28 per cent in 1976-77), Indonesia (20 per cent), Hong Kong (20 per cent), and the U.S.S.R. (12 per cent). Details of the local value of rice produced in the last 6 seasons is given in the subsection "Value of Production of Crops" shown earlier in this section. The average selling price of rice to millers, f.o.r. Leeton, was approximately \$107 per tonne in 1976-77.

The New South Wales Rice Marketing Board is responsible for the receipt, storage, and disposal of paddy rice on an annual crop pool basis. In addition, it sets standards for paddy rice, sets premiums for different varieties, provides bulk storage in ricegrowing areas, promotes rice sales, and evaluates world market trends. The Board sells the rice grain at negotiated prices to the Ricegrowers Co-operative Mills which has the responsibility for milling and marketing the grain. These mills are the only millers operating in New South Wales and operate mills at Leeton, Griffith, Yenda, Coleambally and Deniliquin.

#### SUGAR-CANE

The great bulk of Australian sugar-cane is grown in Queensland but its cultivation is an important agricultural activity on the far north coast of New South Wales. The cane-fields in New South Wales are confined to the hills and flats of the Tweed and the flats of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, where favourable conditions—cheap transport to sugar mills (important because of the bulky nature of the crop), suitable soil, good drainage, adequate rainfall, and reasonable freedom from frost—are found.

In New South Wales, the planting of sugar-cane takes place from late August to early November, according to location, soil, and climatic conditions. Three crops are usually harvested from a single planting, the plants being replaced every fifth or sixth year. Harvesting, which takes place between July and November, is now almost entirely mechanised.

Three conveniently located mills crush the cane. The area of cane cut is limited by the handling capacities of the mills and quotas are imposed on growers for the supply of cane for crushing.

The area and production of sugar-cane in New South Wales in 1966-67 and in the latest six seasons are shown in the following table:—

**SUGAR-CANE : AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.**

Sugar-cane	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Area (hectares) —							
Cut for crushing .....	9,095	9,330	9,361	9,917	9,911	11,010	11,632
Not cut (a) .....	7,592	7,418	76,496	7,056	8,252	8,256	8,896
Total (b) .....	16,687	16,748	75,857	16,973	18,163	19,266	20,528
Production of cane (tonnes) .....	1,190,243	980,196	841,106	999,486	996,654	889,677	1,074,165
Average yield per hectare cut (tonnes) .....	130.87	105.06	89.86	100.79	100.56	80.81	92.35

(a) Stand-over and newly-planted cane.

(b) Excludes the small areas cut for green fodder and for plants.

After increases during the 1960's, the production of sugar-cane reached a record 1,178,683 tonnes in 1970-71. The total area of sugar-cane in 1976-77 was a record 20,528 hectares. The average yield of cane per hectare varies considerably from season to season; it depends partly upon seasonal conditions, cultural methods, the variety of cane, and especially upon the maturity of the cane. The local value of sugar-cane produced in the last six seasons is shown in the subsection "Value of Production of Crops" earlier in this section.

The sugar industry in Australia has been regulated since 1923 in terms of agreements between the Australian and Queensland Governments. The Sugar Agreement 1975, which became effective on 1 February 1975, preserves the main features of the previous agreements. In particular, it provides for an embargo on the overseas importation of sugar and fixes the prices of refined sugar and other sugar products on a uniform basis throughout Australia. From 5 June 1978 the maximum wholesale price of refined sugar of 1A grade in capital cities in Australia was \$297.44 per tonne. Under the Agreement, the Queensland Government agrees to control production of sugar, acquires all raw sugar produced in Queensland and purchases the raw sugar produced in New South Wales, makes sugar and sugar products available in Australia at no more than the stipulated prices, meets the cost of rebates on the sugar content of products exported, and contributes funds to the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee to assist the Australian fruit-growing and fruit-processing industries.

The Sugar Board, acting for the Queensland Government, arranges for the refining of the raw sugar acquired and purchased, and for the local and overseas marketing of sugar. The proceeds of sales at the fixed domestic prices and of export sales, less transport and administrative costs, are pooled, and the Board pays the mills an average net realisation price in respect of the raw sugar delivered to it for each season. The mills retain approximately 30 per cent of the net realisations, the balance being distributed among the canegrowers.

About one quarter of the sugar produced in Australia meets domestic consumption requirements, and the balance is exported. The majority of Australian sugar exports are of bulk raw sugar and in 1976-77 2,530,000 tonnes valued at \$629,352,000 were exported. The principal markets are in Canada, Japan, Republic of Korea, and the United States of America.

From January 1978, the annual level of Australian sugar exports have been established in line with the provisions of the International Sugar Agreement, 1977. The Agreement attempts to stabilise world prices by regulating the flow of exports entering the market. Australia's basic export entitlement under the Agreement was set at 2,350,000 tonnes but actual exports will be adjusted with world demand and supply.

## COTTON

Cotton-growing in Australia was, for many years, restricted almost entirely to Queensland, and the quantity produced represented only a small proportion of Australia's annual consumption of raw cotton. In the 1960's, however, there was a rapid increase in the area sown to cotton in New South Wales, the area increasing from 39 hectares in 1959-60 to 24,981 hectares in 1976-77. New South Wales now grows approximately 75 per cent of Australia's raw cotton production. Australian production currently satisfies local demand for short and medium staple cotton but some longer staple cotton is still imported for use in combed yarns.

Most cotton grown in New South Wales is cultivated on irrigated holdings. The main area in which it is grown in the State is the Northern Plains Area (along the Namoi and Macquarie Rivers), which produces more than 90 per cent of the State's output. Ginneries have been built in the cotton growing areas and in 1975-76 there were six manufacturing establishments in New South Wales which were mainly engaged in ginning cotton.

The development of cotton-growing in New South Wales in recent seasons is illustrated in the next table:—

COTTON : AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Area sown (hectares) .. .. .	29,309	31,747	31,020	27,511	23,861	24,981
Production of seed cotton (thous. kg) .. .. .	100,822	71,906	58,806	82,110	66,153	61,173
Average yield per hectare (kg) .. .. .	3,440	2,265	1,896	2,985	2,772	2,449

The local value of cotton produced in the same period is given in the subsection "Value of Production of Crops" shown earlier in this section.

Under the Raw Cotton Bounty Act, 1963-1969, a bounty was payable, from 1964 to 1971, on raw cotton produced in Australia. Details of this bounty are given on page 828 of Year Book No. 63.

## OILSEEDS

Sporadic attempts at oilseed production were made prior to World War II, but it was not until 1947 that commercial linseed growing was established in New South Wales.

The imposition of wheat delivery quotas in 1969-70 and the low wool and sheep-meat prices of the 1970-71 period caused agricultural producers to examine alternative sources of income. As a result, the area sown to oilseeds in New South Wales in the early 1970's increased rapidly but subsequently declined owing to the relaxation of wheat quotas, poor seasonal conditions, and disease. Areas sown to oilseeds continue to be influenced by the relative profitability of oilseeds and competing crops.

The principal oilseed crops are linseed, rapeseed, safflower, soybean, and sunflower. Oil, for both industrial and edible purposes, is also derived from the kernel of the cotton seed which is obtained as a by-product from ginning cotton.

The development of oilseed production in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table:—

### OILSEEDS (EXCLUDING COTTON), N.S.W.

Season	Sunflower	Rapeseed	Linseed	Safflower	Soybeans
AREA (hectares)					
1969-70	9,199	414	20,014	6,484	1,988
1970-71	54,047	15,796	20,538	19,834	2,562
1971-72	238,865	33,021	9,391	18,675	3,698
1972-73	158,635	17,950	6,762	5,782	5,579
1973-74	78,981	7,601	10,508	1,584	8,621
1974-75	94,085	4,733	18,237	5,487	12,788
1975-76	62,567	3,957	6,756	6,825	6,695
1976-77	38,814	508	4,871	4,280	8,515
PRODUCTION (tonnes)					
1969-70	6,034	460	14,731	3,182	1,252
1970-71	43,172	14,298	17,188	8,291	2,785
1971-72	121,023	16,932	3,713	10,592	6,168
1972-73	54,260	6,286	1,889	1,538	7,661
1973-74	37,838	5,573	7,200	320	13,568
1974-75	37,549	3,696	14,997	2,005	21,102
1975-76	32,589	3,107	5,514	2,291	11,332
1976-77	21,770	314	4,625	2,187	14,432
AVERAGE YIELD PER HECTARE (tonnes)					
1969-70	0.66	0.11	0.74	0.49	0.63
1970-71	0.80	0.91	0.84	0.42	1.09
1971-72	0.51	0.51	0.40	0.57	1.67
1972-73	0.34	0.35	0.28	0.27	1.37
1973-74	0.48	0.73	0.69	0.20	1.57
1974-75	0.40	0.78	0.82	0.37	1.65
1975-76	0.52	0.78	0.82	0.34	1.69
1976-77	0.56	0.62	0.94	0.51	1.69

The local value of oilseed production in the last six seasons is given in the subsection "Value of Production of Crops" earlier in this section.

Linseed oil is produced for industrial purposes (e.g. for use in the surface coating industries, for floor coverings, oil cloth, and technical inks).

Rapeseed oil has been used primarily as an edible oil for blending purposes. The high erucic acid content of rapeseed oil in the past was seen as a possible health risk but with the introduction of oil with a lower content, regulations now permit its wider use in food products.

Safflower and sunflower oils are classified as semi-drying oils which find particular acceptance for edible purposes in poly-unsaturated products, such as margarine, because of their high linoleic fatty acid content. They are also valuable for industrial purposes, more so because of their non-yellowing characteristic in white coloured surface coatings.

Soybean and cotton are also semi-drying oils but have a lower linoleic fatty acid content than safflower and sunflower. They are used for edible purposes, but, in Australia, soybean is most widely used in industrial processes.

All oilseeds produce protein meals as a residue from crushing. These are widely used for livestock feeding. Soybean meal is the most valued.

With the exception of most soybeans and some sunflowers, oilseed cultivation is almost entirely a dryland farming operation. The majority of oilseed crops are grown in the Northern Plains and Northern Slopes. Sunflowers are also grown in the Central Coast and Tablelands Areas and under irrigation on the Southern Plains.

In 1973, by grower poll, the (New South Wales) Oilseeds Marketing Board was established to control the marketing of oilseeds. The Board has adopted a flexible range of policies which, to some extent, rely on the supply and demand for each particular crop. These policies have ranged from pools, for a portion, or the whole of a crop, to a complete licensed purchaser system. Apart from general licensing of domestic purchasers, speciality licences have been granted for export. Bulk exports have been controlled by the Board.

### TOBACCO

The principal tobacco-growing districts in the State are the Northern Slope and the Northern Tableland Areas. The local value of tobacco produced in the last six seasons is given in the subsection "Value of Production of Crops", shown earlier in this section. Trends in the cultivation of tobacco leaf in recent seasons are illustrated in the next table:—

**TOBACCO : AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.**

Statistical Agricultural Areas	Area (hectares)			Production (tonnes)			Average yield per hectare (tonnes)		
	Average for 5 seasons ended 1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	Average for 5 seasons ended 1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	Average for 5 seasons ended 1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Tableland Areas .. .. .	229	206	230	334	293	440	1.46	1.42	1.91
Slope Areas .. .. .	768	634	636	1,073	726	1,020	1.40	1.15	1.60
Rest of N.S.W. .. .. .	26	21	71	33	28	162	1.26	1.32	2.28
Total, N.S.W. ....	1,022	861	937	1,439	1,047	1,622	1.41	1.22	1.73

The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture undertakes research into problems associated with tobacco culture and operates an advisory service to assist farmers. The expenditure on these services is almost wholly derived from the Tobacco Industry Trust Account, maintained from levies paid by tobacco growers and manufacturers and from contributions by the Australian Government and the States where tobacco is grown.

The tobacco industry has a highly protective tariff. Australian manufacturers of cigarettes and tobacco are granted a lower rate of duty on imported tobacco leaf if the imported leaf is blended with a prescribed minimum percentage of Australian leaf (50 per cent since July 1966).

In 1965, the Australian Government and the tobacco-producing States introduced a stabilisation scheme for the tobacco-growing industry. The scheme provided for the establishment of an Australian Tobacco Board (representative of the Australian Government, the producing States, growers, and manufacturers), for an annual marketing quota of leaf which is sold under an agreed grade and price schedule providing for an average minimum price based on a normal crop fall-out, and for the overall quota to be divided among the States and, in turn, among individual growers. A Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board administers the scheme in New South Wales.

### FRUIT

With the climate ranging from comparative cold on the highlands to semi-tropical heat on the north coast, a large variety of fruits can be grown within New South Wales. In the central, Sydney and southern coastal areas, citrus fruits, peaches, plums, apples, passionfruit,

strawberries, and grapes are the principal fruits planted. On the tablelands, apples, pears, peaches, cherries, and other fruits from cool and temperate climates thrive; in the southern and south western plains citrus, pome, stone fruits and grapes are cultivated; and in the north coast districts bananas, pineapples, avocados, macadamia nuts, and other tropical fruits are grown.

### Grapes

Climate and soils are the most important factors determining the location of vineyards. Grapes are essentially a dry climate crop although the minimum rainfall required varies with the availability of irrigation. Long warm-to-hot summers and cool winters, together with fertile, well drained soils, provide the best conditions. Winter and spring rainfalls are preferred with summer and autumn rains causing losses during harvest and drying periods. The most important viticultural districts are the irrigation areas in Wentworth Shire, for drying and wine grapes; the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, for wine grapes; and in the Hunter Valley of the Central Coastal Area, for wine grapes.

The increase in the area and production of grapes in recent seasons is shown in the following table. The local value of grapes produced since 1971-72 is given in the subsection "Value of Production of Crops" shown earlier in this section.

**GRAPES: AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.**

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Area (hectares) —						
Bearing vines .....	10,077	10,898	12,772	13,089	13,161	13,590
Young vines (not yet bearing) .....	2,859	2,376	1,947	1,374	1,442	1,468
Total .....	12,936	13,274	14,718	14,463	14,603	15,059
Production (tonnes) —						
Wine-making .....	80,025	76,209	79,229	92,015	96,438	107,557
Drying (dried weight) .....	15,460	8,423	8,851	9,843	9,882	9,537
Table and other purposes .....	7,987	16,917	14,388	5,058	4,939	5,026
Total (fresh weight (a)) .....	158,634	119,076	121,634	138,590	143,009	152,748
Wine production (b) (thousand litres) .....	66,546	59,995	60,699	74,314	73,774	78,555

(a) Dried weights have been converted to the fresh weight equivalent. Sultanas were converted by using a factor of 4.25 and for other dried grapes a factor of 4 was used.

(b) Beverage and distillation wine produced in wineries and distilleries (including the spirits added in wine fortifying but excluding the wine re-fortified during the season). In 1976-77, data were only collected from enterprises which crushed more than 400 tonnes. In previous years, data were collected from establishments crushing 10 tonnes or more.

Figures shown for the production of grapes for table use, drying, or wine making have been derived from growers, who report their production according to the purpose for which the grapes were sold or used.

The area and production of grapes in Statistical Agricultural Areas in seasons since 1970-71 are shown in the following table:—

### GRAPES : AREA AND PRODUCTION, IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Statistical Agricultural Area	Area (hectares)			Production (tonnes, fresh weight)			Average yield per bearing hectare (tonnes, fresh weight)		
	Average for 5 seasons ended 1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	Average for 5 seasons ended 1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	Average for 5 seasons ended 1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Central Coast .. .. .	3,290	4,056	4,252	9,140	15,284	17,695	4.18	3.77	4.46
Southern Plains .. .. .	5,337	5,825	5,969	61,362	71,892	77,938	13.27	12.34	15.03
Western Plains .. .. .	3,757	3,733	3,705	55,087	52,715	53,822	15.58	14.12	15.38
Rest of N.S.W. .. .. .	944	989	1,133	2,182	3,118	3,293	2.91	3.15	3.51
Total, N.S.W. ....	13,328	14,603	15,059	127,770	143,009	152,748	11.51	9.79	11.24

Fluctuations in the demand for grapes for specific purposes has led to the development of multi-purpose grape varieties. The principal varieties of grapes grown in New South Wales in 1975-76 and 1976-77 are shown in the following table:—

### GRAPE VARIETIES, N.S.W.

Variety	1975-76			1976-77		
	Area (bearing and not bearing) (hectares)	Production (tonnes (a))	Average yield per bearing hectare (tonnes (a))	Area (bearing and not bearing) (hectares)	Production (tonnes (a))	Average yield per bearing hectare (tonnes (a))
Cabernet Sauvignon .. .. .	992	4,914	5.99	1,044	5,517	6.29
Currant (Zante, Cape) .. .. .	141	965	7.28	139	2,238	17.82
Doradillo .. .. .	272	5,236	19.77	303	5,217	19.69
Grenache .. .. .	408	4,505	11.44	409	5,431	13.47
Mataro (Morrastel Burgundy) .. .. .	186	1,814	11.48	199	2,317	13.53
Muscat Gordo Blanco (Muscatel) .. .. .	735	10,282	15.88	751	11,093	17.85
Muscat Hamburgh (Black Muscat) .. .. .	428	1,929	4.91	441	2,040	4.97
Palamino (b) .. .. .	276	4,097	15.00	240	3,667	15.45
Pedro Ximenez .. .. .	71	1,122	15.81	78	1,415	18.57
Purple Cornichon .. .. .	173	1,516	9.29	156	1,341	9.01
Riesling — Rhine, Clare .. .. .	341	1,626	6.66	367	2,315	7.77
Semillon (Hunter River Riesling) .. .. .	1,868	19,751	11.68	1,991	22,092	12.59
Shiraz (c) .. .. .	3,441	23,827	7.40	3,542	26,938	7.98
Sultana .. .. .	3,105	44,389	14.81	3,054	42,295	14.29
Traminer .. .. .	185	603	4.56	219	938	5.53
Trebbiano (d) .. .. .	810	9,259	14.43	910	9,661	14.25
Waltham Cross (e) .. .. .	251	2,427	10.41	248	2,289	9.86
Other .. .. .	922	4,745	5.35	969	5,944	7.53
Total .. .. .	14,603	143,009	10.87	15,059	152,748	11.24

(a) Fresh weight.

(b) Also known as Paulo or Listan.

(c) Also known as Red Hermitage.

(d) Also known as White Hermitage, White Shiraz, or Ugni Blanc.

(e) Also known as Malaga.

The principal wine varieties produced in 1976-77 were Gordo Blanco (7,830 tonnes), Semillon (22,092 tonnes), Shiraz (26,938 tonnes), and Trebbiano (9,661 tonnes). Consumption of wine per head in Australia in recent years is given in the section "Consumption of Foodstuffs", in Chapter 15, "Commerce".



Particulars regarding the types of dried grapes—currants, sultanas, and lexias—are shown later in this section.

The (New South Wales) Wine Grapes Marketing Board, constituted under the State Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927-1978, functions mainly as a negotiating body between the growers of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and the winemakers.

Under the Wine Overseas Marketing Act, 1929-1973, an Australian Wine Board has been established to organise the export trade in Australian wine and brandy, to ensure the quality of the wine exported, and to promote the sales of Australian wine and brandy, both in Australia and overseas. The Board, which comprises representatives of wineries and distilleries, grape-growers, and the Australian Government, maintains a wine centre in London as a retail outlet for Australian wines and for promoting interest in them.

To meet the Board's expenses, a levy is imposed, under the (Commonwealth) Wine Grapes Charge Act, 1929-1973, on grapes used in Australia for making wine and is levied on the owner of a winery or distillery which crushes ten tonnes or more wine grapes per year. The levy for 1976-77 was \$2.40 per tonne of fresh grapes.

#### *Plantation Fruit*

Bananas and small areas of papaws, passionfruit, and pineapples are grown in the Northern Coastal Agricultural Area.

The following table gives details of the cultivation and production of bananas since 1971-72:—

**BANANAS : AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.**

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Area (hectares) —						
Bearing .....	6,772	6,260	5,907	5,307	4,875	4,796
Not bearing .....	591	555	471	369	495	501
Total .....	7,363	6,815	6,378	5,676	5,370	5,297
Production (tonnes) .....	71,110	64,820	63,904	62,408	61,442	78,816
Yield per bearing hectare (tonnes) .....	10.50	10.35	10.82	11.76	12.60	16.43

The local value of production of bananas produced in the last 6 seasons is given in the subsection "Value of Production of Crops" shown earlier in this section.

Banana-growing in New South Wales is confined to the Northern Coastal Area, extending from Kempsey to Tweed Heads. The main shires are Byron, Tweed, Coffs Harbour, and Nambucca. The area under cultivation reached a peak in 1958-59 and has subsequently declined, although the production of bananas in 1963-64 (88,177 tonnes) was a record.

Following a period of over-production in 1968, New South Wales banana growers voted in favour of the establishment of the Banana Marketing Control Committee. The Committee, constituted under the Banana Industry Act, 1969-1970, is composed of the board of directors of the Banana Growers' Federation Co-operative Limited (a grower's organisation which handles the marketing of bananas and other produce to southern markets), a State Government nominee, and a consumers' representative.

Before the formal constitution of the Committee, the Banana Growers' Federation had been imposing quotas (since December 1969) on the quantity of bananas that could be transported to southern markets, in an effort to achieve orderly marketing and stable prices. The Banana Marketing Control Committee assumed this responsibility—and, in order to function effectively, is empowered to impose levies on the production of bananas and to issue directions relating to their marketing.

The Committee also has the power to carry out other functions relating to the handling, transport, and ripening of bananas.

*Orchard and Other Fruit*

The number of bearing fruit trees and the production of fruit in New South Wales in the last six seasons are given in the following table:—

**ORCHARD AND OTHER FRUIT : BEARING AGE TREES AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.**

Fruit	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>TREES OF BEARING AGE (thousands)</b>						
Citrus fruit —						
Oranges						
Navel .. .. .	839.8	854.3	823.1	757.0	765.0	785.0
Valencia .. .. .	1,361.0	1,340.2	1,285.2	1,232.4	1,239.7	1,284.6
Other .. .. .	45.2	34.2	30.6	26.3	45.4	31.2
Total oranges .. .. .	2,246.0	2,228.7	2,138.9	2,015.7	2,050.2	2,101.3
Lemons and limes .. .. .	228.6	224.5	251.5	241.3	271.2	258.9
Mandarins .. .. .	173.9	168.6	155.9	135.5	131.5	123.0
Grapefruit .. .. .	66.4	66.6	73.2	75.5	83.3	107.1
Total citrus fruit .. .. .	2,714.8	2,688.4	2,619.5	2,467.9	2,536.1	2,590.4
Other orchard fruit —						
Apples .. .. .	1,274.9	1,287.1	1,028.2	1,085.7	1,043.2	1,067.6
Apricots .. .. .	138.8	125.0	112.0	93.4	83.1	72.7
Avocados .. .. .	5.5	6.6	8.2	8.4	10.3	9.8
Cherries .. .. .	233.2	238.5	231.9	212.0	210.4	223.0
Edible nuts —						
Macadamia .. .. .	7.5	8.3	9.2	8.5	24.2	30.5
Other .. .. .	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.8	47.5	46.8
Nectarines .. .. .	32.1	32.6	32.1	28.5	31.1	27.3
Peaches .. .. .	577.9	514.5	478.4	429.6	419.5	369.5
Pears .. .. .	218.2	229.3	177.1	178.5	184.1	160.7
Plums .. .. .	145.7	148.2	147.4	120.9	113.4	109.6
Prunes .. .. .	255.1	258.3	236.4	234.8	226.0	232.5
Other .. .. .	19.7	19.0	23.1	15.6	12.2	12.5
Total other orchard fruit .. .. .	2,910.6	2,869.2	2,487.1	2,417.6	2,405.0	2,362.4
Berry fruits .. .. .	(a) 53	(a) 45	(a) 49	(a) 40	(a) 58	(a) 59
<b>PRODUCTION (tonnes)</b>						
Citrus fruit —						
Oranges						
Navel .. .. .	43,123	48,941	46,134	49,135	50,127	46,693
Valencia .. .. .	78,405	102,195	83,209	93,530	97,144	83,406
Other .. .. .	2,396	1,905	1,566	1,420	2,880	1,437
Total oranges .. .. .	123,924	153,041	130,908	144,085	150,151	131,536
Lemons and limes .. .. .	14,493	14,422	14,793	15,368	15,383	15,204
Mandarins .. .. .	5,844	6,080	5,380	5,290	5,208	4,728
Grapefruit .. .. .	6,286	6,264	6,515	6,308	6,898	7,676
Total citrus fruit .. .. .	150,547	179,807	157,599	171,051	177,640	159,144
Other orchard fruit —						
Apples .. .. .	65,582	74,438	54,571	72,483	55,810	70,565
Apricots .. .. .	8,501	6,522	5,967	4,930	4,925	4,293
Avocados .. .. .	139	225	239	244	293	207
Cherries .. .. .	6,555	5,001	4,639	6,091	5,765	3,356
Edible nuts —						
Macadamia .. .. .	34	21	27	28	57	30
Other .. .. .	7	6	10	6	22	3
Nectarines .. .. .	1,353	1,445	1,240	1,138	1,462	874
Peaches .. .. .	29,278	28,672	22,790	25,784	22,447	21,528
Pears .. .. .	17,176	18,508	14,204	11,734	15,275	6,446
Plums .. .. .	4,991	5,480	5,152	4,628	5,159	3,479
Prunes .. .. .	7,040	6,799	6,424	7,027	8,830	7,660
Other .. .. .	851	547	795	775	484	480
Total other orchard fruit .. .. .	141,507	147,664	116,058	134,868	120,530	118,921
Berry fruits .. .. .	343	380	344	349	469	316

(a) Hectares of plantings.

The following table shows the number of fruit trees which were not yet bearing in the last six seasons in New South Wales:—

**ORCHARD AND OTHER FRUIT: YOUNG TREES NOT YET BEARING, N.S.W.**

(Thousand trees)

Fruit	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Citrus fruit —						
Oranges						
Navel .. .. .	184.1	169.6	150.0	131.2	112.3	99.2
Valencia .. .. .	203.2	210.9	230.9	243.3	256.4	308.4
Other .. .. .	5.3	7.8	5.2	4.5	7.1	7.0
Total oranges .. .. .	392.5	388.3	386.1	379.0	375.9	414.6
Lemons and limes .. .. .	111.3	125.8	133.3	119.4	94.7	67.2
Mandarins .. .. .	38.3	28.3	24.0	17.7	15.3	14.3
Grapefruit .. .. .	40.8	64.6	73.4	70.5	59.5	37.2
Total citrus fruit .. .. .	583.0	607.0	616.8	586.5	545.4	533.2
Other orchard fruit —						
Apples .. .. .	362.6	309.4	286.4	270.7	249.7	210.2
Apricots .. .. .	12.7	10.6	9.2	7.3	5.7	3.8
Avocados .. .. .	19.9	19.9	23.5	22.1	25.4	28.4
Cherries .. .. .	144.0	136.2	131.8	118.0	112.3	94.2
Edible nuts —						
Macadamia .. .. .	35.4	40.5	49.2	54.8	60.5	66.1
Other .. .. .	2.8	47.8	72.4	76.5	34.3	38.3
Nectarines .. .. .	14.6	10.8	10.1	9.9	11.3	9.1
Peaches .. .. .	111.4	84.4	77.1	64.5	57.5	60.3
Pears .. .. .	43.2	29.0	28.4	26.3	21.0	23.8
Plums .. .. .	41.4	35.1	34.6	29.8	22.1	22.7
Prunes .. .. .	57.1	46.6	55.2	55.0	57.2	60.6
Other .. .. .	7.6	3.6	4.9	3.4	5.5	5.1
Total other orchard fruit .. .. .	852.7	773.8	782.9	738.2	662.6	622.7
Berry fruits .. .. .	(a) 32	(a) 17	(a) 23	(a) 19	(a) 16	(a) 30

(a) Hectares of plantings.

Most of the citrus orchards are concentrated either in Baulkham Hills, Colo, Gosford, and Wyong Shires (which are within about 100 kilometres of Sydney) or in the irrigation areas of Leeton, Wade, and Wentworth Shires.

Apples are the principal type of non-citrus fruit in New South Wales, and together with pears, are grown in Canobolas and other shires in the tablelands, in Tumut Shire in the southern slopes, and in Leeton and Wade Shires in the southern plains.

Apricots and peaches are grown mainly in the Leeton and Wade Shires of the southern plains but large quantities of peaches are also grown in the central and southern tablelands and in the Sydney region.

Plums are grown in the Sydney region, in the central and southern tablelands, and in Leeton and Wade Shires in the southern plains.

Cherries are grown in Burrangong and Canobolas Shires of the central and southern tablelands.

Apart from the Sydney and Newcastle manufacturing establishments which produce canned and preserved fruit products there are also establishments located at Nemingha (near Tamworth) on the northern slopes, at Orange in the central tablelands, at Young and Kingsvale (near Young) in the southern tablelands, and at Griffith and Leeton in the southern plains.

In 1973 the Australian Apple and Pear Corporation was established to control the export of Australian apples and pears, to promote their domestic sales, and to promote new products and techniques with the use of apples and pears. These activities of the Corporation are financed by levies on the sale of fresh apples and pears on both the domestic and export markets (at the rate of 5 cents per box), and on apples and pears used for processing (at the rate of \$1 per tonne) and juicing (at the rate of 50 cents per tonne).

The Corporation also manages the Apple and Pear Stabilisation Scheme, which came into operation in 1971. In the 1976, 1977, and 1978 seasons this scheme set a maximum level of price support in respect of apples at \$2 per box, and in respect of pears at 80 cents per box and set a maximum quantity eligible for support at 2 million boxes for apples, and 1.4 million boxes for pears. For the 1979 and 1980 seasons the support price of apples is to be lifted to \$2.20 per box, and that of pears is to remain at 80 cents. However, the annual volume support is to be reduced to 1.5 million boxes for apples and to 1 million boxes for pears.

Details of a Fruit-growing Reconstruction Scheme, whereby producers of apples, pears, and peaches are compensated for the removal of fruit trees deemed to be surplus to long-term market requirements, is given at the end of the section "General Rural Activities and Services" shown earlier in this chapter.

The local values of production of orchard and other fruit are shown in the subsection "Value of Production of Crops" shown earlier in this section.

### *Dried Fruits*

The cultivation and drying of vine fruits is important in the Coomealla and Curlwaa Irrigation Areas (on the Murray River, near Wentworth) and in the Goodnight and Koraleigh Irrigation Trust Districts (on the Murray River, near Swan Hill). Prunes are grown mainly in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and in the Young district. Small quantities of dried fruits are also produced in the Albury and Euston districts.

The following table gives particulars of the production of the principal dried fruits in New South Wales in the last six years, as recorded by the N.S.W. Dried Fruits Board. Fluctuations in production are mainly due to seasonal factors.

### **DRIED FRUITS : PRODUCTION, N.S.W.**

(Tonnes)

Dried fruit	Season ended 31 December					
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Currants .. .. .	620	551	435	255	418	226
Lexias .. .. .	1,087	1,273	1,251	559	863	1,239
Prunes .. .. .	4,156	2,583	2,442	2,332	2,406	2,873
Sultanas .. .. .	7,556	14,900	6,872	8,179	8,562	8,417

All dried fruits must be handled in registered packing houses, graded, and packed hygienically in properly branded containers. The N.S.W. Dried Fruits Board has regulated the marketing of dried fruits in New South Wales since 1928, and the Australian Dried Fruits Control Board has controlled exports since 1924. The system of marketing gives to each producer an equal share of local sales and the less profitable overseas markets. Quotas, which are declared by the State Boards each season, and which are uniform for all States, fix the proportion of the production of each type of dried fruit which may be sold within the State.

The Dried Vine Fruits Stabilization Act, 1971-1976, operated for the seasons 1971 to 1976. The Dried Vine Fruits Stabilization Scheme provided for a guaranteed minimum average return for a substantial part of each season's production and for the operation of funds for each variety of dried vine fruit, to which growers were required to contribute if average returns exceeded a base price by more than \$10 per tonne. No scheme applied for the 1977 season. A modified scheme, to cover the 1978, 1979, and 1980 seasons will operate for sultanas only.

## VEGETABLES

The following table shows the area and production of the principal varieties of vegetables grown for human consumption on agricultural holdings in New South Wales in each of the last three seasons.

## VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION : AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.

Vegetable	Area (hectares)			Production (tonnes)		
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Potatoes .. .. .	9,302	8,331	8,399	117,901	117,875	111,861
Asparagus (a) .. .. .	1,493	2,012	1,355	3,733	3,771	3,343
Beans, french and runner .. .. .	2,357	2,004	1,667	7,365	6,387	4,937
Beetroot .. .. .	133	133	132	2,344	2,698	2,391
Cabbages .. .. .	695	624	652	19,380	14,493	12,868
Carrots .. .. .	1,059	948	904	26,071	20,379	19,424
Cauliflowers .. .. .	737	701	683	16,134	15,041	16,147
Lettuce .. .. .	665	763	883	7,394	7,827	9,177
Onions .. .. .	1,110	993	1,173	23,821	20,085	25,330
Parsnips .. .. .	177	142	217	2,764	2,085	2,534
Peas, green .. .. .	2,183	2,529	2,028	(b) 11,405	(b) 11,536	(b) 9,740
Pumpkin .. .. .	1,852	1,519	1,731	(c) 242,292	(c) 191,723	11,996
Sweet corn .. .. .	2,149	2,088	1,842	20,244	17,477	15,652
Tomatoes .. .. .	2,248	2,355	2,565	39,386	40,211	51,337
Other .. .. .	1,585	1,936	2,108	..	..	..
Total, vegetables .. .. .	27,745	27,078	26,339	..	..	..

(a) Includes area not yet bearing (154 hectares in 1974-75, 181 hectares in 1975-76, and 160 hectares in 1976-77).

(b) Total weight including the pod.

(c) Number of bags

All persons growing more than 0.1 hectares of potatoes must be licensed under the State Potato Growers' Licensing Act, 1940-1978.

Vegetables which are grown for processing (such as sweet corn, tomatoes, asparagus, peas, and beans) are grown mainly in the Slopes Area (predominantly in the Shires of Talbragar, Wangool, Jemalong, and Gundagai) and in Harden Shire in the Southern Tablelands, although beans are also grown on the north coast.

Apart from manufacturing establishments located in Sydney, there are manufacturers engaged in the canning and preserving of vegetable products at Glen Innes on the Northern Tablelands, Bathurst on the Central Tablelands, Cowra on the Central Slopes and Batlow, in Tumut Shire, on the Southern Slopes.

Vegetables for the fresh market are grown mainly in coastal areas and in the irrigation areas of the Southern Plains, with some root crops also grown in Tableland areas. Tomatoes are grown along the coast and in the Southern Plains. Lettuce, beans, and cabbages are grown mainly in coastal areas, cauliflowers in coastal areas and in the Shires of Abercrombie and Turon in the Central Tablelands, and peas are grown in the Northern Coastal, Central Tableland, and Sydney areas. Onions are almost entirely grown in the Southern Plains area and potatoes are grown in the Tableland, Coastal, and Southern Plains areas, while carrots are grown chiefly in Wade Shire in the Southern Plains, Singleton Shire in the Central Coastal, and in Severn and Turon Shires in the Tablelands.

The local value of production of vegetables for human consumption in each of the last 3 seasons are given in the following table:—

**VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, LOCAL VALUE OF PRODUCTION, N.S.W.**  
(\$ thousand)

Vegetable	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	Vegetable	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<i>Potatoes</i> .. .. .	6,070	11,462	7,968	<i>Onions</i> .. .. .	2,191	3,079	2,926
<i>Asparagus</i> .. .. .	1,467	1,876	1,571	<i>Peas, green</i> .. .. .	1,366	1,180	1,160
<i>Beans, french and runner</i> .. .. .	1,917	1,812	1,813	<i>Pumpkin</i> .. .. .	1,042	1,022	1,262
<i>Cabbages</i> .. .. .	2,688	1,801	2,246	<i>Sweet corn</i> .. .. .	1,218	1,525	1,688
<i>Carrots</i> .. .. .	2,814	1,345	1,964	<i>Tomatoes</i> .. .. .	12,028	10,737	11,779
<i>Cauliflowers</i> .. .. .	2,601	2,295	3,006	<i>Other</i> .. .. .	3,551	3,948	6,017
<i>Lettuce</i> .. .. .	2,634	2,679	2,810				
<i>Mushrooms</i> .. .. .	4,507	5,293	6,608	<i>Total</i> .. .. .	46,093	50,054	52,818

#### MARKETING OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The State's principal centre for the wholesale marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables is the Sydney Fruit and Vegetables Markets, owned and controlled (since 1 January 1969) by the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority. Fruit and vegetables sold at the Sydney Markets are mainly received by road and rail from intrastate and interstate growers. Most of the business conducted at the Markets comprises sales by growers' agents or co-operative societies to retailers; growers may sell direct to buyers (mainly retailers) in a section of the Markets known as the Producers' Market. The Markets are located at a 41 hectare site at Flemington.

Officers of the Department of Agriculture are located at the markets to ensure that plants and fruit comply with the requirements of the Plant Diseases Act, 1924-1978, to inspect agents' records in connection with complaints by growers and others, and to collect data on the wholesale prices and quantities of produce sold.

#### *Farm Produce Agents Act 1926-1972*

Persons who, as agents, sell fruit, vegetables, potatoes and other edible roots and tubers, eggs, poultry, and honey must be licensed under the Farm Produce Agents Act. However, co-operative societies which dispose of the agricultural products of their members only, do not come within the provisions of the Act, and auctioneers registered under the Auctioneers and Agents Act, 1941-1975, need not hold a licence to auction farm produce beyond a radius of 16 kilometres from the General Post Office, Sydney. Agents must provide a bond from an approved insurance company, and must keep books in the form prescribed. The fees, charges, and commission which an agent may charge are fixed by regulation. At 1 January 1978 the number of agents registered was 205, of which 190 were in the metropolitan area (including 186 at the City Markets), 12 in Newcastle, and 3 in the country.

#### HAY AND SILAGE

The production of wheaten and oaten hay varies in accordance with the seasonal factors controlling yield, the prospects for grain crops, and the market demand for hay. Silage is livestock feed which is made from either green or mature herbage and which is stored in either pits, bunkers, or silos. It is compressed to exclude air and undergoes fermentation which retards spoilage.

Hay and silage are conserved to maintain livestock during the winter, when pasture growth is limited, and during periods of low rainfall. The quality of livestock products suffers from an irregular supply of feed and the Department of Agriculture and farmers' organisations have been fostering the practice of fodder conservation with advice on pasture improvement and methods of constructing silos and pits. The production of hay has been aided by the introduction of haymaking and baling machinery.

Silage is generally made in districts which experience heavy rainfall and where the drying and curing of hay is made difficult by the moist conditions prevalent at the time of making hay.

The following table shows the area and production of each of the principal types of hay since 1971-72:—

### HAY: AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.

Type of hay	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
AREA (hectares)						
Wheaten .. .. .	30,591	37,311	19,469	15,338	13,430	18,605
Oaten .. .. .	31,180	33,793	26,820	19,305	20,322	25,874
Lucerne .. .. .	141,075	146,415	149,264	101,114	103,893	101,641
Grass and pasture .. .. .	83,715	83,702	172,870	120,736	103,248	84,632
Other (a) .. .. .	3,076	2,956	2,393	2,004	1,475	2,353
Total .. .. .	289,637	304,177	370,816	258,497	242,368	233,105
PRODUCTION (tonnes)						
Wheaten .. .. .	84,204	84,076	52,620	42,713	37,462	51,588
Oaten .. .. .	99,094	84,706	72,852	50,982	59,176	70,892
Lucerne .. .. .	666,250	597,078	693,193	465,806	445,104	394,628
Grass and pasture .. .. .	318,546	268,980	576,599	405,236	337,597	249,220
Other (a) .. .. .	9,826	6,580	5,863	4,028	3,416	5,331
Total .. .. .	1,177,920	1,041,420	1,401,127	968,765	882,755	771,659
AVERAGE YIELD PER HECTARE (tonnes)						
Wheaten .. .. .	2.75	2.25	2.70	2.78	2.78	2.77
Oaten .. .. .	3.18	2.51	2.72	2.64	2.91	2.74
Lucerne .. .. .	4.72	4.08	4.64	4.61	4.28	3.88
Grass and pasture .. .. .	3.81	3.21	3.34	3.36	3.27	2.94
Other (a) .. .. .	3.19	2.23	2.45	2.01	2.32	2.27
Total .. .. .	4.07	3.42	3.78	3.75	3.64	3.31

(a) Includes barley, rye, and millet.

The production and stocks of fodder on holdings in New South Wales in each of the last six seasons are shown in the next table:—

### HAY AND SILAGE : PRODUCTION AND STOCKS ON HOLDINGS, N.S.W.

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
HAY						
Production (tonnes) (a) .. .. .	1,177,921	1,041,420	1,401,127	968,765	882,755	771,659
Stocks at 31 March .. .. .						
Quantity (tonnes) .. .. .	1,782,023	1,192,843	1,662,779	1,556,490	1,414,883	1,049,949
Number of holdings with stocks .. .. .	22,203	19,424	20,244	19,100	18,149	15,282
SILAGE						
Production (tonnes) .. .. .	240,521	180,648	361,945	211,307	148,187	90,096
Stocks at 31 March .. .. .						
Quantity (tonnes) .. .. .	745,997	590,043	769,127	775,097	704,861	501,062
Number of holdings with stocks .. .. .	2,367	2,559	2,678	2,327	2,162	1,658

(a) Includes grass and pasture cut for hay.

## ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES

Improved pastures mean improved livestock and livestock products; sheep produce heavier fleeces, lambs are marketed in better condition, cows receive the essential nutrients for high milk production, and beef cattle are fattened quicker. In addition pasture improvement is another defence against soil erosion.

Marked progress has been made since World War II in the improvement of the nutritional value of pastures by the sowing of non-native species of grasses. The area under sown pastures has increased from 1,300,000 hectares in 1939 to over 5,400,000 hectares in 1977.

Sown pastures have been established in a number of ways, including use of prepared seed beds, by establishing on rough seed beds following minimum tillage, and by aerial sowing. They may also be sown with cereal grains which are harvested first, leaving the pastures underneath remaining. Some pastures have been "self sown" by the spread of non-native species from adjoining land. Pasture improvement has also encompassed the judicious use and conservation of native species, browse shrubs, and fodder trees on semi-arid and arid grazing lands.

In the Coastal areas, paspalum, carpet grass, and (more recently) kikuyu grass have become naturalised. Sown and naturalised white clovers have become widespread, particularly where superphosphate has been applied. Tropical pastures have been developed and widely sown in the Northern Coastal area for use in beef and dairy production.

However, pasture improvement has been undertaken primarily in inland areas, especially in the Tableland, Central and Southern Slopes, and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas, where the establishment of non-native grasses has been a major factor in increasing the stock-carrying capacity of holdings. A range of subterranean clovers and medics (another type of legume) has been sown throughout the moderate and marginal winter rainfall zones of the wheat belt. Lucerne used both alone and in mixtures, has been a feature of pasture improvement along inland rivers in the central west and in the north west of the State.

The recent advent of the spotted alfalfa aphid and the blue green lucerne aphid has had a serious effect on susceptible pasture species, such as lucerne and the annual medics. Increased emphasis is now being placed on the development and introduction of aphid resistant varieties.

In 1975-76, irrigated pastures (sown and native) comprised about 282,000 hectares of the 602,550 hectares of irrigated land in New South Wales. They are predominantly of winter-growing types of annual ryegrass and subterranean clover.

New temperate and tropical varieties of herbage plants, developed by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, and the University of Sydney have been released for commercial use through the N.S.W. Herbage Plant Liaison Committee.

The development of sown pastures has created a growing market for locally produced pasture seeds which are sold both in New South Wales and other States, while in some years considerable quantities are exported overseas. Much of the seed is produced under certification schemes controlled by the Department of Agriculture.

The area sown to pasture depends on a number of factors including the fluctuating values of livestock and livestock products, the cost of pasture seed, weather conditions in sowing seasons, and the price and availability of fertilisers.

The area and production of lucerne, pastures and grasses cut for hay, harvested for seed, and cut for green feed or silage in New South Wales in 1975-76 and 1976-77 are given in the subsection "Detailed Summary of All Crops Grown in New South Wales" shown earlier in this section. The total area of native pastures and sown grasses and clovers by Statistical Agricultural Areas in 1976-77 and for New South Wales during the past six seasons, are given in the section "General Rural Activities and Services".

The Pastures Protection Act, 1934-1977, is administered by Pasture Protection Boards which are described in the section "General Rural Activities and Services".



*Fertiliser Used on Pastures*

The application of fertilisers has been essential in establishing and maintaining pastures by correcting soil deficiencies. The following table shows the quantity of artificial fertilisers used on pastures, in groups of Statistical Agricultural Areas, in recent seasons:—

**PASTURES TREATED WITH ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS**

Statistical Agricultural Areas	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
AREA OF PASTURE TREATED WITH ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS (thousand hectares)						
Sown and native pastures —						
Coastal Areas	465	546	730	544	235	308
Tableland Areas	1,137	1,639	2,319	1,649	674	1,135
Slope Areas	951	1,014	1,409	1,052	419	467
Northern and Southern Plains Areas	157	162	158	110	57	73
Total, New South Wales (a) —						
Sown pastures	1,913	2,210	2,964	2,190	995	1,438
Native pastures	798	1,153	1,656	1,168	394	545
Total pastures	2,711	3,363	4,620	3,358	1,388	1,983
ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (b) (thousand tonnes)						
Sown and native pastures —						
Coastal Areas	116	128	147	104	43	54
Tableland Areas	150	228	324	222	78	128
Slope Areas	112	125	166	120	43	46
Northern and Southern Plains Areas	27	30	29	19	9	11
Total, New South Wales (a) —						
Sown pastures	286	339	447	316	130	181
Native pastures	119	172	219	149	43	58
Total pastures	405	511	667	465	172	239

(a) Includes Western Plains Area.

(b) Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite. Between 1971-72 and 1975-76, includes quantities of "double" and "treble" strength superphosphate converted to single strength equivalent; in 1976-77 this conversion was not made.

In 1976-77, 94 per cent of the total artificial fertiliser used was superphosphate but there has been increased usage of nitrogenous fertilisers on pastures and forage crops, especially for the production of winter feed in milk-cattle and lamb raising districts.

Figures relating to the treatment of pastures with artificial fertilisers for Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions in 1976-77 are given in Appendix C.

Aerial topdressing has greatly facilitated the application of fertilisers, especially on hilly areas where the terrain does not permit the use of ground spreaders. The use of aircraft for sowing, spraying, topdressing, and dusting crops and pastures reached a peak in 1964-65 but has since declined.

## LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

The climate, terrain, and vegetation of New South Wales are eminently suited for the breeding and farming of livestock and the early economic progress of the State was closely identified with the development of the livestock industry.

Information regarding the improvement of pastures (by fertilisation of the land and by cultivation of suitable grasses) and the conservation of fodder is given in the previous section "Crops and Pastures".

Some indication of the geographical distribution of the pastoral lands of New South Wales is given in succeeding pages and in the section "General Rural Activities and Services". Sheep grazing is the main livestock activity and is the principal agricultural enterprise in practically every Statistical Agricultural Area except the Coastal Areas. Beef cattle are raised mainly in the Northern and Central Coastal, and the Tableland, Slope, and Northern Plains Areas. Dairying is located predominantly along the coastal fringe of the State, particularly in the Northern Coastal Areas. Pigs are bred principally in the Northern Coastal Area, and in the Northern, Central, and Southern Slope Areas, while poultry raising is largely confined to the Sydney and Southern Coastal areas.

## AUSTRALIAN MEAT AND LIVE-STOCK CORPORATION

The Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation was established by the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation Act 1977-1978. It replaced the Australian Meat Board which had been originally set up in 1935.

The functions of the Corporation are to control exports of meat and livestock from Australia, to improve production of meat and livestock within Australia, and to promote consumption of meat and livestock in both international and domestic markets.

The Corporation consists of a Chairman, four members to represent livestock producers, one member to represent meat exporters, one member to represent the Commonwealth Government, and two members with special qualifications. All members are appointed by the Minister for Primary Industry, after consultation with the Producer Consultative Group and the Exporter and Abattoir Consultative Group, except for the member appointed by the Minister to represent the Commonwealth.

The Corporation has powers to purchase and sell meat and livestock for export (in its own right), and to implement changes necessary to improve the quality and methods of production, storage, transport, and marketing of meat and livestock. Finance for the Corporation's operations is derived for the most part from levies imposed on cattle, sheep, and lambs slaughtered for human consumption (see "Levies on Livestock Slaughtering" shown later in this section), and export charges on the export of live cattle, sheep, and lambs (see "Control of Meat and Livestock Export Trade" shown later in this section).

## LIVESTOCK

The following table shows the number of cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry in New South Wales at decennial intervals from 1861 to 1961, and at the end of each of the last eleven seasons:—

LIVESTOCK (a) IN NEW SOUTH WALES  
(Thousands)

Year (b)	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry	Year (b)	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry
1861	2,272	5,615	146	n.a.	1967	4,146	63,848	514	11,578
1871	2,015	16,279	213	n.a.	1968	4,555	67,786	645	12,579
1881	2,597	36,592	214	n.a.	1969	4,864	68,153	690	12,580
1891	2,129	61,831	253	n.a.	1970	5,637	72,284	708	15,580
1901	2,047	41,857	266	n.a.	1971	6,494	70,605	796	15,987
1911 (c)	3,194	48,830	371	n.a.	1972	7,410	62,000	1,059	18,731
1921 (c)	3,375	37,750	306	n.a.	1973	7,918	52,037	1,065	18,163
1931	2,840	53,366	334	5,455	1974	8,456	53,296	835	19,378
1941	2,769	55,568	508	6,234	1975	8,935	54,983	729	18,082
1951	3,703	54,111	317	7,796	1976	9,138	53,200	709	19,979
1961	4,242	68,087	455	6,292	1977	8,348	49,700	760	17,480

(a) The number of horses from 1861 to 1970 is shown on page 863 of Year Book No. 64.

(b) At 31 December in 1861 to 1911, at 30 June in 1921 and 1931, and at 31 March in 1941 and later years.

(c) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Cattle and sheep raising comprise by far the most important sectors of livestock activity in New South Wales and together with wheat growing, which is an alternative activity in many areas, account for the overwhelming proportion of production from agriculture in the State.

After the drought years of the mid-1960's, sheep and cattle numbers recovered strongly. Sheep numbers rose to a near record level in 1969-70, but largely as a result of falling returns from wool and adverse seasonal conditions in 1971-72 and 1972-73, growers converted to beef cattle raising and grain farming. By 1976-77 sheep numbers were at a twenty year low. In response to better prices up to the 1973-74 season, cattle numbers reached a record level, but by 1975-76 the rate of increase had slowed in reaction to very low returns and in 1976-77 numbers declined for the first time since 1966-67. Uncertainty as to export markets for meat and wool and, more recently, unsettled conditions in world currency markets, have added to the problems confronting producers in these industries.

Pig farming has undergone a period of rationalisation after severe overproduction in 1971-72 and 1972-73; although the number of holdings with pigs has fallen by almost 40 per cent over the last decade, pig numbers have increased by nearly 50 per cent. Poultry numbers, as estimated at 31 March each year, have increased steadily over the period since 1967. Estimates for poultry numbers should be taken only as a general indication of the size of the industry; seasonal conditions and the characteristics of production, combined with the short gestation period for poultry, may result in quite sharp short-term fluctuations in numbers. Returns to producers in the pig and poultry industries are less dependent upon exports than are the sheep and cattle industries, and have been relatively stable over recent years.

## SHEEP

In the 1966-67 season, sheep numbers recovered after a sharp drop during the drought of the previous season. Sheep flocks continued to expand until the near record number of 72,284,000 was reached at the end of March 1970. A rapid fall in sheep numbers during the 1971-72 and 1972-73 seasons largely stemmed from poor seasonal conditions in those years, and low returns from wool production prior to 1972-73 compared to the alternatives of meat cattle, cereal grain, and oil seed production. Prices for sheep rose sharply towards the end of 1972-73, as both sheep meat and wool prices increased strongly. However, the increased prices for sheep constrained the expansion of stock numbers given the poor cash liquidity

position of many farmers recovering from the preceding years of rural recession. The higher wool prices induced a return to wool production and, as farmers attempted to increase stocks, slaughterings fell by 39 per cent in 1973-74; slaughterings have recovered only slowly in recent years even though higher local prices for sheep meat have been realised. Despite these factors, and good lambing rates, in the 1974-75 season especially, sheep numbers rose only slightly over the three years to March 1975. A rapid increase in costs and a decline in sheep meat and wool prices during 1974-75 further inhibited intentions to expand sheep numbers. Adverse seasonal conditions over the last two years, very poor lambing rates in drought affected Southern Areas in 1976-77, increased slaughterings due both to drought and higher sheep meat prices, and a growing live sheep export market particularly for Merino wethers, were all factors contributing to the resumed decline in sheep numbers in 1975-76 and 1976-77. The number of sheep at 31 March 1977 was the lowest since 1948.

The following table shows as closely as possible the extent of each of the principal factors in the increase and decrease in the number of sheep during the 1966-67 season and the last six seasons:—

### SHEEP : ELEMENTS OF INCREASE AND DECREASE

(Season ended 31 March)

(Thousands)

Item	1966-67	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Lambs marked .....	18,434	18,593	13,649	15,801	16,726	15,570	14,220
Sheep and lambs slaughtered .....	10,258	16,508	14,468	8,860	8,350	9,136	9,415
Net exports of sheep .....	1,749	4,100	2,943	1,603	2,890	3,817	4,318
Approximate number of deaths on holdings (balance) (a) .....	3,975	6,590	6,200	4,079	3,800	4,400	3,987
Net increase (+) or decrease (—) .....	(+) 2,452	(—) 8,605	(—) 9,963	(+) 1,259	(+) 1,687	(—) 1,783	(—) 3,500
Sheep at 31 March .....	63,848	62,000	52,037	53,296	54,983	53,200	49,700

(a) The figures shown for this item represent a balance and are approximations.

Since the mid 1920's there has been a steady tendency for sheep numbers to decline in the Northern Agricultural Areas and to increase in the Central and Southern Areas. On the Western Plains the number of sheep has varied with seasonal conditions. The decline in sheep numbers in recent years has been especially pronounced in the Northern and Southern Slopes Areas and on the Southern Plain.

The numbers of sheep in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales at 31 March for 1967 and for the last six years are shown in the next table:—

### SHEEP NUMBERS, IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

(At 31 March)

(Thousands)

Agricultural areas	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Coastal areas .....	1,827	1,050	862	793	770	790	772
Tableland areas —							
Northern .....	5,210	4,532	4,169	4,042	4,174	4,374	4,233
Central and Southern .....	12,750	12,519	10,805	11,055	11,254	11,279	10,500
Slopes areas —							
Northern .....	9,962	7,836	6,299	6,302	6,370	6,223	5,752
Central .....	7,443	7,686	6,373	6,385	6,757	6,403	6,091
Southern .....	9,398	8,802	7,505	7,691	7,966	7,443	6,264
Plains areas —							
Northern .....	6,996	6,991	5,834	5,819	6,119	5,699	5,531
Southern .....	5,466	5,191	4,086	4,562	4,637	4,149	3,646
Western .....	4,795	7,393	6,104	6,646	6,935	6,840	6,911
Total, New South Wales .....	63,848	62,000	52,037	53,296	54,983	53,200	49,700

Figures relating to the number of sheep in Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions of New South Wales in 1976-77 are given in Appendix C of this Year Book.

### *Age, Sex, and Natural Increase of Sheep*

The greater part of lambing in the State takes place during the winter and spring months, although a considerable proportion of ewes, varying according to the nature of the season, is reserved for autumn lambing. Comparatively few lambs are dropped in the summer months of December, January, and February. Seasonal changes play a part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and of resultant lambs, and cause wide variations in the natural increase.

The ratios of rams, ewes, wethers, and lambs respectively, to the total sheep population are quite stable although the percentage of ewes tends to rise slightly as total sheep numbers fall, while the proportion of lambs rises with increases in the sheep population.

The following table gives lambing results and an approximate age and sex distribution of sheep in New South Wales in the 1967 season and for the last six seasons:—

### **SHEEP : SEX, AGE AND NATURAL INCREASE**

(Season ended 31 March)

Item	Unit of quantity	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Ewes mated (a)	thousands	25,652	25,823	20,988	21,216	21,555	21,000	20,531
Lambs marked	thousands	18,434	18,593	13,649	15,801	16,726	15,570	14,220
Ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated	per cent	71.9	72.0	65.0	74.5	77.6	74.1	69.3
Number of sheep at end of season								
Sheep 1 year and over								
Rams	thousands	791	781	666	651	669	648	611
Ewes	thousands	34,666	33,724	29,394	28,970	29,366	28,595	26,924
Wethers	thousands	14,857	13,628	11,465	10,936	11,579	11,615	11,010
Lambs and hoggets under 1 year	thousands	13,534	13,867	10,510	12,739	13,368	12,342	11,155
Total sheep	thousands	63,848	62,000	52,037	53,296	54,983	53,200	49,700

(a) Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the season shown.

For the fifteen seasons to 1974-75 the average lambing rate, the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated, was 73.1 per cent. During the last six seasons the rates achieved dropped well below this average in the 1972-73 and 1976-77 seasons. In 1972-73, poor seasonal conditions in the first half of the year resulted in low lambing rates — particularly on the Northern and Central Slopes and on the Northern and Western Plains Areas. During 1976-77, severe drought in Southern Areas and flooding on the Northern Plains adversely affected mating and lambing.

Particulars of lambing in Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State in the last two seasons are shown in the next table. The ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated in the Western Plains Area (which is the driest part of the State) is consistently lower than the ratio for the State as a whole.

### LAMBING, IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Agricultural area	Ewes mated (a)		Lambs marked		Ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated	
	1975-76 (thousands)	1976-77 (thousands)	1975-76 (thousands)	1976-77 (thousands)	1975-76 (per cent)	1976-77 (per cent)
Coastal areas .....	271	266	216	209	79.7	78.6
Tableland areas —						
Northern .....	1,490	1,527	1,317	1,332	88.4	87.2
Central and Southern .....	3,918	3,817	3,284	2,938	83.8	77.0
Total .....	5,407	5,344	4,600	4,270	85.1	79.9
Slope areas —						
Northern .....	2,407	2,260	1,877	1,727	78.0	76.4
Central .....	2,490	2,514	1,789	1,850	71.8	73.6
Southern .....	3,226	2,899	2,393	1,638	74.2	56.5
Total .....	8,124	7,673	6,059	5,215	74.6	68.0
Northern and Southern Plains areas —						
Northern .....	2,550	2,467	1,877	1,692	73.6	68.6
Southern .....	1,967	1,902	1,328	1,205	67.5	63.3
Total .....	4,517	4,369	3,205	2,896	70.9	66.3
Western Plains area .....	2,681	2,878	1,490	1,630	55.6	56.6
Total, New South Wales .....	21,000	20,531	15,570	14,220	74.1	69.3

(a) Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the season shown.

Particulars of lambing in Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions in 1976-77 are given in Appendix C of this Year Book.

### Number and Size of Sheep Flocks

Agricultural holdings with sheep in New South Wales in 1977 are classified in the following table according to the size of the flock on each holding, for groups of Statistical Agricultural Areas:—

### AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS WITH SHEEP, CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF SHEEP FLOCK, 31 March 1977

Size of sheep flock	Coastal areas	Tableland areas	Slope areas	Northern and Southern Plains areas	Western Plains area	Total, N.S.W.
Under 100	314	494	930	337	10	2,085
100- 499	179	1,435	2,572	961	40	5,187
500- 999	103	1,436	3,299	810	37	5,685
1,000- 1,499	72	1,078	2,401	476	34	4,061
1,500- 1,999	52	846	1,428	331	34	2,691
2,000- 2,999	47	979	1,452	490	110	3,078
3,000- 3,999	24	559	590	328	180	1,681
4,000- 4,999	18	310	243	206	183	960
5,000- 9,999	18	427	287	300	495	1,527
10,000- 19,999	4	108	61	98	108	379
20,000- 49,999	—	13	8	22	8	51
50,000 or more	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total holdings	831	7,686	13,271	4,359	1,239	27,386

About 65 per cent of the sheep flocks in the State contain from 500 to 4,999 sheep, while slightly over 25 per cent contain less than 500 sheep. The number of holdings with 20,000 or more sheep has declined from over 400 at the turn of the century to 52 in the 1977 season.

Trends between 1901 and 1975 in the size of sheep flocks on agricultural holdings in the State are illustrated on page 868 of Year Book No. 64.

### *Breeds of Sheep*

The Merino is the most important breed of sheep in New South Wales. It is essentially a wool-producing breed, and is found in all districts of the State where sheep are raised. It is noted for its hardiness and its ability to endure extreme weather conditions, and is the most suitable sheep for the far-western areas, where pastures are sparse and the climate hot and dry.

Although the running of crossbreds is encouraged by closer settlement and pasture improvement, both of which have increased in recent years, favourable wool prices until recent years have caused the high proportion of Merinos to be maintained. The British breeds and the various types of crossbreds used mainly for the production of meat require good grazing conditions, and are therefore found in the higher rainfall areas of 500 or more millimetres per annum. Australasian breeds, such as the Corriedale and Polwarth, which have been evolved specially for Australian conditions, are valuable as dual-purpose sheep, breeding a marketable lamb and producing a good quality saleable fleece. The Corriedale is a fixed cross between Lincoln rams and Merino ewes, and the Polwarth a fixed comeback bred from the mating of Merino rams with Lincoln-Merino ewes.

The numbers of the principal breeds of sheep in New South Wales, classified by Statistical Agricultural Areas, are shown for 1977 in the following table:—

**BREEDS OF SHEEP IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS AT 31 MARCH 1977**

(Thousands)

Breed	Northern Tablelands	Central and Southern Tablelands	Northern Slopes	Central and Southern Slopes	Northern Plains	Southern Plains	Western Plains	Total, New South Wales (a)
Merino .. .. .	2,991	7,753	4,271	8,092	5,032	2,690	6,850	38,273
Other recognised breeds —								
Corriedale .. .. .	34	129	45	1,007	17	80	1	1,321
Polwarth .. .. .	5	52	15	160	1	20	1	257
Border Leicester .. .. .	69	155	118	225	89	56	16	742
Romney Marsh .. .. .	2	21	—	7	—	—	—	31
Dorset Horn .. .. .	51	131	64	161	12	36	1	466
Southdown .. .. .	3	12	1	2	—	1	—	20
Poll Dorset .. .. .	27	66	36	74	7	28	1	247
Zenith .. .. .	—	17	—	40	—	—	—	58
Other .. .. .	27	46	14	28	2	9	1	129
<i>Total, other recognised breeds</i> .. .. .	218	629	293	1,704	128	230	21	3,223
Merino Comeback .. .. .	84	163	104	321	22	37	1	742
Crossbred .. .. .	940	1,955	1,084	2,238	349	689	39	7,416
<b>Total, all breeds .. .. .</b>	<b>4,233</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>5,752</b>	<b>12,355</b>	<b>5,531</b>	<b>3,646</b>	<b>6,911</b>	<b>49,700</b>

(a) Includes Coastal S.A.A.'s, where the total number of sheep, of all breeds, was 772 thousand.

The breed of ram used for mating is usually determined by the type of sheep husbandry carried on, which, in turn, is determined to some extent by climate and topography. In all sheep-raising areas of New South Wales, flocks bred from Merino rams predominate. In the drier and non-irrigated parts of the Plains Areas, the Merino ram is used almost exclusively with ewes of the same breed. Where rainfall and pastures are sufficient and reliable, mainly on the Tablelands and Slopes, prime lambs may be bred by the mating of crossbred ewes to rams of the English short-wool breeds, mainly Dorset Horn and Poll Dorset. The lambs mature rapidly and are usually marketed at about four months of age without having been shorn. This type of breeding, which is highly specialised and requires good pastures and management, is also suitable for irrigated areas where feed is assured. Where the rainfall is lighter and less reliable, there are many dual-purpose flocks. The most common ram used in these flocks is the long-wool English breed, Border Leicester, mated with Merino ewes. The progeny may be sold as prime lambs if the season and markets are good, or kept for wool-growing or for later fattening as mutton. Most of the ewe progeny of this cross are

purchased by the specialised prime lamb breeders on the Tablelands and Slopes. Another type of dual-purpose flock is that consisting of Corriedale or Polwarth sheep.

### Stud Sheep

Stud flocks of sheep in New South Wales have reached a high standard, and further development can be expected with the introduction of new methods of breeding and feeding. There are registers of studs, based on specified standards for each breed of sheep, and registration is controlled by the executives of the various breeding associations.

An embargo on the export of stud Merino sheep, which had existed since 1929, was partially relaxed in 1970. The embargo was reimposed in 1973 as a result of a referendum of stud Merino breeders and wool-growers but was relaxed again in July 1978 after representations from wool growing industry organisations. The relaxed conditions allow for the annual export of up to 300 Merino rams provided they were purchased at auctions approved by stud Merino breeders' associations. The full effects of the relaxation of the embargo have not yet been realised owing to continued industrial disputation.

### CATTLE

The number of cattle in New South Wales at intervals since 1861 is shown earlier in this section. An age and sex distribution of the cattle in 1967 and each of the last five years is given in the next table:—

**CATTLE : SEX AND AGE**  
(At 31 March)

Type of cattle	1967	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Bulls (1 year and over) .. .. .	82,531	135,696	142,818	151,816	150,665	133,854
Cows and heifers (1 year and over) —						
For commercial milk, etc. (a) .. .. .	833,026	586,858	529,377	493,388	493,067	463,582
Other (b) .. .. .	1,726,228	3,723,070	4,097,638	4,439,037	4,454,512	3,984,562
Bullocks, steers, etc. .. .. .	482,907	1,090,637	1,254,563	1,207,660	1,285,075	1,284,372
Calves (under 1 year) —						
Heifer calves (a) .. .. .	126,914	95,872	85,263	78,447	72,209	64,500
Other (b) .. .. .	894,054	2,286,315	2,346,741	2,564,726	2,682,466	2,417,624
<b>Total cattle</b> .. .. .	<b>4,145,660</b>	<b>7,918,448</b>	<b>8,456,400</b>	<b>8,935,074</b>	<b>9,137,994</b>	<b>8,348,494</b>

(a) Cattle used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale.

(b) Cattle mainly for meat production.

The number of cattle in the State varies under the influence of three factors — natural increase (excess of calving over deaths from causes other than slaughtering), net imports, and slaughterings. Available particulars of the increases and decreases in recent seasons are shown in the next table. Adequate records of calving were not available prior to the 1973 season and the figures in the table therefore do not balance for the 1967 season. Nevertheless, the table illustrates in a general way the influence of the various factors.

**CATTLE : ELEMENTS OF INCREASE AND DECREASE**  
(Season ended 31 March)

Cattle	1967	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Calves marked (a) .. .. .	n.a.	2,458,438	2,642,209	2,910,895	3,096,146	2,852,556
Slaughterings —						
Calves .. .. .	481,996	279,739	220,035	262,774	396,178	488,341
Other cattle .. .. .	1,132,451	1,985,818	1,906,151	1,851,852	2,504,579	2,830,829
Deaths of cattle (disease, drought, etc.) .. .. .	165,337	238,523	253,679	303,215	327,444	333,399
Net imports of cattle (b) .. .. .	98,501	554,555	275,608	(-) 14,380	334,975	10,513
Net increase (+) or decrease (-) .. .. .	(-)7,212	(+) 508,913	(+) 573,952	(+) 478,674	(+) 202,920	(-) 789,500
<b>Total cattle at end of season</b> .. .. .	<b>4,145,660</b>	<b>7,918,448</b>	<b>8,456,400</b>	<b>8,935,074</b>	<b>9,137,994</b>	<b>8,348,494</b>

(a) Excludes stillborn. Not collected prior to 1972-73 season.

(b) For 1972-73 and later seasons figures represent a balance.



There is, in most seasons, an inflow of cattle to New South Wales from Queensland, and an appreciable export to Victoria; the interchange with South Australia is usually small. Because of diseases among the cattle of certain districts, and the presence of cattle tick in the north-east of New South Wales and in parts of Queensland, the interstate movement of cattle is regulated closely.

### *Cattle Types*

Cattle in New South Wales at the end of 1967 and each of the last five seasons are classified in the following table according to whether they were raised for milk production or for meat production. The number of milk breed cattle, cattle used (or intended) for the production of milk or cream for sale, continued to decline over the last six seasons. Meat breed cattle, cattle raised mainly for meat production, after a period of strong expansion of herds, reached a peak in 1976 season and has since declined. The increase in cattle numbers from 4,145,660 in 1967 to 9,137,994 in 1976 was as a result of the good returns achieved for meat breed cattle production up to 1974. The loss of export markets and subsequent fall in meat prices, together with escalating costs have, since then, severely reduced the profitability of meat cattle farming. After an initial reduction in slaughterings during the 1975 season in anticipation of a recovery in export prices, slaughterings reached record levels in 1976 and 1977 seasons and, as a result, cattle numbers in the State fell substantially in 1977 for the first time since the drought conditions of the mid 1960's.

**CATTLE CLASSIFIED BY TYPE**  
(At 31 March)

Type	1967	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<b>Bulls and bull calves, used, or intended for service —</b>						
Bulls (1 year and over)						
Milk breeds	18,261	11,181	10,424	11,037	8,754	6,863
Meat breeds	64,270	124,515	132,394	140,779	141,911	126,991
Bull calves (under 1 year) (a)						
Milk breeds	5,408	3,717	4,218	3,608	2,166	1,573
Meat breeds	17,130	32,354	38,492	37,639	30,641	26,851
<b>Total</b>	<b>105,069</b>	<b>171,767</b>	<b>185,528</b>	<b>193,063</b>	<b>183,472</b>	<b>162,278</b>
<b>Milk breed cows and heifers (b)</b>						
Cows	668,197	464,943	417,617	387,047	384,410	361,973
Heifers (1 year and over)	164,829	121,915	111,760	106,341	108,657	101,609
Heifer calves (under 1 year)	126,914	95,872	85,263	78,447	72,209	64,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>959,940</b>	<b>682,730</b>	<b>614,640</b>	<b>571,835</b>	<b>565,276</b>	<b>528,082</b>
<b>House cows and heifers (c) .. .. .</b>						
<b>Other cattle mainly for meat production —</b>						
Cows and heifers (1 year and over)	1,634,246	3,665,943	4,042,032	4,383,970	4,400,114	3,938,031
Calves (under 1 year) (d)	871,516	2,250,244	2,304,031	2,523,479	2,649,659	2,389,200
Bullocks, steers, etc.	482,907	1,090,637	1,254,563	1,207,660	1,285,075	1,284,372
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,988,669</b>	<b>7,006,824</b>	<b>7,600,626</b>	<b>8,115,109</b>	<b>8,334,848</b>	<b>7,611,603</b>
<b>Total cattle</b>	<b>4,145,660</b>	<b>7,918,448</b>	<b>8,456,400</b>	<b>8,935,074</b>	<b>9,137,994</b>	<b>8,348,494</b>

- (a) Dual purpose breed bulls are classified according to the principal purpose for which the progeny are to be used.  
 (b) Cows and heifers used (or intended) for production of milk and cream for sale.  
 (c) Cows and heifers being kept primarily for own milk supply.  
 (d) Including vealers.

*Cattle Breeds*

Although details of numbers of cattle of each breed are not available, it is known that in the dairy herds in this State, the Jersey and Friesian breeds predominate. The popularity of other milk breed cattle (Australian Illawarra Shorthorn, Ayrshire, and Guernsey) varies, and is largely determined by local conditions and market demands. The origin of the Australian Illawarra Shorthorn is attributed to the early settlers in the Illawarra or South Coast district of New South Wales, who recognised the need for developing a breed of cattle adaptable to the wide variety of conditions in the State's dairying districts.

The major breed of meat cattle in New South Wales, numerically and in terms of market influence, is the Hereford (including Poll Hereford) which is distributed fairly evenly throughout the beef producing areas of the State. Other significant European (*bos taurus*) breeds, less evenly distributed, are for example, the Shorthorn, Angus, Devon, and Red Poll. The dual-purpose Red Poll is more significant in New South Wales as a meat breed. Small numbers of milk breed cows are used to produce meat calves in dairying areas particularly. Other European breeds which were introduced into breeding programs when semen importation was commenced in 1969, include South Devon and a number of large late maturing breeds such as the Charolais, Simmental and Limousin. The Brahman (*bos indicus*) breed and such derived breeds as the Santa Gertrudis, Droughtmaster, Braford and Brangus, are contributing on an increasing scale to the make-up of herds, particularly in sub-tropical areas, and are notable for their heat and parasite tolerance, disease resistance, and productivity in harsh environments.

*Geographical Distribution of Cattle*

About 85 per cent of the milk breed cattle in commercial dairies in New South Wales are in the Coastal Areas. In inland areas, milk production is undertaken mainly to supply local needs, but there is some concentration of milk breed herds near the southern border and in irrigation settlements.

**MILK BREED CATTLE (a) IN COMMERCIAL DAIRIES (b),  
IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS**  
(At 31 March)

Agricultural area	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Coastal areas —							
Northern —							
Richmond-Tweed ..	266,218	157,885	145,383	113,575	96,189	90,952	80,336
Clarence ..	82,889	50,799	45,032	38,972	33,335	31,333	29,502
Hastings ..	131,193	95,498	91,160	82,380	76,963	76,713	72,847
Total, Northern ..	480,300	304,182	281,575	234,927	206,487	198,998	182,685
Central ..	182,023	142,390	136,680	135,390	125,505	125,294	117,981
Sydney and Southern ..	202,442	179,412	174,294	165,098	156,162	160,244	147,785
Total, Coastal areas ..	864,765	625,984	592,549	535,405	488,154	484,536	448,451
Tableland areas ..	19,282	18,167	17,851	13,781	14,760	14,510	14,606
Slope areas ..	35,926	27,936	26,618	23,031	24,847	22,143	25,480
Northern and Southern Plains areas ..	38,940	39,672	42,830	41,635	43,659	43,281	38,869
Total, New South Wales (c) ..	959,940	712,532	682,730	614,640	571,835	565,276	528,082

(a) Cows, heifers, and heifer calves used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale.

(b) Agricultural holdings producing milk or cream for sale and/or raising milk breed herd replacements.

(c) Includes Western Plains area.

Cattle raised mainly for meat production are more widely distributed throughout the State. The principal Statistical Agricultural Areas for these cattle are the Northern Slope (15 per cent of the State total in 1977), Northern Coastal (12 per cent), Central and Southern Tableland (15 per cent), and Southern Slope (11 per cent).

### MEAT CATTLE (a), IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

(At 31 March)

Agricultural area	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Coastal areas —						
Northern .....	937,975	993,031	1,045,788	1,058,722	1,048,646	952,714
Central .....	615,890	665,571	660,162	685,476	697,189	654,772
Northern Tableland area .....	587,846	703,188	745,706	800,695	859,071	815,098
Central and Southern Tableland areas .....	890,218	965,802	1,084,946	1,202,376	1,266,136	1,140,960
Northern Slope area .....	1,005,211	1,111,904	1,173,636	1,245,339	1,269,553	1,196,264
Central and Southern Slope areas .....	1,141,337	1,176,027	1,294,548	1,404,956	1,431,967	1,227,100
Northern and Southern Plains areas .....	1,003,300	1,106,098	1,247,596	1,322,935	1,341,541	1,221,934
Total, New South Wales (b) .....	6,620,823	7,163,693	7,771,512	8,293,527	8,507,400	7,765,445

(a) Cattle and calves kept mainly for meat production, including bulls and bull calves used or intended for service.

(b) Includes Sydney and Southern Coastal, and Western Plains areas.

Particulars of milk breed cattle and meat cattle in Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions in 1976-77 are given in Appendix C of this Year Book.

### PIGS

Over 80 per cent of pig farming in New South Wales takes place on the Slopes and in the Coastal Areas. In 1977, 15 per cent of pigs were in the Northern Coastal Areas, 18 per cent were in the Central and Southern Coastal Areas, and 50 per cent were on the Slope Areas. Pig production in the State has become more specialised in recent years as smaller piggeries, forced out of the industry by rising costs, have been replaced by larger, more intensive piggeries. Over the last five years the number of pigs in herds of over 1,000 has increased by 53 per cent to comprise 28 per cent of total pig numbers despite an over-all decline in the number of pigs of 29 per cent during the same period. The next table shows the number of holdings with pigs and the number of breeding and other pigs in 1967 and the last six seasons. Slaughtering for the same years are shown later in this section, while the number of pigs at decennial intervals from 1861 is shown at the beginning of this section.

### BREEDING AND OTHER PIGS

(At 31 March)

Item	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Holdings with pigs .....	12,547	12,817	11,753	9,730	8,599	8,308	7,698
Type of pigs —							
Boars .....	10,425	15,504	13,836	11,263	10,499	10,282	10,029
Breeding sows .....	77,101	160,999	142,314	113,394	114,167	108,225	109,527
Other .....	426,049	882,828	908,528	710,021	604,543	590,278	640,838
Total pigs .....	513,575	1,059,331	1,064,678	834,678	729,209	708,785	760,394

The drop in pig numbers during the 1974 season was largely the result of overproduction and higher operating costs during the preceding season. Serious flooding in the North and North-West of the State also affected livestock numbers.

In recent years there has been a significant trend towards pig production in the Slope Areas, and a decrease in the relative importance of the Coastal Areas. This has been largely

due to the trend to large-scale pig specialisation; in earlier years pig farming and dairying, as associated activities, caused pig raising to be confined more to the dairying areas of the Coast than has been the case in recent years. The following table shows the number of Pigs in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales at 31 March 1967 and in recent years:—

### PIGS IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

(At 31 March)

Statistical Agricultural area	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Coastal areas —							
Northern .. .. .	166,139	162,765	153,311	126,134	105,456	111,581	110,910
Central .. .. .	16,159	24,641	35,835	47,030	46,892	47,403	54,620
Sydney and Southern .. .. .	63,144	97,012	98,566	86,686	78,937	76,181	82,311
<i>Total, Coastal areas</i> .. .. .	<i>245,442</i>	<i>284,418</i>	<i>287,712</i>	<i>259,850</i>	<i>231,285</i>	<i>235,165</i>	<i>247,841</i>
Slope areas —							
Northern .. .. .	72,071	214,015	207,189	155,150	133,082	133,063	136,104
Central .. .. .	88,867	240,976	232,632	174,704	148,689	144,416	142,139
Southern .. .. .	41,269	113,207	124,780	95,020	84,707	64,331	99,365
<i>Total, Slope areas</i> .. .. .	<i>202,207</i>	<i>568,198</i>	<i>564,601</i>	<i>424,874</i>	<i>366,478</i>	<i>341,810</i>	<i>377,608</i>
Other areas .. .. .	65,926	206,715	212,365	149,954	131,446	131,810	134,945
<i>Total, New South Wales</i> .. .. .	<i>513,575</i>	<i>1,059,331</i>	<i>1,064,678</i>	<i>834,678</i>	<i>729,209</i>	<i>708,785</i>	<i>760,394</i>

### POULTRY

Poultry farming in New South Wales is a distinct and highly specialised industry which is subdivided into two fields—egg production and meat production. The birds bred for egg production combine a high egg-laying rate with low flock mortality, while the meat-producing strains have a fast growth and an improved feed-meat conversion rate.

The numbers of fowls and chickens, in 1967 and the last six years, on agricultural holdings of one hectare or more (one acre prior to 1973–74) which had at least 150 head of poultry and from which poultry products were marketed, were as follows:—

1967	11,164,000	1975	17,630,800
1973	17,414,000	1976	19,496,400
1974	18,728,100	1977	17,008,400

Poultry are also kept on most other farms (including many holdings of less than one hectare) and by private householders in backyard runs, but complete records of the total number of poultry in the State are not available. Over 80 per cent of poultry farming for both meat and egg production is confined to the Sydney and South Coast Agricultural Areas.

Statistics of chicken hatchings in New South Wales were first collected for the year 1964–65 and are considered to give a high level of coverage in respect of the hatchings of meat-strain and egg-strain chicks in commercial hatcheries (hatcheries making sales of day-old chicks). They do not purport to cover all chicken hatchings in the State, as poultry farmers hatching egg-strain chicks for replenishing their own flocks and the very many small producers are excluded from the collection.

The number of eggs set and chicks hatched (excluding chicks destroyed) in commercial hatcheries in New South Wales in each of the last six years is shown in the following table:—

### EGGS SET AND CHICKS HATCHED IN COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

(Year ended 30 June)

(Thousands)

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Chicken eggs set —						
Meat strains .. .. .	73,703	77,409	95,578	81,751	89,167	98,247
Egg strains .. .. .	18,238	16,840	14,406	12,988	13,719	16,271
Total eggs set .. .. .	91,941	94,249	109,984	94,739	102,885	114,519
Chickens hatched (a) and intended to be raised for —						
Chicken meat —						
Meat strains: unsexed .. .. .	54,209	56,246	70,019	62,026	68,222	71,930
Egg strains: crossbred and other cockerels (b) ..	517	523	472	237	182	179
Egg production —						
Egg strains: pullets (b) .. .. .	5,889	5,129	4,757	4,483	4,648	5,562
Breeding —						
Meat strains:						
Pullets .. .. .	2,039	1,998	2,632	2,047	2,177	2,181
Cockerels .. .. .	388	414		496	524	n.a.
Egg strains:						
Pullets .. .. .	526	438	408	271	169	n.a.
Cockerels .. .. .	75	62	58	41	33	29
Total chickens hatched* .. .. .	63,643	64,810	78,345	69,601	75,955	80,566

(a) Excludes chickens destroyed.

(b) Egg-strain chickens reported as "unsexed" have been allocated half to chickens for meat and half to chickens for egg production.

Under the (State) Stock Diseases Act, 1923–1978, poultry used for breeding must be free from pullorum disease.

### ANIMAL HEALTH

Diseases of various kinds exist amongst livestock in New South Wales, but the State is free from many of the more serious epizootic and parasitic diseases (e.g., rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, rabies, swine fever, glanders, sheep scab, and trypanosomiasis) which cause heavy loss in other pastoral countries. Certain diseases are notifiable under the (State) Stock Diseases Act, 1923–1978, and powers are provided for the inspection and testing of stock and for the detention, seizure, treatment, quarantine, and destruction of diseased stock.

The most serious diseases dealt with under this are bovine tuberculosis, anthrax, bovine brucellosis, and cattle tick. An official campaign aimed at the elimination of bovine tuberculosis and bovine brucellosis is in operation, and since 1970 has been subsidised by the Commonwealth Government.

The cattle tick, a serious external parasite which attaches to cattle and other livestock, first extended into New South Wales in 1907 and has now invaded some 17,000 square kilometres of the far north coast. The cost of control and eradication, amounting to \$5,496,138 in 1976–77, is borne by the New South Wales Government. Cattle tick control is administered by the New South Wales Board of Tick Control, which receives advice from the Cattle Tick Control Commission comprising representatives of the New South Wales, Queensland, and Commonwealth Governments. The Board of Tick Control operates under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.

Movements of livestock interstate are controlled. Inspectors are maintained along the Queensland border owing to the presence of cattle tick in that State. Power is provided to enforce the dipping of cattle, sheep, goats, and horses before they enter New South Wales.

From November 1969, New South Wales cattle over three months old delivered for sale or slaughter within the State must have a tail tag attached, so that carcasses found to be diseased at abattoirs may be traced to their place of origin.

The work in connection with the control of livestock diseases is administered by the Animal Industry Division of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture. Veterinary officers and inspectors are stationed throughout country areas, under the supervision of district veterinary officers. These officers investigate livestock sicknesses and deaths, control diseases scheduled under the Stock Diseases Act, advise stock owners on the control of other diseases, and act as extension officers in respect of livestock health matters.

Work at the veterinary research station at Glenfield, under the control of the State Director of Veterinary Research, is co-ordinated with the work of the veterinary officers in the field. Diagnostic work is also carried out at the district veterinary laboratories at Armidale, Wagga Wagga, and Wollongbar.

At the McMaster Animal Health Laboratories, located in the grounds of the University of Sydney, extensive scientific investigation of matters affecting animal health is undertaken by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (C.S.I.R.O.), in co-ordination with similar activities in other States, and the Organization studies animal genetics at a laboratory in North Ryde, Sydney. The Organization also has an area of 500 hectares at Badgery's Creek which is used mainly as a field station in connection with the Sydney laboratories and for genetic work on sheep. Research is also carried out at the sheep biology laboratory at Prospect and an associated laboratory and field station at Armidale.

#### CATTLE AND SWINE COMPENSATION ACTS

To assist eradication of disease (especially tuberculosis) from cattle, compensation is paid, in terms of the (State) Cattle Compensation Act, 1951-1978, for cattle and carcasses condemned because of certain diseases. The funds required to meet the compensation payments are raised by a per capita tax on cattle (collected from owners by Pastures Protection Boards) and a stamp duty on the delivery of cattle to an abattoir for slaughter. The Commonwealth Government also makes payments to the States to supplement the funds available for compensation.

Compensation is also paid, in terms of the (State) Swine Compensation Act, 1928-1972, for pigs and pig carcasses condemned because of certain diseases. Finance to meet these payments is obtained from the interest on the Compensation Fund's capital.

#### VETERINARY SURGEONS

The (State) Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1923-1974, provides for the registration of veterinary surgeons and regulation of the practice of veterinary science. The Act, which is administered by the Board of Veterinary Surgeons, specifies the qualifications for registration and prohibits practice by unregistered persons. The number of registered veterinary surgeons was 1,142 at 30 June 1977.

### LIVESTOCK AND MEAT RESEARCH

#### SHEEP AND CATTLE (BEEF) RESEARCH

Funds for research into problems of the livestock and meat industry are obtained from a levy imposed on sheep and cattle slaughtered in Australia. Part of the proceeds of the levy (equivalent to 25 cents per head of cattle and 1.75 cents per head of sheep and lambs) is allocated to research into the scientific, technical, and economic problems connected with the industry. Included in the present operative slaughter levy is an additional levy of 1 cent per head of cattle and 0.1 cents per head of sheep and lambs introduced in January 1969 to finance the Industry Service and Investigation Section of the C.S.I.R.O. Meat Research Laboratory at Cannon Hill, Brisbane. The Commonwealth Government makes a matching contribution, on a \$1 for \$1 basis, to meet expenditure on research.

The funds available for research are allocated to research projects on the recommendation of the Australian Meat Research Committee. The Committee comprises the Chairman of the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation, seven members representing meat producers and one representative each from the Australian Agricultural Council, the Universities

concerned with meat research, the C.S.I.R.O., and the Australian Department of Primary Industry. In 1977-78, the following monies were allocated for livestock and meat research in Australia; \$4,794,000 for cattle and beef research, \$1,398,000 for lamb and mutton research, \$323,000 for meat processing research, and \$263,000 for studentships and administration.

The Live-stock Slaughter Levy Act, 1964-1977, also imposes an additional levy of \$1 per head of cattle slaughtered on or after 1 July 1976. This levy is designed to offset the Commonwealth contribution to national endemic cattle disease eradication programmes and replaces the meat export charge which operated from 26 November 1973 to 30 June 1976 (see page 872 of Year Book No. 63). Proceeds of this levy are paid to the National Cattle Disease Eradication Trust Account from which, with the approval of the Minister for Primary Industry, funds may be transferred to the States, or employed to meet the costs of the Commonwealth Government, for the purpose of the eradication of any endemic cattle disease in Australia.

In New South Wales, research sponsored by the Australian Meat Research Committee is being undertaken by the Department of Agriculture at agricultural research stations and on several private properties. Herd improvement based on selective breeding methods, animal response to pasture productions, the milk production of beef cows, and other breeding and feeding problems have been investigated. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is continuing research into the economics of meat production, and the C.S.I.R.O. and the Universities of Sydney and New England are engaged on several scientific and technical research projects concerned with beef, mutton and lamb production.

The New South Wales Department of Agriculture conducts a number of research stations on which sheep breeding and feeding problems are investigated. Among these are the Trangie Agricultural Research Station, where the work is concentrated on Merino breeding. At Agricultural Research Stations at Leeton and Yanco in the irrigation area, and at Cowra, the production and feeding of prime lambs is investigated. Shannon Vale Nutrition Station, at Glen Innes on the Northern Tableland, has made a considerable contribution to improved husbandry and management of sheep.

#### DAIRY CATTLE RESEARCH

The Dairying Research Committee, set up under the (Commonwealth) Dairying Research Act, 1972-1976, carries out the administration of programmes of scientific, technical, and economic research into dairy industry problems. The functions of the Committee are to make recommendations to the Minister for Primary Industry concerning the allocation of funds from the Dairying Research Trust Account for the industry's dairy research programme.

For 1978-79 the Minister approved the allocation of \$1,159 million on a programme comprising projects to be conducted by the C.S.I.R.O., State departments of agriculture, universities, colleges, and individual researchers. These research projects comprised Farm Research, Dairy Manufacturing Research, and the Dairy Education Scheme. On Dairy Farm Research an amount of \$365,000 was allocated for research into herd improvement, animal nutrition and reproductive studies, and improved management techniques.

#### *Dairy Herd Improvement Programme*

The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture operates a Dairy Herd Improvement Programme, comprising a herd recording scheme and (in conjunction with the Dairy Industry Authority) an artificial breeding service.

Herd records enable farmers to ascertain the productivity of individual cows, to cull unprofitable animals, to retain the progeny of those of higher productive ability, to determine the merit of the sire, and so to establish herds of uniformly high-producing cows.

The herd recording scheme is conducted in two sections—an official herd recording section for registered pure bred cows for which production information is certified by the Department, and a group herd recording section for grade and registered pure bred cows for which certification of records is not required.

The number of dairy cows recorded under the scheme in 1976-77 was 12,053 in the official herd recording section and 59,077 in the group herd recording section.

Farmers are required to meet a minimum of 40 per cent of the herd recording costs and the N.S.W. Government the balance. Official recording members pay a higher rate than group recording members.

The artificial breeding of dairy cattle has become accepted in Australia as a means of controlling disease and accelerating improvements in the quality and productivity of the average commercial dairy herd.

Private inseminations are encouraged to provide service, and a training programme has been instituted by the Artificial Stock Breeding Service of the Dairy Industry Authority of N.S.W. for farmers who want to carry out their own inseminations. The Artificial Stock Breeding Service maintains a regular service to country areas of semen and also liquid nitrogen (which is used for freezing and storage purposes).

A sire evaluation plan has been introduced by the Service in conjunction with the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture to speed up genetic improvement in the Friesian and Australian Illawarra Shorthorn breeds.

In the 1976-77 season, 71,699 doses of semen produced by the Artificial Stock Breeding Service and 30,246 doses of purchased semen were sold from the stock breeding centre at Berry.

#### PIG RESEARCH

A levy for pig research is imposed on pigs slaughtered in Australia for human consumption. Funds from the levy are allocated to research projects on the recommendation of the (Commonwealth) Pig Research Committee. The Commonwealth Government makes a matching contribution, on a \$1 for \$1 basis, to meet expenditure on research.

The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture conducts research into pig nutrition problems at Wollongbar Agricultural Research Station on the far North Coast.

#### POULTRY RESEARCH

In terms of Commonwealth Government legislation passed in 1969, a levy is imposed on the owners of hatcheries which hatch 20,000 or more meat chickens in any one year. The maximum rate of levy is 0.25c for each meat chicken hatched—but the operative rate is fixed at 0.1c. The proceeds are paid into the Chicken Meat Research Trust Account for the purpose of financing research in connection with the chicken meat industry. The Trust Account is administered by the Australian Chicken Meat Research Committee, which comprises six representatives of the Australian Chicken Meat Federation, two representatives of the Australian Agricultural Council, one representative of the universities, one representative of the C.S.I.R.O., and one representative of the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry. Expenditure from the Trust Account is matched on a \$1 for \$1 basis by the Commonwealth Government. The Committee recommends (to the Minister for Primary Industry) research projects in the fields of breeding, disease control, nutrition, management, and processing; the research is undertaken mainly by universities and State Departments of Agriculture.

Research into poultry nutrition, genetics, and husbandry, and economic investigations, are undertaken by the Department of Agriculture at the Poultry Research Station at Seven Hills. Research on, and diagnosis of, poultry diseases are conducted at the Glenfield Veterinary Research Station. Livestock officers of the Department assist producers in the leading poultry farming areas of Sydney and the Central Coast and at Tamworth and Wagga Wagga. Random sample tests to assess the quality of local eggs and meat strain poultry are conducted at the Seven Hills Poultry Research Station.

#### PRICES OF LIVESTOCK

The following statement shows the average prices of certain classes of fat stock in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush in the last six years. The averages stated are the means



of the monthly prices in each calendar year, the monthly prices being the averages for all stock sold during the month.

**AVERAGE PRICES OF FAT STOCK, HOMEBUSH SALEYARDS**  
(Year ended 30 December)  
(\$)

Livestock	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Sheep and lambs —						
Merino wethers, prime .. .. .	6.45	14.56	10.01	4.68	6.86	11.30
Merino ewes, prime .. .. .	5.61	13.90	8.65	4.02	5.49	9.17
Lambs and suckers, prime .. .. .	7.80	15.31	13.79	10.96	12.59	15.13
Cattle —						
Steers .. .. .	138.63	187.57	129.80	77.72	101.72	109.93
Cows, heavy .. .. .	154.04	205.66	120.82	59.00	87.05	117.05
Pigs —						
Baconers, medium to heavy .. .. .	33.59	42.24	60.81	67.12	65.74	63.20
Porkers, medium to heavy .. .. .	20.20	25.35	36.81	42.00	41.15	39.52

Prices of livestock vary during each year, and from year to year, under the influence of climatic and market conditions. When pastures are deteriorating during periods of dry weather, supply is increased as fat stock are hastened to market, causing prices to decline; with the advent of rain livestock may be withheld from the market for fattening or breeding purposes, and prices tend to rise. Demand conditions affecting livestock prices at Homebush are related to the needs of the Sydney region especially, and the level of export and interstate trade. Prices also vary within each year according to seasonal factors such as the times of shearing, mating, and lambing. The price of wool is a further factor affecting the prices of sheep and lamb fat stock.

## LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AND MEAT PRODUCED

### LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED (OTHER THAN POULTRY)

The following table shows the number of slaughtering establishments and the number of stock slaughtered in the State during 1966-67 and recent years:—

**LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED (OTHER THAN POULTRY)**  
(Year ended 30 June)

Item	Unit	1967	1972	1973	1974 (a)	1975 (a)	1976 (a)	1977 (a)
Slaughtering establishments .. .. .	no.	303	242	239	94	91	77	76
Stock slaughtered in slaughtering establishments and on agricultural holdings —								
Sheep —								
Sheep .. .. .	thousands	4,454	8,954	6,357	2,748	2,944	3,695	4,058
Lambs .. .. .	thousands	5,552	7,832	6,241	4,960	5,851	5,516	5,120
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>thousands</i>	<i>10,006</i>	<i>16,786</i>	<i>12,598</i>	<i>7,709</i>	<i>8,795</i>	<i>9,211</i>	<i>9,178</i>
Cattle —								
Bullocks (b) .. .. .	thousands	570	942	1,190	1,024	1,375	1,391	1,446
Cows (c) .. .. .	thousands	441	535	882	692	708	1,209	1,550
Calves .. .. .	thousands	448	246	278	209	305	402	503
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>thousands</i>	<i>1,459</i>	<i>1,723</i>	<i>2,349</i>	<i>1,925</i>	<i>2,389</i>	<i>3,002</i>	<i>3,499</i>
Pigs .. .. .	thousands	853	1,099	1,324	1,166	979	928	1,024

(a) Excludes establishments employing less than four persons.

(b) Includes a small number of bulls.

(c) Includes heifers.

The New South Wales Meat Industry Authority was constituted in 1978 under the Meat Industry Act, 1978. The Authority, which consists of 11 members includes 5 members elected by livestock producers. The Authority issues licences for the operation of abattoirs, slaughter-houses, meat processing plants, meat markets, saleyards, meat vans, and animal food processing plants. Meat inspectors' responsibilities include the supervision of the slaughtering of livestock and the hygienic processing of meat for human consumption (except farm slaughterings for persons on farms).

The Act provides for the continuation of the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board which, in the County of Cumberland, controls the slaughter of stock for human consumption. The Board comprises a chairman, a representative of employees, and a representative of producers. The State Abattoir and the Homebush Saleyards, controlled by the Board, are located at Homebush Bay. The carcass butchers purchase stock on the hoof, and deliver them to the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered and treated by the Board's staff, and the chilled carcasses are delivered to the owners at the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning. The Board has the right to trade in meat and meat products in its own right.

Abattoirs are operated by five county councils and by the Newcastle City Council and eight other municipalities—the balance of the abattoirs in the State are operated by co-operative societies and other companies.

#### *Levies on Livestock Slaughtering*

In order to provide funds for the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation, and for research into problems of the livestock and meat industry, a levy is imposed on sheep and cattle slaughtered in Australia. The Live-stock Slaughter Levy Act, 1964–1977, prescribes maximum rates of 75 cents per head for cattle and 7.5 cents per head for sheep and lambs. The operative rates are fixed on the recommendation of the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation, after consultation with appropriate industry consultative groups and, as necessary, with the Australian Meat Research Committee. Since 1 February 1975, operative rates of slaughter levy have been 56 cents per head for cattle and 4.85 cents per head for sheep and lambs.

A levy is imposed on pigs slaughtered in Australia for human consumption under the Pig Slaughter Levy Act, 1971–1978, which prescribes a maximum rate of 20 cents per pig slaughtered. The actual rate of levy is fixed on the recommendations of the Pig Research Committee and the Pig Meat Promotion Advisory Committee and at present is set at 13 cents per head (8 cents for pig research and 5 cents for the promotion of pig meat products).

#### MEAT PRODUCED (OTHER THAN POULTRY)

Trends in meat production in New South Wales since 1967 are illustrated in the following table:—

**MEAT PRODUCED**  
(Year ended 30 June)  
(Tonnes)

Type of meat	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Beef and veal (a) (d) .. .. .	212,764	305,706	416,418	359,455	442,343	535,502	598,341
Mutton (a) (d) .. .. .	83,505	159,449	113,166	55,066	59,373	72,304	77,546
Lamb (a) (d) .. .. .	93,134	130,108	100,875	87,116	102,360	94,300	86,515
Pig meats (b) (d) .. .. .	38,897	49,721	59,644	54,161	46,077	44,698	50,081
Bacon and ham (c) (e) .. .. .	15,613	19,846	22,194	21,439	21,921	21,344	21,679

(a) Bone-in weight basis.

(b) Bone-in weight of dressed carcasses. Includes meat later converted into bacon and ham.

(c) Cured weight. Pressed ham and canned bacon and ham are included on a bone-in weight basis.

(d) Includes the relatively small quantities produced from stock slaughtered on agricultural holdings.

(e) Production on agricultural holdings is excluded. In recent years production on agricultural holdings has been negligible.

*Beef and Veal*

Production of beef and veal declined sharply during 1965-66 and 1966-67 due to the effects of drought. By 1971-72, production had recovered to previous levels and increased strongly in 1972-73 as exports to Japan, the E.E.C., and the U.S.A. expanded simultaneously and prices reached a peak. Export markets contracted and prices declined during 1973-74, while slaughterings fell as many farmers retained stock in the expectation that export markets would revive and prices rise. However, prices continued to fall and by 1974-75 had reached a 20 year trough. A revival in export markets and prices in the 1975-76 and 1976-77 seasons have offset to some extent the severe reduction in producers' profitability which occurred during 1974-75. The heavy increase in slaughterings over the three seasons to 1976-77 reflect not only increased local consumption and a resurgence of exports but a movement out of the industry, especially by smaller producers.

*Sheep Meat*

In 1970-71 and 1971-72 sheep slaughterings and sheep meat production reached record levels as many farmers reduced stock numbers after a period of falling profitability and moved into the alternatives of meat cattle and cereal grain production. The production of mutton and lamb contracted during 1972-73 and prices of both sheep meat and wool rose. During the following year farmers, attempting to increase sheep numbers, retained stock, causing a further contraction in production, and prices of both lamb and mutton reached a peak in January and February of 1974. A favourable season in 1974-75, resulted in a rise of 14 per cent in sheep meat production and a concurrent reduction in prices. There has been a noticeable tendency in recent years for mutton production to fluctuate under the influence of developments in export markets, however, sheep meat production generally has remained far below the peak years of the early 1970's.

*Pig Meat*

After a large increase in pig numbers in the 1972 season, and a similar rise in slaughterings and meat production in the following year, a contraction has occurred more recently as the number of breeding sows were reduced from the particularly high levels of the 1972 season. Sharply increased operating costs during 1973 and 1974 seasons severely affected profitability and, as a result livestock numbers, slaughterings, and meat production were heavily reduced in 1974 and 1975. Higher prices during 1975 did not prevent a further industry contraction in the following year. Although prices declined slightly in 1976 and 1977, pig numbers and meat production increased during the latter year, after a period of industry rationalisation which indicated a tendency towards more intensive, larger scale production methods.

Statistics relating to slaughtering and pig meat production for New South Wales may not completely reflect actual pig production in the State due to the effect of the interstate movement of livestock.

## POULTRY SLAUGHTERED

Statistics of poultry slaughterings in New South Wales were first collected for the year 1964-65. The statistics are considered to give a high level of coverage in respect of the slaughterings of meat strain chickens, and the slaughtering of ducks and turkeys. They do not purport to cover all poultry slaughterings in the State, as many small producers are excluded from the collection.

Details of poultry slaughtering in commercial poultry slaughter-houses in New South Wales in 1967 and for each of the last six years are shown in the following table:—

**POULTRY SLAUGHTERED (FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION) IN  
COMMERCIAL POULTRY SLAUGHTER-HOUSES**  
(Year ended 30 June)

Type of poultry	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
POULTRY SLAUGHTERED							
Chickens (i.e. broilers, fryers, or roasters)	32,113	51,632	49,818	63,905	59,176	63,184	67,059
Hens and stags	2,249	3,816	3,329	3,493	3,639	5,616	5,513
Turkeys	441	1,172	1,866	2,119			
Ducks and drakes	306	913	888	924	2,833		1,049
POULTRY MEAT PROCESSED (tonnes) (a)							
Chickens (i.e., broilers, fryers, or roasters)	36,813	65,160	61,812	79,756	74,518	83,036	85,416
Hens and stags	3,607	6,088	5,081	5,455	5,816	12,510	13,521
Turkeys	2,103	4,277	6,725	7,392			
Ducks and drakes	517	1,501	1,535	1,527	9,046		1,680
Total (b)	43,040	77,026	75,152	94,130	89,380	95,546	100,618

(a) Dressed weight of birds, pieces, and giblets, as estimated by individual producers.

(b) Excludes geese slaughtered.

The (State) Poultry Processing Act, 1969, provides for the registration of plants in which poultry is processed for sale, and also for the regulation and control of the processing of poultry in these plants. Inspectors are appointed under the Act, and penalties are imposed for offences. It is an offence to process poultry in any plant if, as a result of the processing, the water uptake of the poultry exceeds 8 per cent.

Under the (State) Chicken Meat Industry Act, 1977, a Chicken Meat Industry Committee, of 15 members including representatives of growers, processors, and consumers, was established to regulate and control agreements between growers and processors of chickens consumed as poultry meat. The functions of the Committee also include the settling, by negotiation, of disputes between growers and processors and it reports to the Minister for Agriculture any recommendations regarding the chicken meat industry.

## VALUE OF LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND DISPOSALS

The following table shows the value of slaughterings and disposals of livestock produced in New South Wales in 1967 and later years. The gross value shown represents the items of agricultural production valued at the principal market place. The local value represents the gross value less the estimated costs of marketing.

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS (a) AND OTHER DISPOSALS (b)  
(Year ended 30 June)

Type of livestock	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GROSS VALUE (\$'000)							
Cattle and calves .....	132,295	201,513	332,776	306,430	155,276	197,731	327,157
Sheep and lambs .....	77,936	89,379	138,763	130,586	78,597	78,735	119,410
Pigs .....	22,720	24,409	39,884	56,899	58,022	59,801	63,253
Poultry .....	26,989	43,143	43,687	(c) 63,923	(c) 65,405	(c) 72,906	(c) 81,912
Total .....	259,940	358,444	555,110	557,838	357,301	409,173	591,732
LOCAL VALUE (\$'000)							
Cattle and calves .....	121,196	184,664	307,066	283,184	131,236	175,940	294,099
Sheep and lambs .....	68,720	75,503	126,518	121,189	68,930	70,760	110,279
Pigs .....	20,976	22,494	37,259	53,129	54,441	55,433	58,764
Poultry .....	24,965	43,125	43,675	(c) 63,910	(c) 65,398	(c) 72,899	(c) 81,897
Total .....	235,857	325,787	514,518	521,412	320,005	375,032	545,039
AVERAGE UNIT LOCAL VALUE (\$) (d)							
Cattle and calves .....	88.88	107.03	128.31	161.78	54.31	57.77	81.12
Sheep and lambs .....	6.40	3.97	8.87	14.48	6.80	6.71	9.79
Pigs .....	23.55	10.89	23.83	38.53	47.33	50.02	48.53
Poultry .....	0.71	0.75	0.78	(c) 0.91	(c) 0.99	(c) 1.06	(c) 1.11

(a) Includes the value of hides and skins, and for sheep and lambs wool, from animals slaughtered.

(b) Includes adjustment for net exports (overseas and interstate) of live animals.

(c) Includes poultry produced in the A.C.T. and slaughtered in N.S.W.

(d) Determined by dividing local value by the number of animal slaughterings and disposals.

The local and gross value of livestock slaughterings and disposals rose strongly in 1972-73 and 1973-74 despite substantial reductions in slaughterings and disposals of sheep, lambs, and pigs in both years, and of cattle in the latter year. Prices received for cattle and sheep suffered a severe reversal in 1975 and, largely as a result of this, the local value of slaughterings and disposals fell by 39 per cent in that year. A revival in prices, and an increase in cattle slaughterings and disposals has assisted the recovery in the value of livestock production since then. Over recent years, the value of poultry slaughterings and disposals has risen substantially, due to a steady increase in both prices and production.

## MEAT EXPORTS

As a result of poor seasonal conditions in pastoral areas of the State, meat exports, generally both of beef and veal, and of mutton and lamb, declined in 1965-66 and again in 1966-67 (the decline in beef exports to the United Kingdom being particularly marked). Although mutton and lamb exports had recovered by 1968-69 to be the highest for more than twenty-five years, beef and veal exports continued to fall until 1969-70. In 1972-73, beef exports reached high levels, but then declined in both 1973-74 and 1974-75. For the year ended 30 June 1977, meat exports reached a record tonnage of 932,000 tonnes, compared with a previous best of 836,000 tonnes in 1972-73. The United States of America has in recent years been the principal market for Australian beef, Japan and the Middle East are important markets for Australian mutton, and the Middle East is the major market for Australian lamb. Of significance in 1976-77 were the increased beef exports to Eastern

Europe of 62,000 tonnes, compared with no shipments in the previous year, and 66,000 tonnes to the Soviet Union, compared with 25,000 tonnes in 1975-76. The U.S.S.R. also imported 18,000 tonnes of Australian mutton after importing none in 1975-76. In recent years, the quantity of boneless beef and mutton exported has by far exceeded the quantity exported in carcass form.

The following table shows the quantity of frozen and chilled beef, mutton, and lamb, and of canned meats exported from New South Wales to overseas destinations in recent years:—

**OVERSEAS EXPORTS (a) OF MEATS**  
(Year ended 30 June)

Type of meat	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Frozen or chilled —							
Beef and veal (tonnes) .. . . .	34,780	63,005	99,902	84,238	60,594	97,378	115,112
Mutton (tonnes) .. . . .	5,000	29,862	22,412	8,868	10,374	19,494	22,277
Lamb (tonnes) .. . . .	2,125	8,405	5,898	4,487	2,666	2,370	2,109
Poultry (tonnes) .. . . .	453	2,370	3,242	3,731	3,972	3,473	3,298
Offals (tonnes) .. . . .	2,601	5,381	6,001	5,074	4,710	7,185	8,739
Preserved in tins, etc. (tonnes) .. . . .	1,632	1,900	1,736	2,693	3,974	3,933	5,065
Value of all meats exported (b) (\$A thousand f.o.b.) .. . . .	35,714	87,731	141,084	130,789	66,337	117,415	152,067

(a) Excludes ships' stores.

(b) Includes rabbits and hares, pork, bacon and ham, etc.

#### CONTROL OF MEAT AND LIVESTOCK EXPORT TRADE

The export of Australian meat and livestock is controlled by the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation under the provisions of the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation Act, 1977-1978. Beef, veal, mutton and lamb, any other prescribed meat, meat products, edible offal, all cattle, sheep, lambs, and any other prescribed animals may be exported only by the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation or by licensed exporters and subject to such conditions and restrictions as are imposed by the Corporation. The Corporation advises the Commonwealth Minister for Primary Industry on the quality, standards, and grading of meat for export, and is empowered to regulate shipments and to arrange contracts in respect of freights and insurance. Funds for this purpose are provided by charges imposed by the Live-stock Export Charge Act, 1977-1978, (which prescribes maximum rates of \$2.50 per head for cattle and 15 cents per head for sheep and lambs exported from Australia). Since 1 August 1978 operative rates of export charges have been 55 cents per head for cattle and 4.75 cents per head for sheep and lambs.

Special attention is given to the preparation and transport of meat for export. The meat is inspected by veterinary officers of the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry and its shipment is stringently regulated by that Department.

#### MEAT AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES

Meat exports from Australia to the United States are limited by quotas imposed by the U.S. Congress on all meat imported into the U.S. These are adjusted each year in accordance with the variation in U.S. commercial production and may be varied by the President of the United States if the U.S. domestic supply is considered inadequate. The level of exports from Australia to the U.S. is, after agreement by both governments, controlled in Australia by quotas issued by the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation. In 1978, the restraint level was 301,200 tonnes. Further details concerning the export of meat to the United States are given on page 895 of Year Book No. 64.

#### WOOL PRODUCTION

Most of the wool produced in New South Wales is obtained by shearing live sheep. Considerable quantities of wool are, however, obtained by fellmongering, and a small quantity is picked from the carcasses of dead sheep on the holding. Many sheep skins are

sold, and the quantity of wool on these is estimated and also included in the total production.

Data collected in respect of the year 1971-72 show that the main shearing period now extends over the months July to November (when approximately 66 per cent of sheep are shorn). Apart from a minor peak in activity which occurs in February-March (when approximately 12 per cent are shorn) the balance of sheep shearing is spread fairly evenly over the remaining months of the year.

The weight of the wool clip is stated on a greasy basis, because precise data of the clean scoured yield are not available. The greasy wool produced in New South Wales in past years is estimated to have yielded about 55 per cent clean scoured weight.

Particulars of the number of sheep shorn, the average clip per sheep, and the quantity, value, and price of wool produced in New South Wales in 1967 and in recent seasons, are shown in the following table:—

**SHEEP SHORN, QUANTITY, VALUE, AND PRICE OF WOOL PRODUCED**  
(Season ended 30 June)

Item	Unit	1967	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Sheep and lambs shorn .. .. .	thousands	64,454	52,337	49,013	53,598	53,000	49,900
Average clip (greasy) (a) .. .	kg	4.08	3.93	4.14	4.33	4.10	4.17
Quantity of greasy wool produced —							
Shorn and crutched .. .. .	tonnes	262,728	205,941	202,681	232,271	217,201	207,868
Total production .. .. .	tonnes	282,472	226,187	213,224	254,259	240,272	232,883
Value of production —							
Gross (b) .. .. .	\$ thous.	286,293	429,826	408,019	306,110	321,817	405,112
Local (c) .. .. .	\$ thous.	265,197	406,777	386,180	283,503	300,623	382,261
Average auction price per kg (d) .. .	cents	104.9	193.2	189.8	128.8	146.6	185.5

(a) Average wool shorn from all sheep, including lambs. Includes crutchings, but does not include fellmongered wool or wool from dead sheep and lambs.

(b) Valued at the principal markets for wool sold at auction and for private sales outside the auction system.

(c) Gross value less the estimated costs of marketing.

(d) Average price realised for greasy wool sold at auction at Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn.

Particulars of sheep shorn and wool produced in Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions in NSW in 1976-77 are given in Appendix C of this Year Book.

Improved conditions in the three seasons 1967-68 to 1969-70, resulted in increased shearing and wool production. In 1969-70 both the average cut per head (4.37 kg) and the quantity of wool produced (340,121 tonnes) reached record levels. Since then production has declined, on average, under the influence of very poor prices in 1970-71 and 1971-72, and has remained low despite a considerable increase in prices. The average price of the wool sold at auction during a season usually furnishes an accurate guide to the average value per kilogram (greasy) of the clip produced in the season. The greater proportion of wool produced in New South Wales is purchased for export and major variations in the value of wool produced have generally been caused by fluctuations in the internationally influenced market price rather than by changes in the level of local production. In recent years instability in international currency markets has added to the price fluctuations which normally result from variations in world supply and demand for wool. Price fluctuations have been tempered to some extent by the introduction of the minimum floor price scheme operated by the Australian Wool Corporation and supported by the Australian Government. Prices, and thus the value of production, are affected over the longer term by changes in the proportion of Merinos, other recognised breeds, Merino comebacks, and crossbreeds in the sheep flocks, and by variations in the quality of wool within these broad classifications.

#### QUALITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES WOOL

Details of all greasy wool sold at auction are analysed in respect of quality, combing or carding classifications, and degrees of vegetable fault. In any season the quality, length, soundness, colour, and style of wool as well as the proportion of natural grease and vegetable and other foreign matter in the clip have an important impact upon the prices obtained by producers.

The following table shows the proportional distribution, by mean micron classifications, of the greasy wool sold at auctions at Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn in 1966-67 and recent seasons. The figures under the heading "Mean Micron Group" indicate the degree of fineness of the wool fibre, in descending order.

**QUALITY ANALYSIS OF GREASY WOOL SOLD AT AUCTIONS IN N.S.W. (a)**  
(Season ended 30 June)  
(Proportion per cent of total number of bales)

Mean micron group (b)	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
19 and finer .. .. .	4.8	7.7	8.0	8.6	5.6	11.0	10.1
20 .. .. .	9.9	9.0	10.6	9.9	8.8	12.9	11.4
21 .. .. .	15.9	16.0	17.6	17.0	14.2	21.0	20.6
22 .. .. .	36.6	27.3	26.7	23.9	24.2	22.0	21.6
23 and 24 .. .. .	15.5	21.6	18.1	21.4	27.2	16.0	18.2
25 and 26 .. .. .	5.2	3.8	4.1	4.0	5.7	4.0	4.4
27 and 28 .. .. .	6.7	5.2	6.1	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.5
29 and 30 .. .. .	2.4	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.2	3.9	4.3
33 and coarser .. .. .	0.8	3.0	2.6	3.2	3.8	2.5	2.6
Oddments .. .. .	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3
Total .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes sales at Albury.

(b) The figures for 1966-67 have been calculated from the spinning quality counts previously in use and approximate the mean micron classification.

An increased trend in the production of 21 micron and finer wool has been experienced in recent years. Some of this increase (and the subsequent decrease in the production of 22 micron wool) can be attributed to the introduction of more accurate scientific methods of measuring micron groups.

An analysis of combing or carding groups is given for recent seasons in the following table. Noble combing wools, which predominate in the New South Wales clip, consist largely of wools carrying light vegetable fault and those free or nearly free of vegetable fault. Only a small proportion of the French combing wools, which are usually of shorter length, are free of vegetable fault.

**COMBING AND CARDING GROUP ANALYSIS OF GREASY WOOL SOLD AT AUCTIONS IN N.S.W. (a)**  
(Season ended 30 June)  
(Proportion per cent of total number of bales)

Type of wool	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Noble combing .. .. .	68.5	59.4	61.7	66.8	71.7	62.8	66.8
French combing .. .. .	16.2	24.3	24.3	19.0	17.7	26.0	22.8
Carding .. .. .	15.3	16.3	14.0	14.2	10.6	11.2	10.4
Total .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes Albury.



The incidence of vegetable fault in greasy wool sold at auctions in New South Wales centres in recent seasons is shown in the next table:—

**VEGETABLE FAULT ANALYSIS OF GREASY WOOL SOLD AT AUCTIONS, N.S.W. (a)**  
(Proportion per cent of total number of bales)

Year	Free or near free	Light burr and/or seed	Medium burr and/or seed (combing)	Heavy burr and/or seed (combing)	Carbonising	Total (b)
1966-67	33.4	32.4	17.0	7.4	9.8	100.0
1971-72	30.0	38.3	13.8	4.0	13.9	100.0
1972-73	33.5	38.6	11.8	3.4	12.8	100.0
1973-74	43.0	32.8	9.9	2.5	11.8	100.0
1974-75	38.6	33.1	12.7	3.7	11.9	100.0
1975-76	39.1	31.4	13.3	5.0	11.2	100.0
1976-77	33.7	33.1	16.1	4.5	12.6	100.0

(a) Excludes sales at Albury.

(b) Excluding combing and carding oddments.

In a normal season, approximately 65 per cent of the clip is free of vegetable fault or contains light vegetable fault, 25 per cent contains medium or heavy burr and/or seed, and 10 per cent is carbonising wool. The proportion of wool falling within the classifications varies considerably under the influence of seasonal conditions. During the drought periods, the relative importance of free or nearly free wools increases. On the other hand, in good seasons, when more seed is present in the pastures, there is a decline in the proportion of free wools.

#### AVERAGE WEIGHT OF FLEECE

The average weight of the fleece fluctuates considerably from year to year with variations in seasonal conditions. It is also affected by changes in the proportion of lambs in the number shorn. The average weight of fleece shorn from sheep and from lambs in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales in recent seasons is shown in the following table. Crutchings, which generally represent 2 or 3 per cent of total wool production, are not included.

**AVERAGE CLIP, (EXCLUDING CRUTCHINGS) PER SHEEP AND LAMB**  
(Season ended 30 June)  
(Kilograms)

Statistical agricultural area	1975		1976		1977	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs
Tableland areas —						
Northern .....	4.23	1.58	4.16	1.60	4.13	1.59
Central and Southern .....	4.65	1.45	4.35	1.39	4.31	1.34
Total .....	4.54	1.47	4.30	1.42	4.26	1.38
Slope areas —						
Northern .....	4.29	1.53	4.29	1.52	4.26	1.51
Central .....	4.74	1.60	4.30	1.53	4.54	1.55
Southern .....	4.75	1.54	4.26	1.43	4.13	1.33
Total .....	4.60	1.55	4.28	1.48	4.31	1.45
Northern and Southern Plains areas —						
Northern .....	4.98	1.99	4.82	1.96	4.81	1.92
Southern .....	4.97	1.69	4.50	1.58	4.66	1.53
Total .....	4.98	1.83	4.67	1.80	4.75	1.76
Western Plains area .....	5.16	1.96	4.81	1.92	4.99	1.88
New South Wales (including Coastal areas) .....	4.72	1.67	4.43	1.60	4.47	1.58

## WOOL SALES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Sydney is one of the largest primary wool markets in the world (Melbourne, Victoria is the largest), and the auction sales are attended by representatives of firms from practically every country in which woollen goods are manufactured extensively. Sales are also held regularly in Newcastle and Goulburn and in Albury (which is regarded as a Victorian selling centre). Generally, at least one series is held in Sydney each month during the season, the frequency in other centres depending on the quantity of wool to be offered at each in any season. About 75 per cent of the total wool clip is sold through the auction system, and the remainder is sold privately (to dealers, direct to Australian manufacturers, or exported for sale overseas).

The quantity of wool and the proportion of various types and qualities sold each month varies considerably. Generally, wool of relatively low quality predominates at sales from April to August, and fine wool predominates from November to February. The quality of wool received at brokers' stores each month is governed largely by the order of shearing throughout the State; wool from early-shearing districts is generally coarser and usually carries more vegetable matter and dust than that from late-shearing districts.

The Sydney Wool Centre at Yennora is a fully integrated wool complex which contains two auction rooms and incorporates all facilities for the receipt, storage, sampling, rehandling, display, and sale of wool.

In recent years increasing use has been made of the objective measurement of wool to enable sale by sample. During the 1975-76 season, over 45 per cent of the wool passing through the auction system in New South Wales was sold by objective measurement. This increased to 52 per cent during the 1976-77 season. Increasing use has also been made of the sale by separation system whereby wool is sold by sample at one auction centre whereas the wool is stored at another centre.

Particulars of wool auction sales in New South Wales at principal selling centres are shown in the next table:—

**WOOL AUCTION SALES IN NEW SOUTH WALES (a)**  
(Season ended 30 June)

Auction centre	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
WOOL SOLD (thousand bales (b))							
Sydney .. .. .	834.4	796.3	630.3	452.1	613.3	496.7	482.4
Newcastle .. .. .	331.8	291.1	221.5	201.5	267.8	259.9	256.0
Goulburn .. .. .	154.0	155.8	126.8	120.5	158.6	146.2	143.1
Total .. .. .	1,320.2	1,243.2	978.5	774.1	1,039.7	902.7	881.5
AMOUNT REALISED (\$ thous.)							
Sydney .. .. .	120,825	84,958	168,321	124,852	112,014	104,844	128,498
Newcastle .. .. .	48,071	31,043	63,997	54,880	50,918	55,452	69,006
Goulburn .. .. .	24,466	17,462	37,045	36,001	32,684	34,020	40,906
Total .. .. .	193,362	133,464	269,363	215,733	195,615	194,316	238,410

(a) Excludes Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

(b) Scoured bales are not converted to greasy basis.

The quantity of wool sold and the amount realised, as shown in this table, are not comparable with N.S.W. production statistics. Sales include wool carried forward from the preceding season and small quantities of wool from other States (mainly Queensland) forwarded to Sydney for sale, but exclude wool carried forward to the next season and wool grown in New South Wales and marketed interstate or overseas.

In 1976-77, 1,000,870 bales of greasy wool identified as of New South Wales origin were sold in Australian auction centres. New South Wales centres (excluding Albury) sold 72.0 per cent of these, while Melbourne and Albury accounted for 13.8 and 5.6 per cent respectively.

Figures compiled by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association show that it is exceptional for a significant proportion of the wool received by brokers not to be sold during the season in which it reaches the stores.

#### WOOL MARKETING

##### *Australian Wool Corporation*

In terms of the (Commonwealth) Wool Industry Act, 1972-1978, the Australian Wool Corporation was established by the merging of the Australian Wool Board and the Australian Wool Commission. The functions of the Australian Wool Corporation include wool marketing, wool use promotion, wool testing, wool research, and wool stores administration. The Corporation consists of a chairman; four representatives of Australian wool growers appointed on the nomination of the Australian Wool Industry Conference; one member to represent the Australian Government; and four other members experienced in the marketing of wool or wool products, in the processing of wool or the manufacture of wool products, or in commerce, finance, economics, or science.

In carrying out the functions in relation to wool marketing the Corporation operates the Flexible Reserve Price Scheme. Under this Scheme, the Corporation determines flexible reserve prices for the various types of wool being offered at each auction, in the light of bidding at recent auctions and any other relevant information available to it. In the event that bidding at the auction does not reach the reserve price, the Corporation buys the wool at the reserve price and pays the wool-selling broker who received the wool into store. The wool-selling broker deducts his normal charges from the Corporation's payment and accounts to the grower for the balance. The Corporation disposes of wool bought at auction either through the auction system or privately to the trade.

In September 1974, the Australian Government, in response to a severe decline in wool prices, agreed to support the Corporation's adoption of a minimum floor price scheme for wool sold through the auction system. Under the scheme, the Corporation acquires, at a minimum floor price, the wool which has not been sold to the trade at auction. In the 1974-75 and 1975-76 seasons, the floor price was set at a level equivalent to 250 cents per kilogram (clean) for 21 micron wool. In July 1976, the Government announced its agreement to a revised floor price level and altered the basis for determining the floor price to be representative of the whole clip. The level was set at 234 cents per kilogram (clean). (For the Australian wool clip the previous level expressed on the new basis would have been equivalent to approximately 206 cents per kilogram.)

The level of 234 cents per kilogram clean applied until 27 November 1976. Following the 17.5 per cent devaluation of the Australian dollar on 27 November 1976, the Australian Government announced that floor prices would be indexed up fully to compensate for the full amount of the devaluation. The new level, which applied throughout the remainder of the season, and the entire 1977-78 season was 284 cents per kilogram clean.

In 1974, the Australian Government introduced a marketing levy of 5 per cent of the proceeds from wool sales (see "Wool Levy" later in this section). These funds are deposited in the Market Support Fund, set up by the Australian Wool Corporation, and are used to meet any losses incurred as a result of maintaining a floor price in the wool market or from operating flexible reserve price arrangements when the market is above the floor. Profits and losses in the fund are transferred to following periods.

The Australian Government is authorised, in terms of the Wool Marketing (Loan) Act, 1974-1978, to make loans of up to \$350 million to the Australian Wool Corporation to enable the Corporation to finance purchases of wool at auction and to make advances to woolgrowers whose wool is temporarily withheld from the market by the Corporation.

## WOOL PROMOTION AND RESEARCH

*Australian Wool Corporation*

The functions of the Australian Wool Corporation include implementing programmes to promote wool merchandise, initiate new technical developments and marketing opportunities, provide assistance to the textile industry, conduct research, control Woolmark and wool blendmark schemes, and, in general, develop awareness and preference for wool. Promotional activities overseas are carried out through the International Wool Secretariat, which has its headquarters in London and branches in 29 countries, and is maintained jointly by the national wool organisations of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Uruguay.

*Australian Wool Industry Conference*

The Wool Industry Conference was formed by woolgrowers in 1962 to provide an organisation with sufficient authority to speak for the woolgrowing industry as a whole. The Conference, which is not a statutory body, comprises 25 members appointed by the Australian Woolgrowers' and Graziers' Council, 25 members appointed by the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation, and an independent chairman.

The Conference makes recommendations to the Australian Government on matters of policy concerning the wool industry, including the rates of wool levy to be paid by woolgrowers to finance wool research and wool promotion.

*Wool Levy*

Levies or contributory charges on woolgrowers have been imposed by the Australian Government since the 1936-37 season to provide funds for wool promotion and, since 1957, for wool research. Since 1964 there has been a combined levy for wool promotion and research; the rate of this levy was 1 per cent of the gross value of a woolgrower's sales of shorn wool for the three seasons 1970-71 to 1972-73. From the 1973-74 season, the purpose of the levy was extended to include the administrative expenses of the Australian Wool Corporation's marketing activities and the rate was increased to 2.4 per cent. For 1974-75 the levy was raised to 2.75 per cent and for 1975-76 to 3 per cent. In addition, a special levy at 5 per cent was imposed in both of these years to collect a fund against possible losses from the floor price arrangement introduced in September 1974 (see under "Wool Marketing" earlier in this section).

*Australian Government Contribution to Promotion and Research*

The Australian Government contribution to wool promotion and research is made under the provisions of the Wool Industry Act 1972-1978. In 1977-78 the Government contribution to wool promotion and research was \$31,400,000 of which \$19,900,000 went to wool promotion and \$11,500,000 to wool research. The traditional triennial funding arrangements have been discontinued and financing is now being reviewed annually. However, for 1978-79 and 1979-80 the indicated level of Government support for wool promotion has been set at the same level as its contribution for 1977-78.

*Wool Research*

Research for the benefit of the wool industry is undertaken under programmes approved by the Australian Minister for Primary Industry after examination of proposals from research organisations. The range of research activity is wide and covers four broad areas: wool production; textile research; economic investigations; and the development of objective measurement of wool's properties. A number of institutions are involved, notably the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and various universities.

Finance for wool research is provided from the Wool Research Trust Fund, into which are paid the amounts allocated to research from the Australian Government's contribution and the wool growers' levy. Expenditure from the fund in 1976-77 amounted to \$15,748,000 and allocations for 1977-78 are expected to exceed \$21 million.

## DAIRY PRODUCTION

Although natural physical features and climatic conditions in parts of New South Wales are particularly suitable for dairying, the industry developed slowly until towards the end of the nineteenth century.

The introduction of refrigeration, pasteurisation, and other processes for the treatment of milk made possible the manufacture and distribution of perishable dairy products in the warm climate, and gave a marked impetus to the industry. With improvement in shipping facilities, butter and processed milk products became important export items.

The development of co-operative movements also proved a great benefit to the industry in both the manufacture and distribution of produce. Dairying in New South Wales reached a peak in 1933-34. During the early 'thirties, producers had endeavoured to offset low prices by increasing production, and new producers had been attracted to the industry to augment shrinking incomes from other forms of agricultural activity.

After 1933-34, a steady decline in the number of holdings producing milk and cream for sale commenced, as smaller producers began to leave the industry. The decline continued into the late 1950's, when it accelerated for reasons such as more lucrative returns from other forms of agriculture, continuing low prices for butter-fat, and urban land development in the main dairying areas along the coast. The decline in the number of commercial dairies is illustrated by the following figures supplied by the Department of Agriculture:—

1933	23,550	1960	14,871
1940	20,949	1970	9,061
1950	16,960	1977	4,400

Milk production, however, has not dropped in the same proportion as the decline in the numbers of dairies.

## PRODUCTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

*Whole Milk*

The total production of milk is not known precisely, as few dairy farmers record the total quantity of milk obtained from their cows. Close estimates of milk production may, however, be obtained by converting milk products to their whole milk equivalent on the basis of butter-fat content, and by adding the quantity of fresh milk used for human consumption and other purposes.

The next table shows the estimated production of whole milk in New South Wales, and the quantity of this milk used for various purposes, in 1966-67 and recent years:—

## PRODUCTION AND UTILISATION OF WHOLE MILK, N.S.W.

(Season ended 30 June)  
(Thousand litres)

Milk and milk products	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Total milk produced .. . . .	1,468,364	1,170,813	1,176,962	1,068,826	958,254	979,948	942,995
Milk used for—							
Butter (a) .. . . .	715,373	402,266	378,479	276,305	204,454	214,687	163,712
Cheese (b) .. . . .	45,261	60,698	76,312	74,577	77,007	98,030	100,273
Other milk products (c) .. . . .	134,764	100,187	101,775	110,504	66,819	58,073	84,178
Whole milk distribution by D.I.A. (d) .. . . .	408,816	502,310	529,308	532,627	520,169	515,389	526,667
Other purposes (e) .. . . .	164,150	105,352	91,088	74,812	89,806	93,771	68,164

(a) Milk and milk-equivalent of cream used in N.S.W. for butter production in manufacturing establishments.

(b) Factory production now accounts for virtually all cheese produced in N.S.W.

(c) Includes sweet cream, ice cream, concentrated, condensed, powdered milk, etc.

(d) Distributing districts under the control of the Dairy Industry Authority (D.I.A.) (or Milk Board, prior to 1970) have been extended during the seasons covered by the table.

(e) Includes milk and milk-equivalent of cream supplied to factories outside N.S.W., and for 1967, estimates of the quantity of milk used for making butter on farms.

**Average Yield Per Cow.** Estimates of the productivity, in terms of commercial butter, of cows in commercial dairies in New South Wales are shown for 1966-67 and recent seasons in the following table. For the purpose of these estimates, the mean of the number of cows (both in milk and dry) at the beginning and end of a season has been taken to represent the average number kept for milking during that season, and estimates have been made (on the basis of butter-fat content) of the quantity of commercial butter which could be obtained from milk used for purposes other than butter-making.

The estimated number of cows (excluding heifers) in commercial dairies during the season, shown in column B of the table, represents the mean of the numbers at the beginning and end of the season concerned. The estimated production per cow, shown in column F is obtained by dividing the average number of cows (column B) into the quantity of commercial butter produced or producible from the milk of cows in commercial dairies in the respective seasons (column E). This average production therefore relates to all milking cows in commercial dairies, irrespective of periods of lactation and including heifers with first calf, aged cows, and cows disabled from any cause.

#### PRODUCTIVITY OF COWS IN COMMERCIAL DAIRIES (a) N.S.W.

Season	Cows (excl. heifers) in commercial dairies at 31 March (A)	Estimated number of cows (excl. heifers) in commercial dairies during season ended 31 March (B)	Butter produced in manufacturing establishments from milk produced in N.S.W. (b) (thous. kg) (C)	Estimated commercial butter producible from milk (of cows in commercial dairies) used for other purposes (b) (thous. kg) (D)	Total commercial butter produced or producible from milk of cows in commercial dairies (b) (thous. kg) (E)	Estimated production of commercial butter per cow (kg) (F)
1966-67	668,197	671,840	35,781	29,599	65,380	97.3
1971-72	490,893	508,742	19,983	32,717	52,700	103.6
1972-73	464,943	477,918	18,199	(c) 36,557	54,756	114.5
1973-74	417,617	441,280	13,588	(c) 37,808	51,396	116.5
1974-75	387,047	402,332	12,591	(c) 33,488	46,079	114.5
1975-76	384,410	385,728	13,028	(c) 34,094	47,122	122.2
1976-77	361,973	373,192	9,102	(c) 36,243	45,135	120.9

(a) Agricultural holding producing milk or cream for sale and/or raising dairy herd replacements.

(b) Year ended 30 June.

(c) From 1971-72 excludes sweet cream sold locally by dairymen vendors and milk used (for own use) on dairies.

#### Butter

The following table shows the total production of butter in New South Wales, and in each of the principal butter-producing Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State, in 1966-67 and recent years. The figures include the butter made in manufacturing establishments from cream produced in other States: the quantity was 13,046 kg in 1976-77.

#### BUTTER PRODUCTION (a) N.S.W. (Year ended 30 June) (Thousand kg)

Statistical agricultural area	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	p1977
Coastal Areas--							
Northern--							
Richmond-Tweed	14,293	7,746	6,698	4,561	3,227	3,402	1,393
Clarence	2,733	1,457	1,344	881	631	968	548
Hastings	6,298	3,472	3,279	2,239	1,757	1,842	1,725
Central	6,040	3,245	3,395	2,691	2,305	2,104	1,156
Sydney and Southern	4,048	2,636	2,342	2,194	1,784	1,879	1,125
Rest of N.S.W. (b)	5,776	782	483	721	126	128	67
Total, N.S.W.	39,187	19,338	17,541	13,287	9,831	10,323	6,014

(a) Excludes the small amount of butter produced on farms.

(b) Predominantly in the Southern Slope Area.

The highest level of butter production was reached in the seasons of 1933-34 and 1934-35, partly because of farmers' efforts to offset low prices by increasing production and partly because of a temporary expansion of dairying in the hinterland. In recent years, production of butter has been declining—and, in the five years from 1972-73 to 1976-77, the quantity of butter produced in New South Wales was 81 per cent less than in the five years ending with 1934-35. The rapid fall in production in the 1970's can be largely attributed to declining overseas demand following the entry of the United Kingdom into the European Economic Community and the increased consumption of butter substitutes.

In 1976-77, 61 per cent of the butter produced in New South Wales was made in the Northern Coastal Area. The other major butter-producing areas are the Central Coastal (19 per cent of the total production in 1976-77) and the Sydney and Southern Coastal Area (19 per cent).

Butter production is subject to seasonal variation. Production increases in a marked degree during the summer months and decreases during the winter.

### *Cheese*

Although conditions for cheese-making are favourable, the production of cheese in New South Wales is not sufficient for local requirements and appreciable quantities are imported from other States. The following table shows the production of cheese in New South Wales in recent years:—

**CHEESE PRODUCTION (a) N.S.W.**  
(Year ended 30 June)  
(Thousand kg)

Area	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Sydney and Southern Coastal Area ..	3,345	3,598	4,080	4,236	4,554	5,031	4,234
Rest of New South Wales (b) .. .. .	1,749	2,929	3,979	3,638	3,577	5,319	1,966
Total, New South Wales.. .. .	5,094	6,527	8,059	7,874	8,131	10,350	6,200

(a) Fresh cheese and other cheeses made from processed products are excluded.

(b) Predominantly in Northern Coastal Area.

Most of the cheese produced in the State is made in the Sydney and Southern Coastal Area (over 65 per cent of total production in 1976-77) and Northern Coastal Area, and most is of cheddar variety. Production is subject to a marked seasonal pattern, and usually attains a maximum between September and January. The quantities of cheese made on farms have been negligible in recent years.

### SUPERVISION OF DAIRYING AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

Since July 1970, in terms of the State Dairy Industry Authority Act, 1970-1977 all dairymen and milk vendors in the State must register with the Dairy Industry Authority, and their premises are subject to inspection by the Authority.

The manufacture of dairy produce in New South Wales is regulated in terms of the State Dairy Industry Act, 1915-1977 Dairy produce factories and stores must be registered. Cream and milk supplied to a dairy produce factory for manufacturing purposes must be tested and graded at the factory, and the farmer is paid on the basis of butter-fat content. Margins of payment for the different grades of milk and cream are fixed by regulations under the Act. Butter must be packed in cartons bearing registered brands indicating the quality of the

product and the factory where it was produced. Testing, grading, and the manufacture of butter and cheese at the factory may be undertaken only by qualified persons.

In each of the State's thirteen dairying districts, a dairy officer of the New South Wales Department of Agriculture supervises the dairy factories and administers the provisions of the Dairy Industry Act. He instructs factory managers and certificated milk and cream-graders in matters connected with the industry, advises dairy farmers, inspects animals and buildings, supervises the quality of dairy products manufactured, and organises herd recording units. Livestock Officers (Dairy Cattle) advise farmers on herd improvement and breeding and feeding programmes.

Cows producing milk for sale are inspected by government officers, who have power to condemn and to prevent the use of diseased animals. The standard of milk to be sold for human consumption is prescribed, the quality of milk sold is tested frequently, and prosecutions are instituted where deficiencies are found. By these means, the purity and wholesomeness of dairy products are protected.

Responsibility for all milk supplied for human consumption (including milk processed into "dairy products") vests in the Dairy Industry Authority of New South Wales which comprises five members who are appointed by the Governor—chairman, deputy chairman, two representing registered dairymen, and one representing milk consumers. Powers exercised by the Authority include regulating the methods and conditions of supply and treatment of milk, the grading of milk for sale, the inspection of dairy premises and cool stores, and the determination of quantities of milk to be supplied to the Authority.

#### *Equalisation and Stabilisation in the Dairy Industry*

*Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd.* Between 1936 and 1937, an equalisation scheme was operated by the voluntary co-operation of manufacturers. The Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd., which comprised members of the State Dairy Products Boards and other persons representing manufacturers of dairy products, entered into agreements with manufacturers throughout Australia to secure for them equal rates of return from all sales of butter and of cheddar cheese.

In 1970, the Australian Government introduced legislation to provide statutory support to the equalisation scheme. This legislation was designed to permit the continuation of the voluntary equalisation arrangements, enabling the Government to impose a levy on the production of dairy produce (to provide the necessary finance for equalisation) should that scheme break down. The implementation of the legislation was not to have been necessary unless the voluntary scheme was threatened—such as by the withdrawal of a large manufacturer from the scheme.

*Government Bounties.* Since 1942, the Australian Government provided bounties on milk (or cream) supplied for the manufacture of butter and cheddar cheese, and (since July 1962) butter-fat products containing not less than 40 per cent butter-fat.

In 1973, the Government decided to phase out, over a three-year period, the payment of these bounties. Accordingly, the annual bounty was reduced to \$18 million in 1973-74, and to \$9 million in 1974-75; no direct bounty was paid in later years.

Since 1962-63, the Australian Government provided bounties, in terms of the Processed Milk Products Bounty Act, 1962-1972, on processed milk products exported overseas. The bounty was payable on the butter-fat content of the products at a rate related to the final butter bounty rate for the particular year. The maximum total bounty provided was \$800,000 for each year since 1964-65. In 1973, the Government announced that this bounty would continue on exports up to 30 June 1975 and then be discontinued.



*Returns from Butter and Cheddar Cheese Sold*

The average returns realised on local, interstate, and overseas sales of butter and cheddar cheese and the average equalisation rates determined by the Equalisation Committee in 1966-67 and recent years are shown in the following table:—

**RETURNS FROM BUTTER AND CHEDDAR CHEESE SOLD, N.S.W.**  
(Year ended 30 June)  
(\$ per tonne)

Particulars	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<b>BUTTER</b>							
Average proceeds of sales—							
Local .....	949.17	985.98	977.71	965.67	1,052.26	1,227.30	1,365.50
Interstate .....	934.21	1,006.25	999.36	973.59	1,061.64	1,172.70	1,239.40
Overseas .....	587.96	605.48	541.71	554.98	623.68	657.80	776.90
Equalisation rate .....	775.16	838.25	793.23	802.20	886.95	964.00	1,116.72
Bounty rate (a) .....	111.41	176.19	122.14	84.76	45.00		
Rate of overall return to manufacturer ..	886.57	1,014.44	915.37	886.96	931.95	964.00	1,116.72
<b>CHEDDAR CHEESE</b>							
Average proceeds of sales—							
Local .....	614.93	717.61	798.29	846.98	944.82	1,032.50	1,059.60
Interstate .....							
Overseas .....		483.25	462.97	565.77	747.05	640.60	712.70
Equalisation rate .....	531.67	619.43	671.84	729.03	874.51	875.60	909.80
Bounty rate (a) .....	40.16	84.11	58.30	40.45	21.46		
Rate of overall return to manufacturer ..	571.82	703.55	730.14	769.48	895.97	875.60	909.80

(a) Bounty payments discontinued after 30 June 1975 (see text in preceding subsection).

*Dairy Products Stabilisation Trust Fund.* In view of the difficulties the dairy industry had been experiencing for a number of years the Industries Assistance Commission (IAC) was asked in 1975 to report on any measures of assistance which should be provided to the industry.

As the dairy industry was unable to come forward with an agreed marketing plan following the IAC report of October 1975, the Government referred the matter back to the IAC and requested that it report specifically on what long-term marketing arrangements should be introduced for the industry.

In September 1976, the IAC recommended a three-staged compulsory marketing scheme for the manufacturing sector of the industry with a view to achieving a stable and viable basis of operation for the Australian dairy industry. Stage one of the report dealt with the implementation of a compulsory levy disbursement scheme.

The Commonwealth Government, following discussions with the industry and with the States, passed legislation for the new dairy industry marketing arrangements. The relevant Acts are: Dairy Industry Stabilization Act, 1977-1978, Dairy Industry Stabilization Levy Act, 1977-1978, and Dairy Produce Amendment Act 1977.

This legislation, which was implemented in July 1977, is intended to protect the domestic price structure for prescribed products and, through a levy disbursement scheme, to provide each manufacturer with an equalised return from his domestic and export sales of such products. The scheme continues the system of separate product pools and has essentially the same effect as the voluntary industry equalisation arrangements which it replaced.

Under the new scheme, the rate of each product levy is the difference between the domestic price and the assessed export price. The levy is payable by the manufacturer of prescribed products that are sold for domestic consumption or used in own manufacture.

The amounts collected from the various product levies are paid into the Dairy Products

Stabilisation Trust Fund which is administered by the Australian Dairy Corporation. Separate accounts are maintained in the fund for each product.

All export sales are pooled separately for each product and all exports are pooled at the minimum export price fixed by the Australian Dairy Corporation. Where this price is less than the assessed export price, an appropriate adjustment is made to the manufacturer by the Corporation, and where the minimum export price is greater than the assessed export price, the manufacturer makes the appropriate payment to the Corporation. Surplus revenue in each export pool is distributed to manufacturers according to their total production of the product which thus ensures that the rate of return to all manufacturers is uniform for both domestic and export production.

Under this 1977 legislation the Australian Industry Advisory Committee was established to provide the Australian Dairy Corporation with the necessary technical back-up to the Corporation in its administration of the levy disbursement arrangements.

The Australian Dairy Corporation can make recommendations to the Minister of Primary Industry, after consultation with the Committee, on the main aspects of the scheme. These include the rates of levy, the interim rates of stabilisation payments, and the prescribing of products and exemptions.

#### *Price of Butter and Return to Farmers*

Wholesale prices for New South Wales butter and the net return to dairy farmers in New South Wales for recent years are shown below:—

**BUTTER: WHOLESALE PRICES AND RETURN TO FARMER (a), N.S.W.**  
(Year ended 30 June)  
(Cents per kg)

	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Wholesale price (Sydney)	103.6	112.7	113.0	113.3	126.2	147.9	159.0
Net return to farmer	78.5	89.7	79.7	75.4	78.7	78.1	p 82.8

(a) See following text. Prices quoted to nearest decimal.

The wholesale prices shown above are for choicest grade butter, and represent the price of butter for consumption in New South Wales determined, prior to June 1977, by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. Since June 1977, price determination for butter has been controlled by the Australian Dairy Corporation in consultation with the Australian Dairy Industry Advisory Council.

The net return to farmer, as shown above, is the weighted average price, per kg of commercial butter, paid to dairy farmers for cream supplied to butter factories in New South Wales. It includes the Commonwealth Government bounty which was paid up to 30 June 1975.

The initial payment to the dairy farmer for cream supplied to a butter factory is based on a price which is estimated to be slightly below the final price he will receive. Further payments are made as amounts become available from the proceeds of butter sales and, prior to 30 June 1975, from bounty payments. The final payment is made after the end of the season.

Particulars of the prices of fresh milk distributed in the metropolitan distributing district are given in the section "Prices and Rents" in Chapter 10 "Labour, Wages and Prices".

## EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

The following table shows the principal dairy products exported overseas from New South Wales ports in 1966-67 and the last six years. These products are not exclusively or completely the produce of this State; in some years, for example, a substantial quantity of New South Wales butter has been shipped abroad from Brisbane, Queensland.

OVERSEAS EXPORTS (a) OF DAIRY PRODUCTS  
(Year ended 30 June)

Dairy products	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Butter—							
Quantity (thous.kg) .. .. .	1,016	3,797	2,672	2,479	1,685	1,624	866
Value (\$A thous. f.o.b.) .. ..	867	3,075	2,148	1,781	1,734	1,566	946
Cheese—							
Quantity (thous.kg) .. .. .	269	367	299	390	353	292	598
Value (\$A thous. f.o.b.) .. ..	222	335	283	376	449	415	843
Preserved milk (b) —							
Quantity (thous.kg) .. .. .	11,348	8,789	11,504	11,452	11,287	8,516	8,478
Value (\$A thous. f.o.b.) .. ..	4,392	5,474	7,173	7,453	9,078	6,576	6,906

(a) Includes ships' stores.

(b) Includes powdered, concentrated, and condensed milk, etc.

## LEVIES ON DAIRY PRODUCTS

The Commonwealth Government imposes levies (in terms of the Dairy Industry Research and Promotion Levy Act, 1972-1978) to finance the administration and promotion activities of the Australian Dairying Corporation and the research activities of the Dairying Research Committee. From 1 August 1976 actual rates are:—

- (a) research levy—20 cents per 100 kilograms of butter-fat produced or 0.8 cents per 100 litres of whole milk produced for sale;
- (b) domestic sales promotion levy—47.25 cents per 100 kilograms of butter-fat produced or 1.9 cents per 100 litres of whole milk produced for sale; and
- (c) administration and overseas market promotion levy—90 cents per 100 kilograms of butter-fat produced or 3.6 cents per 100 litres of whole milk produced for sale.

The total proceeds of the levies imposed by the Commonwealth Government on dairy products in recent years are summarised below:—

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Overseas marketing and administration (\$ thous.) .. .	877	859	836	802	774	1,773
Local sales promotion (\$ thous.) .. .	887	859	836	802	774	955
Research (\$ thous) .. .	371	486	535	482	511	349
Total proceeds (\$ thous.) .. .	2,135	2,204	2,207	2,086	2,059	3,077

The recent increase in overseas marketing proceeds in 1976-77 was a result of the rise in levy, on 1 August 1976, from 47 cents to 90 cents per 100 kilograms of butter-fat produced.

*Sales Promotion and Overseas Marketing*

The Australian Dairy Corporation is constituted under the Dairy Produce Act 1924 and its functions include promoting export from Australia of dairy produce, and its control; controlling the sale and distribution of dairy produce after export; promoting trade in dairy products among Australia's States and Territories; improving production; and increasing consumption of dairy products in the States and Territories.

Membership of the Corporation is eleven, headed by a chairman, appointed by the Australian Government, with three members representing dairy farmers, three representing manufacturers, two with special qualifications, one representing employees of butter and cheese factories, and one Commonwealth Government representative.

The Corporation obtains funds for its promotional and administrative activities from the levy imposed upon butter-fat production and whole milk production (see previous subsection).

Powers of the Corporation cover recommending to the Minister for Primary Industry regulations to control exports of dairy products, reporting to the Minister on matters of quality, standards, and grading of dairy products for export, and, subject to the Minister's approval, taking action to improve dairy products and expand the markets for them.

#### *Dairy Industry Research*

The Dairying Research Committee, set up under the (Australian) Dairying Research Act, 1972-1976, carries out the administration of programmes of scientific, technical, and economic research into dairy industry problems. The functions of the Committee are to make recommendations to the Minister for Primary Industry concerning the allocation of funds from the Dairying Research Trust Account for the industry's dairy research programme.

For 1978-79 the Minister approved the allocation of \$1,159 million on a programme comprising projects to be conducted by the C.S.I.R.O., State departments of agriculture, universities, colleges, and individual researchers. These research projects comprised Farm Research, Dairy Manufacturing Research, and the Dairy Education Scheme. On Dairy Manufacturing Research an amount of \$473,000 was allocated on projects concerned with the maintenance and improvement of quality in dairy products including new work on cheese quality, milk protein, and manufacturing plant improvement. Funds for the research programmes are obtained from the proceeds of the levy on dairy products.

## EGG PRODUCTION

### EGG MARKETING BOARD FOR NEW SOUTH WALES

The Egg Marketing Board for New South Wales controls the marketing of eggs produced from flocks with 20 or more hens in most areas of the State. The Board, which is constituted in terms of the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927-1978, comprises five members elected to represent producers and two members nominated by the Government.

The greater proportion of the eggs under the control of the Board is consigned direct to the Board for disposal. Individual producers are, however, authorised as producer-agents to deal direct with purchasers within the framework of prices set by the Board. Sales by producer-agents are confined to those customers to whom direct delivery can be made.

The proceeds arising from disposal of eggs by the Board (including amounts for equalising returns from local and overseas sales) are pooled by the Board and are distributed to consignors on an average "realised" price basis. Consignors are required to pay to the Board a handling and selling charge (9c per dozen in 1976-77). Producer-agents are required to make a contribution (3.5c per dozen on private sales) towards the Board's administrative expenses.

Particulars of the operations of the Egg Marketing Board in 1966-67 and the last six years are given in the following table:—

**OPERATIONS OF THE EGG MARKETING BOARD FOR N.S.W.**  
(Pool year)

Particulars	1966-67	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>Eggs under control of Board</b> (thousand dozen)—							
Consigned to Board for disposal .. ..	51,700	70,976	67,522	64,036	64,101	66,307	65,647
Sold by producer agents .. ..	16,343	20,124	20,259	19,279	17,120	15,865	15,623
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>68,043</b>	<b>91,100</b>	<b>87,781</b>	<b>83,315</b>	<b>81,221</b>	<b>82,172</b>	<b>81,270</b>
<b>Payments to consignors</b>							
Amount (\$ thous.) .. ..	24,296	28,180	31,226	37,694	43,847	47,242	50,371
Average realised price (a) (cents per doz.) .. ..	47.0	39.7	46.2	58.9	68.4	71.2	76.7
Average net return (b) (cents per doz.) .. ..	36.2	27.5	33.2	44.6	47.5	49.5	56.4
Liquid egg pulp produced (c) (thousand kg) .. ..	8,528	17,749	14,132	11,992	12,920	13,424	13,093

(a) Includes proceeds of levies for equalisation of returns from local and overseas sales.

(b) Average realised price less pool charges, handling, selling, and administration charges, Commonwealth industry levy, and contribution towards cost of building operations (ceased in 1973).

(c) Includes liquid whole egg, liquid egg whites and liquid egg yolks.

The quantity of eggs under the control of the Board in a pool year, as shown in the above table, does not represent the total production of eggs in the State in that year. Other eggs are produced in areas and from flocks not controlled by the Board and by poultry-keepers who evade the Board's control. The total production of eggs, based on the Board's records and including allowances for the eggs that did not pass through the Board's control was estimated at 99.6 million dozen in 1976-77.

#### *Wholesale Prices of Eggs*

The average annual prices per dozen of new-laid, first-quality hen eggs in Sydney in 1967 and more recent years is shown below:—

1967 54.9c	1972 54.9c	1973 63.5c	1974 77.3c	1975 81.8c	1976 88.7c	1977 93.4c
---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------

These prices are the Egg Marketing Board prices to retailers; for eggs weighing 240z per dozen until June 1972, thereafter 55g per egg.

#### *Production Quotas*

The State Government legislated in 1971 to introduce a quota system to limit the number of hens producing eggs for human consumption. At a referendum in August 1972, a majority of producers supported a quota scheme based on the flock size for the twelve months ended November 1970. Base quotas were introduced and administered by the Egg Marketing Board and became effective from August 1974; the State quota being 5.47 million hens. This was reduced in October 1977 to 4.94 million, and further reduced in October 1978 to 4.5 million hens.

#### POULTRY INDUSTRY LEVY

In terms of the Poultry Industry Levy Act, 1965-1966, and the Poultry Industry Assistance Act, 1965-1966, the Australian Government imposes a levy on the owners of hens kept for commercial purposes and makes the proceeds available to the States for expenditure for the benefit of the poultry industry. The levy, introduced on 1 July 1965, is imposed as a rate per fortnight on all flocks in excess of twenty hens. It relates solely to egg strain hens for egg

production for human consumption (breeding strain and meat strain hens are not included). Since 1966-67, the levy which is collected by the respective State Egg Boards, on behalf of the Poultry Industry Trust Fund, has been equivalent to an annual rate of \$1.00 per hen. (The Trust Fund was created under the Poultry Industry Assistance Act as a trust account for levies collected).

In the main, the proceeds of the hen levy are used by the State Egg Boards to equalise returns from sales, but part of the proceeds may be used to finance research projects. The total levy collected from Australian producers in 1976-77 was \$11.14 million, of which \$5.94 million was returned to the New South Wales Egg Marketing Board to equalise returns from local and export sales.

### *Poultry Industry Research*

Expenditure from part of the proceeds of the levy may be used on scientific, technical, and economic research of benefit to the poultry industry. This expenditure is authorised by the Australian Minister for Primary Industry on the advice of the Council of Egg Marketing Authorities. Such expenditure is matched by the Australian Government on a \$1 for \$1 basis, up to a maximum of \$100,000 in any one year.

The Poultry Research Advisory Committee was established by the Council of Egg Marketing Authorities to advise the Council on research matters and to make recommendations on an annual programme for research on subjects important to the egg industry. For 1978-79, the programme of technical and biological research for the poultry industry was estimated to cost \$260,000 and involved individual projects to be carried out by egg marketing boards, State departments of agriculture, C.S.I.R.O., universities, agricultural colleges, and individual researchers.

### OVERSEAS MARKETING OF EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS

The overseas export of Australian eggs and egg products is subject to control, in terms of the Egg Export Control Act, 1947-1978, by the Australian Egg Board. The Board, which was established in its present form in 1954, comprises six representatives from State Egg Marketing Boards (two from the N.S.W. Board) and three members appointed by the Australian Government. Its trading operations are confined to the overseas marketing of eggs and egg products voluntarily pooled by State Egg Boards for export. Any State Board desiring to export on its own account may do so, subject to general terms and conditions laid down by the Australian Egg Board.

From July 1965, the Egg Marketing Board for New South Wales has participated in the Australian Board's pooling arrangements for all egg products sold overseas.

Particulars of the overseas exports of eggs from New South Wales in 1966-67 and recent years are shown below:—

<i>Eggs</i>	<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>						
	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<i>In shell (thous. doz.)</i> .. .. .	2,236	1,422	1,469	198	206	349	539
<i>Other (thous. kg)</i> .. .. .	4,176	8,902	8,863	4,073	4,834	6,215	6,529
<i>Value (\$A thous. f.o.b.)</i> .. .. .	2,406	4,209	4,649	2,928	3,694	4,905	5,851

### HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCTION

The beekeeping industry in New South Wales is well established, producing sufficient honey for local requirements and a surplus for export overseas. Most commercial apiarists operate on a migratory basis to take advantage of the best sources of nectar and pollen. While most operators extract their honey in mobile plants, the number of central extracting plants is increasing. Good table honey is obtained from the flora of many varieties of native eucalypts and introduced crops and pasture plants.

The industry is subject to regulation in terms of the (State) Apiaries Act 1916-1974, in order to prevent the spread of disease amongst bees. Frame hives must be used, and beekeepers must register their hives each year with the Department of Agriculture.

The number of hives and the production of honey and beeswax in New South Wales in 1966-67 and recent years are shown in the following table:—

**BEE HIVES AND HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCTION (a) N.S.W.**  
(Year ended 30 June)

Particulars	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Bee hives (number)—							
From which honey was taken .. ..	102,571	143,732	138,880	151,398	141,737	133,225	125,168
From which no honey was taken .. ..	56,989	44,821	49,323	50,842	51,849	58,609	57,654
Total .. .. .	159,560	188,553	188,203	202,240	193,586	191,834	182,822
Honey produced (thous. kg) .. .. .	4,799	8,428	6,398	8,530	7,790	7,085	5,077
Yield of honey per							
productive hive (kg) .. .. .	46.8	58.6	46.1	56.3	55.0	53.2	40.6
Beeswax produced (kg) .. .. .	61,933	104,356	90,870	123,423	125,995	122,329	97,537

(a) For 1971-72, statistics relate only to apiaries with forty or more hives.

Although subject to marked fluctuation according to seasonal variation in the flow of nectar from flora, the yield of honey per productive hive is usually at a high level in New South Wales.

Overseas exports of honey from New South Wales amounted in 1976-77 to 511,552 kg, valued at \$495,488.

A levy on honey sold for consumption in Australia has been imposed by the Australian Government since 1962-63, in terms of the Honey Levy Act, 1962-1973. The rate of levy was 1.1c per kg of honey from November 1971 to October 1973, and has been 1.3c per kg since November 1973.

In addition, an export charge of 0.3c per kg was introduced in April 1974 under the Honey Export Charge Act 1973. The proceeds of the levies are used to finance the regulation of overseas exports of honey and associated promotional and research activities.

### VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

The following table shows the value of production of livestock products in New South Wales in recent years. The gross value shown represents the items of agricultural production valued at the principal market place. The local value represents the gross value less the estimated costs of marketing.

#### VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(Year ended 30 June)  
(\$ thousand)

Type of livestock product	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GROSS VALUE					
Wool —					
Shorn and dead .....	396,212	380,918	286,348	300,126	370,879
Other .....	33,614	27,101	19,762	21,691	34,233
Total wool .....	429,826	408,019	306,110	321,817	405,112
Whole milk used for —					
Butter (a) .....	14,405	10,215	9,786	10,175	7,536
Cheese (a) .....	4,353	4,473	5,702	6,499	6,518
Processed milk products (b) .....	6,242	6,447	3,339	3,484	5,051
Human consumption and other purposes (c) .....	80,815	83,928	95,405	108,130	115,164
Total dairy products .....	105,814	105,063	114,232	128,289	134,268
Eggs .....	49,384	59,420	67,740	72,057	76,668
Honey and beeswax .....	2,482	4,914	3,807	3,762	3,072
Total livestock products .....	587,505	577,415	491,888	525,925	619,120
LOCAL VALUE					
Wool —					
Shorn and dead .....	373,460	359,079	263,741	278,932	348,027
Other .....	33,317	27,101	19,762	21,691	34,233
Total wool .....	406,777	386,180	283,503	300,623	382,261
Whole milk used for —					
Butter (a) .....	14,405	10,215	9,786	10,175	7,536
Cheese (a) .....	4,353	4,473	5,702	6,499	6,518
Processed milk products (b) .....	6,242	6,447	3,339	3,484	5,051
Human consumption and other purposes (c) .....	70,133	72,624	83,027	93,804	99,412
Total dairy products .....	95,132	93,760	101,854	113,963	118,517
Eggs .....	40,272	55,588	62,202	65,656	69,645
Honey and beeswax .....	1,998	4,754	3,633	3,583	2,994
Total livestock products .....	544,180	540,281	451,191	483,824	573,416

(a) Values for butter and cheese include the Australian Government bounty paid. (See the sub-section "Dairy Production".)

(b) Includes condensed, concentrated, and powdered milk.

(c) Consumption as milk or cream, excludes sweet cream sold locally by dairymen vendors.



## FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

### FORESTRY

#### THE FOREST ESTATE

The total area of forest in New South Wales, as estimated by the Forestry Commission of New South Wales is 16,232,000 hectares. This area, which includes productive, potentially productive, and protective forest land, comprises 3,253,000 hectares of State (including National) Forests, 372,000 hectares of timber reserves, and 12,607,000 hectares of forest on vacant Crown lands, leaseholds, and private lands. The forest area is mainly in the Coastal and Tableland divisions.

The timber reserves, amounting to 372,000 hectares, are temporary reservations covering, for the most part, areas of poorer forest held for supplying regional needs in farm and fuel timber, pending decision as to their ultimate value for forestry purposes. They may later be dedicated as State Forests or made available for settlement.

Forests on vacant Crown lands include a large proportion of inaccessible areas. Those which have a prospective value for timber supply are being dedicated or reserved as State Forests or timber reserves. A considerable proportion of such areas has protective value for soil and water conservation. Forests on leasehold and private land are mostly remnant stands which are in process of clearing with the spread of settlement, and are not generally devoted to commercial afforestation.

#### *State Forests*

At 30 June 1977 there were 753 State Forests, covering 3,253,000 hectares, which had been dedicated for forestry use. Areas of the State Forests have been grouped into 65 declared National Forests, embracing 554,800 hectares. Alienation of dedicated State Forests may be accomplished by resolution of both Houses of Parliament, but declared National Forests can be alienated only by Act of Parliament.

State and National Forests supply over half of the New South Wales timber requirements. About 15 per cent of the State forest area is under cypress pine, and 3 per cent is under Murray red gum. Areas accounting for a further 30 per cent of the State forest are suitable for intensive management; these areas include 160,000 hectares under plantation softwoods (mainly radiata pine, slash pine, and native hoop pine). Areas which have rudimentary fire protection, incomplete roading, and no silvicultural treatment, and which are suitable for extensive management, account for 30 per cent of the State forest. A further 16 per cent of the State forest area is required wholly or mainly for protection—watersheds, catchment areas, etc.—and the remaining 6 per cent is unclassified.

## AREA (a) OF FOREST PLANTATIONS, N.S.W.

(Hectares)

Type	At 31 March					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Government—						
Coniferous .....	93,011	100,450	100,500	108,322	116,118	120,521
Broad-leaved .....	12,193	14,387	(b) 15,387	(b) 15,983	(c) 7,159	7,159
Private—						
Coniferous .....	n.a.	16,004	22,100	25,936	27,943	29,869
Broad-leaved .....	n.a.	5,562	5,500	7,486	7,871	8,340
Total, N.S.W.						
Coniferous .....	n.a.	116,454	122,600	134,258	144,061	150,390
Broad-leaved .....	n.a.	19,949	20,887	23,469	(c) 15,030	15,499
Total .....	n.a.	136,403	143,487	157,727	(c) 159,091	165,889

(a) Excludes firebreaks and other areas not actually forested.

(b) At 30 June.

(c) From 1976 excludes government broad-leaved enrichment plantings.

## FOREST MANAGEMENT

Plans of development have been laid down for some of the principal National and State forests, after intensive survey and detailed mapping, with the object of sustaining productive capacity. Cutting of timber is subject to a quota system and is controlled with due regard to regeneration, supplemented by silvicultural treatment to increase the forest yield. Regeneration of native species is almost entirely natural, but the planting of some valuable varieties is necessary.

The area of coniferous plantations (mainly of radiata pine and other exotic coniferous species) has been increased steadily during recent years. Measures designed to increase the rate of new softwood planting include the Commonwealth Softwood Forestry Agreements Act, 1967–1978, (under which the Commonwealth Government provides loan assistance to the State Governments for an expanded softwood planting programme) and the Farm Woodlot Loan Scheme, administered by the Forestry Commission of New South Wales (which provides long-term loans to landholders for the establishment of pine and poplar plantations on their properties).

Silvicultural and fire-protection work is continuous. There is an extensive system of forest access roads, fire-breaks, and fire-lines; and fire-roads (which also give access for logging) have been established for fire protection. Other works include look-out towers at strategic points, an interlocking system of forest water supplies, equipment huts and telephone lines, and radio equipment. Aerial fire detection facilities are made available by public and private authorities during periods of great fire danger.

## SERVICES BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES TO THE FORESTRY INDUSTRY

*Forestry Commission of New South Wales*

The Forestry Commission, comprising one Commissioner and two Assistant Commissioners appointed for seven years, administers the Forestry Act, 1916–1976, under the control of the Minister for Conservation and Water Resources. The Commission is responsible for the control and management of the State Forests and timber reserves, the conversion, marketing, and economic utilisation of forest produce, the licensing of timber-getters and sawmills, and the organisation of research into silviculture and wood technology and a system of education in scientific forestry. The Act provides, in addition, for the permanent dedication of reserves for the preservation of natural flora, the protection of water supply catchment areas, and the prevention of erosion.

The Commission may undertake the silvicultural management of the catchment area of any water-supply system and the direction of tree planting schemes of public authorities. It is also responsible for implementing forestry works required under various Acts in the interests of water and soil conservation.

University traineeships in forestry are offered each year to undergraduates who have completed the first year of a prescribed science course at a State university. Subsequent training includes one year of practical training in forests, and three years of training in forestry at the Australian National University.

The principal financial operations of the Forestry Commission in recent years are summarised in the following table:—

**FORESTRY COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES:  
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS**

(\$ thousand)

Item	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>RECEIPTS</b>					
Timber royalties and sales .. .. .	8,723	9,863	10,847	12,266	14,260
Other receipts .. .. .	346	341	352	414	409
<b>Total receipts .. .. .</b>	<b>9,069</b>	<b>10,204</b>	<b>11,199</b>	<b>12,680</b>	<b>14,669</b>
<b>PAYMENTS</b>					
Administration .. .. .	5,839	8,433	10,300	12,004	12,765
Reforestation —					
Acquisition of land .. .. .	407	411	113	47	655
Plantations — establishment and treatment .. .. .	1,413	1,576	2,697	2,844	3,022
Native forests — regeneration and treatment .. .. .	1,159	912	1,062	1,199	1,309
Nurseries — working and maintenance .. .. .	420	431	(a)	(a)	(a)
Research and experiment .. .. .	418	423	465	(b)	(b)
Protection from fire, disease, etc. .. .. .	1,500	867	1,675	1,522	2,119
Forest works —					
Surveys .. .. .	390	388	491	484	531
Construction and maintenance of roads, buildings, etc. .. .. .	3,064	3,233	5,181	6,366	7,682
Marketing operations .. .. .	744	951	1,434	1,554	1,803
Wood technology and forest research division .. .. .	(c) 570	(c) 619	(c) 859	1,495	1,650
<b>Principal payments .. .. .</b>	<b>15,924</b>	<b>18,244</b>	<b>24,277</b>	<b>27,515</b>	<b>31,536</b>

(a) Included in "Administration".

(b) Included in "Wood technology and forest research division".

(c) Wood technology division only.

*Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry*

The Forestry Branch of the Department of Primary Industry, which has replaced a statutory authority, the Forestry and Timber Bureau, is responsible for the development, in co-operation with the States and Commonwealth Territories, of national policies, the carriage of work associated with Australia's international interests and obligations in forestry, and liaison with other Commonwealth departments on matters related to forestry activities. Responsibilities extend up to the stage when the product of the forests is delivered to the mill door.

*Australian Forestry Council*

The Australian Forestry Council, established in 1964, comprises the Ministers responsible for forestry in each of the States together with appropriate Commonwealth Ministers. The Council promotes the welfare and development of Australian forestry; arranges mutual exchange of information regarding production and utilisation of forest products; formulates and recommends a forestry policy for Australia, with particular regard to forest development

necessary to meet national requirements for forest products, including the provision of finance for development; and promotes and co-ordinates research in forestry and forest products.

#### TYPES OF FOREST TIMBER

The main forest timber of New South Wales is that of the native eucalypt hardwoods, which are used extensively for scantlings, flooring, and weatherboards. Hardwood logs are also used in the round as poles and piles, and hewn hardwoods are used in sleepers, bridge and wharf construction, mining, and fencing. Some hardwoods are pulped for use in the manufacture of wallboards or are converted to woodchips for use in paper manufacture. The hardwood species most commonly used include blackbutt, flooded gum, bloodwood, spotted gum, the "ash" group (alpine ash, silvertop ash, and mountain gum), Murray red gum, and "mahoganies" (red and white), the stringybarks, grey gum, Sydney blue gum, brown barrel, tallowwood, and the ironbarks.

The cypress pine is the principal remaining native softwood. It is in demand for weatherboards, flooring, and other housing purposes which require high resistance to white ants. Softwood requirements are being met to an increasing extent by radiata pine, which is the principal species used in forest plantations.

The "brushwood" forests consist mainly of broad-leaved evergreens which occur only in the wet coastal zone. Among the valuable "brushwood" species are coachwood (a fine cabinet and veneer timber), various timbers of the genus *Flindersia*, black bean, white beech, yellow carrabeen, sassafras, bollywood, and crabapple. Among the brushwood forest types are also found red cedar and hoop pine (a valuable native softwood), both now remnant, having been heavily cut for many years. Turpentine (useful for marine piling and flooring) occurs as a scattered tree among brushwoods and eucalypts.

Minor products of the New South Wales forests include tanbark, essential oils, the medicinal extracts hyoscine and rutin, charcoal, kino gum, and "paper" bark.

#### PRODUCTION OF TIMBER

Regulations under the Forestry Act, 1916-1976, require the licensing of sawmills and the provision by each mill of a monthly return recording every log received in the mill-yard, whether from Crown or private land. The production of timber in New South Wales in the last six years, as estimated from these returns is shown in the following table:—

#### ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF TIMBER, N.S.W.

(Thousand cubic metres)

Type of timber	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Logs for sawing, slicing, or peeling—						
Forest hardwoods .. .. .	1,605	1,609	1,508	1,506	1,369	1,412
Brushwoods and shrubwoods .. .. .	134	143	116	122	88	93
Softwoods —						
Native .. .. .	144	159	154	137	126	126
Exotic .. .. .	223	237	269	270	286	303
Hewn (including mining timber) .. .. .	294	274	204	255	235	268
Poles and piles .. .. .	65	63	69	69	55	63
Pulpwoods .. .. .	434	461	606	753	770	667
Total (excluding firewood) .. .. .	2,899	2,946	2,926	3,113	2,929	2,934

The following table shows the quantity of Australian grown sawn timber produced in New South Wales estimated from log figures shown in the preceding table, and based on industry recovery factors which allow for wastage when logs are sawn.

**TIMBER SAWN IN NEW SOUTH WALES (a)**  
(Thousand cubic metres)

Type of timber	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Hardwoods	761	784	731	723	657	678
Brushwoods	62	71	58	55	40	42
Softwoods —						
Cypress pine	63	66	66	59	54	54
Plantation conifers	105	116	135	138	146	155
Total	168	182	200	197	200	209
Total, native sawn timber	990	1,035	990	974	897	929

(a) From Australian grown logs. Includes sawn sleepers and logs peeled or sliced for veneers.

In addition to the sawn timber shown in this table, some timber is sawn from imported logs and a large quantity of other timber is produced (e.g., piles, poles, fencing material, timber used in mining and as fuel), information regarding which is incomplete.

Under the Timber Marketing Act, 1977, timber must be sold true to description. For the protection of consumers, restrictions are placed on the use of untreated borer-susceptible timbers in buildings and articles for sale, and of unseasoned timber in furniture, joinery, flooring, and mouldings, where borer attack or excessive moisture would affect its utility.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN FORESTRY

The number of persons engaged in afforestation and timber-getting in New South Wales has shown a steady decline in recent years, the figures dropping from 3,843 in June 1961 to 3,132 in June 1976.

#### VALUE OF FORESTRY PRODUCTION

The following table shows the local value of forestry production in New South Wales in the last 6 years. These values represent the value of forest products at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing.

\$ thous.	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
	r44,105	r53,400	r45,726	r51,176	56,365	63,169

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

The overseas import and export of timber to and from New South Wales in recent years are summarised in the following table. Most of the imports are in the form of undressed timber and are mainly softwoods. The undressed softwoods, such as Douglas fir, hemlock pine, western red cedar, radiata pine, and redwood, come principally from Canada, the

United States of America, and New Zealand, while the hardwoods such as meranti, Philippine mahogany, ramin, and teak come mainly from Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand. The exports consist largely of woodchips to Japan.

### OVERSEAS TRADE IN TIMBER, N.S.W.

Type of timber	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>IMPORTS</b>						
Quantity (thous. cub m)—						
Undressed timber (a) .. .. .	548	580	673	444	478	502
Value (\$A thousand)—						
Undressed timber (a) .. .. .	27,498	35,385	67,329	37,414	48,866	59,135
Other timber .. .. .	7,653	8,820	14,586	13,208	19,223	22,412
Total value .. .. .	35,151	44,205	81,915	50,622	68,088	81,546
<b>EXPORTS (AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE)</b>						
Quantity (thous. cub m)—						
Undressed timber (a) .. .. .	12	10	8	19	6	5
Value (\$A thousand) —						
Undressed timber (a) .. .. .	798	687	740	1,021	998	866
Other timber (b) .. .. .	4,165	6,858	10,248	12,857	15,603	25,053
Total value .. .. .	4,963	7,545	10,988	13,879	16,603	25,919

(a) Includes logs and railway sleepers.

(b) Includes value of woodchips exported.

### FISHERIES

The waters along the coast of New South Wales contain many species of fish of high commercial value. The estuarine fisheries (those in coastal lakes and estuaries and on coastal beaches) and the demersal fisheries (those offshore for fish which live close to the sea floor) have frequently been overfished, with a consequent diminution of stocks. On the other hand, with the exception of southern blue fin tuna the pelagic species of fish (those which inhabit the upper water layers) have not been fully exploited. Perch, Murray cod, and other freshwater species are taken from the inland rivers.

Fisheries in New South Wales within the three-mile territorial limit are regulated by the N.S.W. State Fisheries, within the responsibility of the Minister for Conservation and Water Resources, and in terms of the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935-1978. The Act authorises the closing of waters to the taking of fish (either wholly, as to a certain season, or in respect of prescribed species or sizes of fish), the licensing of fishing boats and of persons who gain a substantial proportion of their income from fishing, the regulation of the use of nets, and the prohibition of the use of explosives in fishing. Other provisions govern the consignment and sale of fish, and the supply of returns showing the nature and extent of fishing operations. Inspectors of fisheries are appointed under the Act, and inspectorial powers are entrusted to members of the police force and honorary vigilance committees.

The Fisheries Division of the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry is responsible for the development and administration of fisheries and whaling in extra-territorial waters, in terms of the (Commonwealth) Fisheries Act, 1952-1975, and co-ordinates fisheries administration throughout Australia.

Under this Act fishermen and their boats must be licensed if they operate in extra-territorial waters. State inspectors of fisheries exercise certain powers under the Act on behalf of the Commonwealth Government. The (Commonwealth) Whaling Act, 1960-1973, gives effect to the 1946 International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, and governs operations in extra-territorial waters by ships under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Government.

The following table shows the number of fishermen and boats licensed and of the value of boats and equipment used in fishing and oyster farming operations in recent years. Some fishermen and boats are licensed under both the State and the Commonwealth Acts.

#### FISHERMEN LICENSED AND BOATS ENGAGED, N.S.W.

Item	At 30 June					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Fishermen licensed						
Extra-territorial .. .. .	1,229	1,371	1,144	1,408	1,270	1,296
Territorial .. .. .						
Tidal .. .. .	3,070	3,010	3,020	3,107	3,120	3,371
Inland .. .. .	201	291	209	196	160	255
Total, territorial .. .. .	3,271	3,301	3,229	3,303	3,280	3,626
Total, fishermen licensed .. .. .	4,500	4,672	4,373	4,711	4,550	4,922
Boats engaged						
General fisheries .. .. .	3,077	3,096	2,436	2,209	1,925	2,346
Oyster farming .. .. .	1,749	2,209	1,785	1,812	1,921	1,743
Total, boats engaged .. .. .	4,826	5,305	4,221	4,021	3,846	4,089
Value of boats and equipment .. .. .	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
General fisheries .. .. .	13,066	15,191	14,978	20,541	20,925	26,409
Oyster farming (a) .. .. .	2,843	3,733	4,125	4,469	5,601	5,738
Total value .. .. .	15,909	18,924	19,103	25,010	26,526	32,147

(a) Includes the value of cultivation (sticks, trays, etc.) in oyster farms.

Under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, areas suitable for oyster culture are leased by the N.S.W. State Fisheries, usually for a 15-year term and at a rental determined by the Minister. When a lease expires, the existing lessee has a preferential right to apply for its renewal. There are few unleased areas still available because of navigational and other restrictions. Under the Act the Minister may close any oyster area if it is contaminated and the oysters would be a risk to public health.

The following table shows the number and extent of leases for oyster culture in recent years:—

#### OYSTER LEASES, N.S.W.

Leases	At 30 June					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Number of leases .. .. .	5,709	5,816	5,625	5,520	5,426	5,443
Length of foreshore in leases (metres) .. .. .	922,396	956,249	878,528	853,943	838,609	847,368
Area of off-shore leases (hectares) .. .. .	3,511	3,653	3,450	3,524	3,555	3,580

Suitable streams and lakes (almost all those above an altitude of 750 metres) are stocked with trout, and acclimatisation societies are registered to assist in the management of the trout fishery. Some waters are closed to trout-fishing during the winter months.

An angler's licence must be held by any person (other than an Aborigine, a child under 16 years of age, or an age, invalid, or service pensioner) who fishes for any species of fish in inland waters (including coastal streams above the influence of the tide). The method of fishing is subject to regulation.

#### MARKETING OF FISH

The marketing of fish in New South Wales is controlled by the N.S.W. Fish Marketing Authority. The Authority, which was established in 1964, comprises three members nominated by fishermen's co-operative societies and two members — the Chairman, (who must have no pecuniary interest in any branch of the fishing industry) and a member to represent consumers of fish — nominated by the State Government.

The Authority conducts a market at Sydney, and markets are conducted by fishermen's co-operatives at other coastal centres. Fish produced in the State must be sold through these markets, except that licensed fishermen may sell direct to canneries and, in certain instances, to other consumers. The major part of the State's catch is sold through the Sydney market, either by auction or by private treaty.

The fishermen's co-operatives, which have been established at 21 centres, arrange for the handling of fish at the point of catch and for its transport to market. The co-operatives supply the bulk of the fresh fish sold in Newcastle, Sydney, and Wollongong.

#### FISHERIES RESEARCH

The Division of Fisheries and Oceanography of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization has its headquarters and central laboratory at Cronulla (N.S.W.) and is engaged in marine research aimed at providing improved economic, biological, and technical information on Australian fisheries resources.

The N.S.W. State Fisheries is undertaking a marine resources survey of coastal and oceanic waters off the coast to determine the distribution and magnitude of the fisheries resources of these waters and to establish the most efficient means of exploitation. It has also established the Brackish Water Fish Culture Research Station at Port Stephens to determine the practicability and economic feasibility of culturing prawns in ponds and to increase production and the viability of oyster farming. The Department also operates an extensive research station at Narrandera for the study of inland fisheries and to supply juvenile fish for stocking purposes. Trout hatcheries have been established at Jindabyne and at Ebor.



## FISHERIES PRODUCTION

The recorded production of the principal species of fish during recent years by licensed New South Wales professional fishermen is shown in the following table. The species are listed according to their common name, and the quantities are on the basis of landed weight.

## FISH: RECORDED PRODUCTION BY SPECIES, N.S.W.

(Thousand kg. landed weight)

Common name	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>Freshwater species —</b>					
Carp .....	42	166	242	280	445
Golden Perch .....	71	140	362	293	242
Murray Cod .....	18	63	35	20	17
Other .....	85	90	127	60	52
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>756</b>
<b>Marine species —</b>					
Australian Salmon .....	732	757	1,382	850	613
Bream .....	278	378	302	308	356
Flathead .....	1,474	1,369	1,729	1,346	1,164
Garfish .....	168	206	144	87	70
Gemfish .....	(b) n.a.	463	649	739	2,109
Gurnard .....	63	51	126	135	147
John Dory .....	349	283	283	229	251
Latchet .....	253	206	77	155	59
Leatherjacket .....	486	386	190	136	124
Luderick .....	886	707	593	565	577
Mackerel .....	71	101	54	71	91
Mirror Dory .....	(b) n.a.	(b) n.a.	(b) n.a.	(b) n.a.	394
Morwong .....	1,311	1,321	1,344	1,476	1,300
Mullet .....	2,745	3,110	2,806	2,721	2,595
Mulloway .....	292	386	177	242	280
Pilchard .....	112	211	132	219	236
Redfish .....	484	448	626	928	1,421
Shark .....	678	673	676	722	802
Snapper .....	688	709	980	700	757
Tailor .....	174	152	196	175	141
Teraglin .....	51	73	97	87	111
Trevally .....	180	233	277	268	272
Tuna (a) .....	6,134	1,811	5,277	2,465	380
Whiting .....	208	244	162	334	400
Yellowtail-kingfish .....	223	306	177	272	266
Other .....	1,586	1,843	1,502	1,351	1,548
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>19,626</b>	<b>16,427</b>	<b>19,958</b>	<b>16,581</b>	<b>16,464</b>
<b>Total fish production .....</b>	<b>19,844</b>	<b>16,883</b>	<b>20,726</b>	<b>17,234</b>	<b>17,215</b>

(a) Source C.S.I.R.O.

(b) Included in "Other".

The next table shows the quantity of fish taken from the major fishing grounds by licensed fishermen during recent years:—

## FISH: PRODUCTION BY FISHING GROUNDS, N.S.W.

(Thousand kg. landed weight)

Grounds	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Rivers and lakes .....	4,220	4,527	3,970	3,793	3,848
Inshore ocean waters and sea beaches .....	3,522	2,991	2,327	1,640	1,678
Extra-territorial waters .....	11,885	8,906	13,662	11,149	10,934
Inland waters .....	216	459	767	653	756
<b>Total fish production .....</b>	<b>19,844</b>	<b>16,883</b>	<b>20,726</b>	<b>17,234</b>	<b>17,216</b>

The total recorded production of fish, molluscs, and crustaceans by licensed New South Wales professional fishermen in recent years is shown in the following table:—

### PRODUCTION OF FISH, MOLLUSCS, AND CRUSTACEANS, N.S.W.

(Thousand kilograms) (a)

Production	Year ended 30 June					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Fish—						
Marine .. .. .	15,846	19,628	16,424	19,960	16,581	16,460
Freshwater .. .. .	227	216	459	767	653	756
Total .. .. .	16,073	19,844	16,883	20,726	17,234	17,216
Oysters .. .. .	10,224	9,027	10,259	8,787	10,175	10,644
Abalone .. .. .	1,394	1,748	847	613	452	396
Prawns .. .. .	2,523	2,128	2,755	2,075	2,472	2,619
Crabs and crayfish .. .. .	327	283	346	340	287	281

(a) Landed weight for fish; in-shell weight for molluscs and crustaceans.

### VALUE OF FISHERIES PRODUCTION

The following table shows the local value of the recorded fisheries production of New South Wales, and its components, in 1971-72 and later years. These values represent the values of the products at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing, and they include fish condemned.

### LOCAL VALUE OF FISHERIES PRODUCTION, N.S.W.

(\$ thousand)

Item	Year ended 30 June					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Fish .. .. .	6,105	5,837	5,287	10,692	9,870	10,501
Oysters .. .. .	5,419	6,275	5,979	5,380	8,749	10,325
Other (a) .. .. .	4,799	4,785	5,302	5,497	6,716	9,526
Total .. .. .	16,323	16,897	16,568	21,569	25,334	30,352

(a) Comprises molluscs other than oysters, and crustaceans.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Overseas imports of fish have provided a considerable proportion of the State's supply. There is a small export trade in canned fish and fresh and frozen fish and oysters. Particulars of the overseas trade in edible fisheries products in 1971-72 and later years are given in the next table:—

## OVERSEAS TRADE IN EDIBLE FISHERIES PRODUCTS, N.S.W.

Trade	Year ended June					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
QUANTITY (kilograms)						
Imports .. .. .	19,958,887	22,714,683	25,016,851	21,136,004	20,635,933	25,369,756
Exports .. .. .						
Australian produce .. .. .	913,878	1,219,603	1,024,259	619,896	433,294	618,425
Re-exports .. .. .	408,088	155,387	152,017	236,670	405,491	226,065
Total, exports .. .. .	1,321,966	1,374,990	1,176,276	856,566	838,785	844,490
VALUE (\$A thousand f.o.b.)						
Imports (a) .. .. .	r19,890	22,562	r33,219	r27,615	33,211	53,271
Exports (b) .. .. .						
Australian produce .. .. .	3,002	2,353	2,683	2,523	2,286	4,656
Re-exports .. .. .	746	958	284	499	631	799
Total, exports .. .. .	3,748	3,311	2,967	3,021	2,917	5,455

(a) Excludes live fish whether or not fit for human consumption.

(b) Total values for this item includes value (\$A176,146 in 1976-77) for which no quantities have been included.

The quantity of fish imported into New South Wales from overseas has been subject to marked fluctuation. In 1976-77, the imports included 8.8 million kg of fresh or frozen fish (35 per cent of the total fish imported), 14.7 million kg of canned fish (58 per cent), and 1.9 million kg of smoked, dried, and salted fish (7 per cent). Most of the fresh or frozen fish came from Japan, the United Kingdom, the Republic of South Africa, and New Zealand. Salmon from Japan, United States of America and Canada and sardines from the United Kingdom, and Norway were the principal varieties of canned fish.

## FISH PROCESSING

Fish, molluscs, and crustaceans caught off the New South Wales Coast are either sold fresh or preserved. The principal varieties which are canned include Australian Salmon and Tuna, with Redfish being processed into canned pet foods. Whole fish, fish fillets, and prawns are frozen by commercial and fish co-operative establishments throughout the State. Other methods of preservation such as smoking or bottling are not significant.

The Division of Food Research of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization has its main laboratory at Ryde (N.S.W.). It is currently engaged in research into the handling, storage, processing, and transportation of fish.



## CHAPTER 14

# MINING AND SECONDARY PRODUCTION

## MINING

New South Wales contains extensive mineral deposits. Coal was discovered as early as 1796, and the announcement in 1851 that gold had been discovered excited world-wide interest and led to a rapid flow of immigration. Copper and tin deposits were opened up later, and while neither are now of major importance, copper production did rise to significant levels after 1965, when major developmental work led to the re-commencement of copper mining at Cobar. Extensive silver-lead-zinc deposits have been mined at Broken Hill since 1883, and soon surpassed gold in the value of their annual yield.

In the present century, coal and silver-lead-zinc mining have been the predominant mining industries in the State. Prices obtained in recent times for coal on the export market have increased substantially and coal mining now accounts for two thirds of the value of minerals produced in New South Wales. The Broken Hill area is the largest producer of zinc and one of the major producers of lead and silver in Australia; altogether, silver-lead-zinc mining provides 13 per cent of the value of New South Wales mineral production.

The mineral sands industry, operating principally along the northern New South Wales coastline, has expanded markedly since 1939 and has come to be of considerable significance. Australia is presently a major world supplier of rutile, zircon, and ilmenite, with New South Wales producing large quantities of rutile and zircon concentrates.

## MINING INDUSTRIES

### AUSTRALIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of the annual mining census and the other integrated economic censuses from 1968-69 are described in Appendix B "Integrated Economic Censuses". (A more detailed description of the Mining Division of the A.S.I.C. is given below.)

### CLASSIFICATION OF MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

The "mining industries", as identified in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, include all establishments engaged mainly in mining or mineral exploration, as well as mining establishments under development. The term "mining" is used in the broad sense to include the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (such as coal and ores), liquids (such as crude petroleum), or gases (such as natural gas), by such processes as underground mining, open-cut extraction methods, quarrying, operation of wells or evaporation pans, dredging, or recovering from ore dumps or tailings.

Establishments engaged mainly in dressing or beneficiating ores or other materials by crushing, milling, screening, washing, flotation, or other (including chemical beneficiation) processes are included in the "mining industries"—because these activities are generally carried out in treatment works situated at or in the locality of a mine. The screening and washing of coal are included in mining activity when undertaken at a mine or at plants centrally situated to serve a number of mines in the locality.

Establishments engaged mainly in the refining or smelting of minerals (other than the preliminary smelting of gold), or in the manufacture of products of mineral origin (such as coke, cement, or fertilisers), are not included in the "mining industries" (whether or not the works are situated in the locality of the mine).

The following table shows the industries included in "Division B: Mining" of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

#### AUSTRALIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION: DIVISION B: MINING

A.S.I.C. code no.	Title	A.S.I.C. code no.	Title
11	Metallic Minerals—	14	Construction Materials—
1101	Bauxite.	1401	Sand and gravel.
1102	Copper (including copper-gold).	1402	Crushed and broken stone.
1103	Gold.	1403	Dimension stone and other construction materials, n.e.c.
1104	Iron ore.		
1105	Mineral sands.	15	Other Non-metallic Minerals—
1106	Nickel.	1501	Limestone.
1107	Silver-lead-zinc.	1502	Clays.
1108	Tin.	1503	Non-metallic minerals, n.e.c.
1109	Metallic minerals, n.e.c.		
12	Coal—	16	Services to Mining—
1201	Black coal.	1601	Petroleum exploration and other services to petroleum mining
1202	Brown coal.	1602	Mineral exploration and services to mining, n.e.c.
13	Crude Petroleum (including natural gas)—		
1300	Crude Petroleum (including natural gas).		

#### SUMMARY STATISTICS OF OPERATIONS

Detailed statistics of operations and minerals produced for the mining industries in New South Wales are published in a separate annual bulletin *Mining Industries: Detailed Statistics of Operations and Minerals Produced* (Catalogue No. 8401.1). Financial and employment data for 1973-74 and later years are summarised in the following tables.

The number of persons employed at 30 June includes part-time and casual employees and employees absent on paid sick leave, holidays, or long service leave. Employees who, during the whole of the last pay-period in the financial year, were on leave without pay, stood down, or absent because of an industrial dispute are excluded.

Wages and salaries paid refers to gross earnings, after deducting value of explosives sold to employees, but before taxation and other deductions. Overtime earnings, shift allowances, penalty rates, bonuses and commission payments to employees, holiday pay, payments to employees absent on long-service leave, and sick pay and similar payments are included. Car allowances, and entertainment and similar allowances are excluded.

The concept of value added is described in Appendix B "Integrated Economic Censuses".

Fixed capital expenditure includes expenditure on new assets (including expenditure during the year on mine development, in respect of both producing mines and mines under development for production), plus expenditure on land and second-hand assets, less disposals of fixed tangible assets. Expenditure on repair and maintenance of fixed tangible assets is excluded.

A summary of the operations of establishments engaged in the mining industries, classified by industry sub-division or class, during 1976-77 is given in the next table:—

**MINING INDUSTRIES (a) IN N.S.W.: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY  
INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION OR CLASS, 1976-77**

Industry subdivision or class	A.S.I.C. code no.	Establish- ments operating at 30 June (b)	Number of persons employed at 30 June (c)	Wages and salaries paid (d)	Value added (e)	Fixed capital expendi- ture (f)
\$ thousand						
Metallic Minerals--						
Mineral sands .. .. .	1105	8	1,108	14,493	37,207	1,133
Silver-lead-zinc .. .. .	1107	10	4,043	49,957	130,960	16,587
Other metallic minerals .. .. .	1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1108, 1109	30	575	6,222	15,617	2,905
Total, metallic minerals .. .. .	11	48	5,726	70,673	183,785	20,624
Coal (Black) .. .. .	1201	97	16,039	255,736	(g)588,180	105,229
Construction Materials--						
Sand and gravel .. .. .	1401	128	690	7,309	28,437	1,927
Crushed and broken stone .. .. .	1402	61	842	9,119	30,458	2,454
Dimension stone and other construction materials .. .. .	1403	23	50	227	332	54
Total, construction materials .. .. .	14	212	1,582	16,655	59,227	4,435
Other Non-metallic Minerals--						
Limestone .. .. .	1501	11	243	2,093	4,328	100
Clays .. .. .	1502	57	113	783	2,943	95
Non-metallic minerals, n.e.c. .. .. .	1503	38	731	7,850	16,161	4,446
Total, other non-metallic minerals .. .. .	15	106	1,087	10,727	23,432	4,642
Total, all mining industries (a) .. .. .		463	24,434	353,791	854,624	134,931

(a) Excludes establishments engaged mainly in exploration activities and other services to the mining industries.

(b) Excludes the number of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

(c) Includes working proprietors and employees working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

(d) Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

(e) Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stock, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (see also Appendix B).

(f) Outlay on fixed tangible assets, less disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units in the State.

(g) Exporters of coal have been liable for Coal Export Duty payments since August 1975. These payments have been excluded from sales figures and hence from value added. In 1976-77, Coal Export Duty payments by producer-exporters amounted to \$34,080,929.

A summary of operations of establishments engaged in the mining industries during the last four years is given in the following table:—

**MINING INDUSTRIES (a) IN N.S.W.: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY  
INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION**

Industry subdivision	A.S.I.C. code no.	Establish- ments operating at 30 June (b)	Number of persons employed at 30 June (c)	Wages and salaries paid (d)	Value added (e)	Fixed capital expendi- ture (f)
\$ thousand						
1973-74						
Metallic Minerals .. .. .	11	62	6,259	42,722	133,935	10,101
Coal .. .. .	12	96	13,959	110,685	194,203	20,307
Construction Materials .. .. .	14	213	1,896	11,975	43,408	8,841
Other Non-metallic Minerals .. .. .	15	127	1,047	6,139	13,018	2,725
Total, all mining industries (a) .. .. .	..	498	23,161	171,521	384,563	41,975
1974-75						
Metallic Minerals .. .. .	11	59	6,395	59,779	186,094	18,335
Coal .. .. .	12	95	15,148	164,074	372,699	57,765
Construction Materials .. .. .	14	205	1,844	15,522	53,188	4,627
Other Non-metallic Minerals .. .. .	15	130	1,068	7,613	15,072	2,155
Total, all mining industries (a) .. .. .	..	489	24,455	246,988	627,053	82,882
1975-76						
Metallic Minerals .. .. .	11	49	5,820	61,575	162,029	10,374
Coal .. .. .	12	96	15,682	200,089	(g) 494,545	80,642
Construction Materials .. .. .	14	208	2,149	20,676	59,937	5,244
Other Non-metallic Minerals .. .. .	15	112	1,003	8,786	17,692	3,806
Total, all mining industries (a) .. .. .	..	465	24,654	291,126	734,203	100,066
1976-77						
Metallic Minerals .. .. .	11	48	5,726	70,673	183,785	20,624
Coal .. .. .	12	97	16,039	255,736	(g) 588,180	105,229
Construction Materials .. .. .	14	212	1,582	16,655	59,227	4,435
Other Non-metallic Minerals .. .. .	15	106	1,087	10,727	23,432	4,642
Total, all mining industries (a) .. .. .	..	463	24,434	353,791	854,624	134,931

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) — For these footnotes see preceding table.



## VALUE ADDED

The major components of value added by the mining industries are illustrated in the following table:—

**MINING INDUSTRIES (a) IN N.S.W.: VALUE ADDED, BY  
INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION OR CLASS**  
(*\$ thousand*)

Industry subdivision or class	A.S.I.C. code no.	Turn- over (b)	Stocks at beginning of year	Stocks at end of year	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added (c)
1974-75						
Metallic Minerals .. .. .	11	247,082	36,032	44,828	69,784	186,094
Coal .. .. .	12	557,381	20,850	36,872	200,704	372,699
Construction Materials .. .. .	14	74,894	6,345	10,415	25,776	53,188
Other Non-metallic Minerals .. .. .	15	31,179	2,172	3,166	17,101	15,072
Total, all mining industries (a) .. .. .		910,536	65,399	95,281	313,366	627,053
1975-76						
Metallic Minerals .. .. .	11	213,415	45,019	62,998	69,364	162,029
Coal .. .. .	12	(d) 695,600	37,776	69,279	232,557	(d) 494,545
Construction Materials .. .. .	14	87,833	10,853	13,663	30,706	59,937
Other Non-metallic Minerals .. .. .	15	42,198	3,148	4,088	25,446	17,692
Total, all mining industries (a) .. .. .		1,039,044	96,797	150,029	358,074	734,203
1976-77						
Metallic Minerals —						
Mineral sands .. .. .	1105	47,773	11,767	17,238	16,036	37,207
Silver-lead-zinc .. .. .	1107	178,474	42,050	44,942	50,405	130,960
Other metallic minerals .. .. .	1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1108, 1109,	23,792	3,375	4,217	9,018	15,617
Total, Metallic Minerals .. .. .	11	250,038	57,192	66,397	75,459	183,785
Coal (Black) .. .. .	1201	(d) 847,406	70,433	87,627	276,420	(d) 588,180
Construction Materials —						
Sand and gravel .. .. .	1401	41,980	3,537	3,495	13,501	28,437
Crushed and broken stone .. .. .	1402	48,258	9,831	8,687	16,655	30,458
Dimension stone and other construction materials .. .. .	1403	679	117	125	355	332
Total, Construction Materials .. .. .	14	90,917	13,486	12,307	30,511	59,227
Other Non-metallic Minerals —						
Limestone .. .. .	1501	6,938	663	696	2,643	4,328
Clays .. .. .	1502	6,819	427	556	4,005	2,943
Non-metallic minerals, n.e.c. .. .. .	1503	34,366	2,921	6,194	21,478	16,161
Total, Other Non-metallic Minerals .. .. .	15	48,124	4,011	7,446	28,126	23,432
Total, all mining industries (a) .. .. .		1,236,485	145,122	173,778	410,517	854,624

(a) Excludes establishments engaged mainly in exploration activities and other services to the mining industries.

(b) Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use.

(c) Represents turnover *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in the value of stocks, *less* purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

(d) Exporters of coal have been liable for Coal Export Duty payments since August 1975. These payments have been excluded from sales figures and hence from turnover and value added. In 1976-77, Coal Export Duty payments by producer-exporters amounted to \$34,080,929.

## MINERALS PRODUCED

### STATISTICS OF THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED

Statistics of the quantity and value of minerals produced are collected from:—

- (a) all establishments coming within the scope of the annual mining census (i.e. classified as mining establishments);
- (b) those establishments which were classified as non-mining establishments, but which, as a subsidiary activity, carried out mining activities; and
- (c) itinerant and part-time miners.

#### MEASUREMENT OF OUTPUT

In presenting statistics of minerals produced in New South Wales, minerals are divided into four major groups—metallic minerals, coal, construction materials, and other non-metallic minerals.

The quantities and values of individual minerals produced are recorded, in general, in the form in which the minerals are despatched from the mine or from associated treatment works in the locality of the mine. Thus for metallic minerals, the output is recorded as ore if no treatment is undertaken at or near the mine, and as a concentrate if ore-dressing operations are carried out in associated works in the locality of the mine. In the case of coal produced in New South Wales, the quantity of raw coal produced (as shown in this section) is the raw coal equivalent of the quantity of raw and washed coal produced, while the value of coal produced is the value of the coal in the form (i.e. raw or washed coal) in which the coal was sold or transferred from the mining industry.

For particular minerals (e.g., those which do not have a marketable value until they are sold or despatched from a mine), despatches (or sales) are used as the more appropriate quantitative measure of production.

The quantities of the principal metals, etc. contained in the metallic ores and concentrates produced are also recorded. (In the case of some metals, etc.—e.g., aluminium—contents are expressed in terms of the appropriate metallic compound.) Quantities derived in this way are known as the *mine production* of the various metals, etc. They represent gross contents as determined by assay, excluding contents which are not recoverable or for which penalties are imposed because of difficulties in refining. No allowances has been made for losses in smelting and refining, and the quantities shown are therefore, in general, greater than the contents actually recoverable.

#### METHOD OF VALUATION

The output of individual minerals is valued at the mine or at associated treatment works in the locality of the mine. This valuation is derived, in general, by valuing the quantity produced during the year at the unit selling value of the mineral during the year (including any subsidy) less any transport costs incurred in transporting the mineral from the mine (or associated treatment works) to the point of sale. (Special values of output, based on actual or estimated realisations for the year's production, are supplied by certain large mineral producers.)

## MINING ACTIVITIES

Trends in employment and the value of minerals produced in mining activities in New South Wales during the last six years are summarised in the following table. In this table, each mine has been classified to a particular mining activity on the basis of its principal mineral products—and all employment and minerals produced at the mine (or associated

treatment works in the locality of the mine) have been attributed to that mining activity. Figures differ from those shown in the "Mining Industries" sub-section in that they include not only establishments which come within the scope of the annual mining census (i.e. classified as mining establishments) but also those establishments which were classified as non-mining establishments, but which, as a subsidiary activity carried out mining activities, and itinerant and part-time miners.

### MINING ACTIVITIES IN N.S.W. : AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED

Mining activity	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
PERSONS EMPLOYED (a)						
Copper mining	508	494	522	487	285	197
Mineral sands mining	1,545	1,308	1,210	1,270	1,222	1,198
Silver-lead-zinc mining	4,829	4,212	4,201	4,204	4,091	3,928
Coal mining	14,331	13,734	13,494	14,447	15,175	15,787
Construction materials quarrying	2,249	2,142	2,226	2,191	2,048	1,949
Clay mining and limestone quarrying	648	640	568	522	498	473
Other mining activities	3,697	4,128	2,551	2,101	2,279	2,474
Total, all mining activities	27,807	26,658	24,772	25,222	25,598	26,006
VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED (\$ thousand)						
Copper mining	5,433	11,643	13,122	7,782	7,870	8,194
Mineral sands mining	35,498	32,697	29,715	55,381	64,132	56,585
Silver-lead-zinc mining	89,313	84,004	106,548	145,646	130,050	149,091
Coal mining	213,704	230,031	243,406	451,879	631,690	757,898
Construction materials quarrying	57,155	61,939	67,788	85,235	90,349	91,904
Clay mining and limestone quarrying	8,907	9,499	12,212	12,196	13,086	13,944
Other mining activities	17,296	24,482	28,143	26,048	39,598	48,520
Total, all mining activities	427,306	454,294	500,935	784,166	976,775	1,126,136

(a) Refers to "average during the whole year" for all mining activities other than itinerant etc. mining activities for which the average employment is on a "period of operation" basis. Excludes employment in separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

Of the 26,006 persons employed in mining activities during 1976-77, 24,226 (93 per cent) were employed in the mining industries (as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification), 498 (2 per cent) were employed in mining activities in other industries, and 1,282 (5 per cent) were itinerant miners classifiable to a mining industry, but excluded from the scope of the annual census because of their limited scale of operations and consequent difficulties in collecting complete census data for them. Most of the employees working in mining activities in other industries were engaged in quarrying construction materials, and were employed by the Department of Main Roads and local government authorities. Most of the itinerant miners were engaged in fossicking for opals.

Of the total value of minerals produced during 1976-77, \$1,100 million (98 per cent) was contributed by the mining industries, \$19 million (2 per cent) as a result of mining activities in other industries, and \$7 million (0.6 per cent) as a result of itinerant mining activities.

Coal mining was the most important mining activity during the year, with the average employment and value of minerals produced being approximately 61 per cent and 67 per cent, respectively, of the State total. Of the other mining activities, silver-lead-zinc mining was the next in importance; average employment in this activity was 15 per cent of the State total, and it contributed 13 per cent to the value of minerals produced during the year. All of the establishments engaged in coal and silver-lead-zinc mining activities are classified to the mining industries.

## METALLIC MINERALS AND SULPHUR

## QUANTITY AND VALUE OF METALLIC MINERALS

The quantity and value of the mineral ores and concentrates, etc., produced in New South Wales in the last 3 years are given in the following table:—

## METALLIC MINERALS PRODUCED IN N.S.W.

Mineral	Unit of quantity	Quantity			Value (\$thousand)		
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Antimony concentrates (a)	tonne	1,555	1,649	1,518	1,904	1,462	1,914
Antimony ore (a)	tonne	12	—	3	9	—	3
Bauxite	tonne	9,765	9,882	5,975	18	20	12
Bismuth concentrates	tonne	4	—	—	11	—	—
Copper concentrates	tonne	38,996	33,503	26,194	5,610	6,364	5,303
Copper ore (a)	tonne	160	15	26	11	—	4
Copper oxide (a)	tonne	21	3	10	20	1	9
Copper precipitates (a)	tonne	16	46	14	10	27	11
Copper slag (a)	tonne	14	—	—	10	—	—
Gold concentrates (a)	tonne	—	—	11	—	—	219
Gold ore (a)	tonne	—	—	6	—	—	1
Gold : other forms (a)	gram	11,023	250,016	198,794	25	407	244
Ilmenite concentrates (a)	tonne	17,607	20,005	17,935	85	90	94
Iron oxide (a)	tonne	25,328	17,332	17,092	137	112	102
Lead concentrates from newly won ore	tonne	329,823	289,473	284,907	69,483	61,853	77,770
Lead concentrates from slime dumps	tonne	302	857	13,106	16	56	2,018
Lead-zinc middlings (a)	tonne	10,654	9,483	21,656	2,422	2,094	5,630
Monazite concentrates (a)	tonne	822	959	1,018	125	162	142
Rutile concentrates	tonne	183,096	191,443	179,374	26,949	34,591	36,425
Silver-gold concentrates	tonne	54	640	25	12	229	3
Silver-gold ore	tonne	584	554	—	71	58	—
Silver-lead ore	tonne	142	3,575	—	6	91	—
Tin concentrates	tonne	3,475	2,787	2,700	8,128	6,854	9,491
Wolfram concentrates	kilogram	—	—	1,871	—	—	16
Zinc concentrates from newly won ore	tonne	512,237	472,228	484,862	70,266	63,481	63,727
Zinc concentrates from slime dumps	tonne	37,637	25,947	16,156	5,487	3,717	2,808
Zircon concentrates	tonne	189,854	185,440	173,637	28,135	29,164	19,806
Total					218,949	210,833	225,751

(a) Despatches from the mine (or sales), as distinct from production.

## QUANTITY OF MINERALS PRODUCED

The contents of metallic minerals produced in the State are reassembled in the following table to show the total quantity of the principal metals, etc., contained in the metallic ores and concentrates produced. The total quantity of copper shown in this table, for example, is the aggregate copper content of all copper-bearing minerals (copper concentrates, lead concentrates, zinc concentrates, etc.). The dissection between contents "Available for recovery in Australia" and those "Destined for export in ores, etc.", as shown for 1976-77 in the table, is based on advice received from mineral producers, ore buyers, etc., concerning the intended disposition of the mineral.

## MINE PRODUCTION OF METALS AND SULPHUR, N.S.W.

Metal, etc.	Unit of quantity	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	
		Total	Total	Available for recovery in Australia	Destined for export in ores, etc. Total
Alumina .. .. .	tonne	3,719	3,763	2,274	— 2,274
Antimony .. .. .	tonne	1,682	1,678	540	1,032 1,572
Cadmium .. .. .	tonne	1,019	961	535	440 975
Cobalt .. .. .	tonne	116	103	50	59 109
Copper .. .. .	tonne	13,535	12,034	10,310	478 10,788
Gold .. .. .	gram fine	335,486	481,790	440,722	33,175 473,897
Lead .. .. .	tonne	256,608	225,808	213,975	11,159 225,134
Manganese .. .. .	tonne	5,884	5,469	2,585	2,314 4,899
Monazite .. .. .	tonne	742	864	(b)	(b) 916
Silver .. .. .	kg fine	290,086	260,869	257,886	11,452 269,337
Sulphur .. .. .	tonne	225,073	203,878	129,915	80,597 210,512
Tin .. .. .	tonne	1,854	1,464	273	1,140 1,413
Titanium dioxide ..	tonne	183,698	192,789	(b)	(b) 180,270
Tungstic oxide ..	kg	—	—	1,328	— 1,328
Zinc .. .. .	tonne	301,838	271,658	153,932	128,790 282,722
Zircon (a) .. .. .	tonne	187,957	183,585	(b)	(b) 171,900

(a) Includes the metallic contents (when finally separated) of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in N.S.W. and finally separated in Queensland but excludes the metallic content of concentrates recovered in Queensland and finally separated in N.S.W.

(b) Dissection not available — mainly for export.

## Antimony

In recent years antimony concentrates have become the principal source of antimony within New South Wales, producing about 65 per cent of the total antimony. Production is undertaken in the areas around Armidale, Bellingen, and Kempsey. Lead concentrates produced at Broken Hill are another important source of antimony; the antimony is recovered in the form of antimonial lead during treatment of the concentrates at Port Pirie (South Australia).

## Copper

Copper ore bodies occur widely throughout New South Wales, but exploitation has been handicapped by the low grade of most deposits. Most of the copper at present produced in the State is contained in the copper concentrates produced at Cobar and in the lead and zinc concentrates mined at Broken Hill.

Mine production of copper in the last five years is given in the next table.

## MINE PRODUCTION OF COPPER, N.S.W.

(Tonnes)

Mineral in which contained	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Copper ore .. .. .	66	48	16	1	4
Copper concentrates .. .. .	11,481	10,732	9,730	8,525	6,945
Copper oxide .. .. .	—	—	16	2	7
Copper precipitates .. .. .	119	122	10	38	10
Copper slag .. .. .	—	15	11	—	—
Lead concentrates .. .. .	2,784	2,445	2,794	2,570	2,779
Lead-zinc middlings .. .. .	174	134	128	114	260
Zinc concentrates .. .. .	708	691	830	784	783
Silver-lead-zinc copper ore .. .. .	4	—	—	—	—
Total copper .. .. .	15,336	14,187	13,535	12,034	10,788

*Gold*

The progress of gold mining in New South Wales has been described in earlier issues of the Year Book. Most of the gold currently being produced in the State is recovered as a by-product from silver-lead-zinc ores mined at Broken Hill.

A table showing the quantity and value of the mine production of gold, since its discovery in this State in 1851, was shown on page 1011 of Year Book No. 64.

*Mineral Sands (Zircon, Rutile, Ilmenite, and Monazite)*

Rutile, zircon, ilmenite, and monazite concentrates are recovered from naturally concentrated sands along the coast of New South Wales, principally in the Newcastle area and the far North Coast. The sands are mined mainly by suction dredging, and are fed through separators to extract the minerals. Most mining operations are now confined to dunes and swamp areas lying behind beaches where high-grade deposits have been exhausted.

The principal uses of rutile concentrates, which account for the greater part of the value of output of the industry, are in the manufacture of titanium dioxide pigment for paints, the coating of welding rods, and the production of titanium metal. The more extensive use of rutile by overseas pigment manufacturers has strengthened the demand for Australian rutile concentrates.

Zircon concentrates are used mainly in the ceramic, refractory, and foundry fields, and minor quantities are used in the production of zirconium metal.

Ilmenite concentrates are produced in large quantities during separation of the mineral sands, but a chrome impurity renders them unsuitable for pigment manufacture, their principal use; limited quantities are used in sand-blasting. Monazite concentrates are recovered only in small quantities.

The following table shows the production of the mineral sands industry in New South Wales during the last six years. Most of the industry's output is exported overseas.

**MINE PRODUCTION OF TITANIUM DIOXIDE, ZIRCON, AND MONAZITE, N.S.W.**  
(Tonnes)

Mineral sand	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Titanium dioxide						
Contents of—						
Rutile concentrates (a) .. .. .	225,255	208,119	177,195	175,775	183,786	172,199
Ilmenite concentrates (a) .. .. .	5,278	5,452	6,871	7,923	9,003	8,071
Total (a) .. .. .	230,534	213,571	184,066	183,698	192,789	180,270
Zircon contents of zircon concentrates (a) ..	253,404	240,074	175,428	187,957	183,585	171,900
Monazite contents of monazite concentrates ..	2,032	1,774	1,282	742	864	916

(a) Includes the metallic contents (when finally separated) of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in N.S.W. and finally separated in Queensland but excludes the metallic contents of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in Queensland and finally separated in N.S.W. (nil during 1976-77). In 1976-77, 83,688 tonnes of zircon-rutile concentrates (containing 28,293 tonnes of titanium dioxide and 27,126 tonnes of zircon) were recovered in N.S.W. and finally separated in Queensland.

*Silver, Lead, and Zinc*

Silver-lead-zinc mining in New South Wales is dominated by the mines working the Broken Hill field, which is 1,125 kilometres by rail west of Sydney and 412 kilometres from Port Pirie (South Australia).

The Broken Hill lode is a massive, high-grade ore deposit. The ore body is formed of mixed sulphides of lead and zinc with a high silver content and, at the surface, oxides and carbonates of lead with various silver minerals. The ore is mined mainly by horizontal cut and fill methods, and is concentrated at Broken Hill by flotation methods. From the

inception of operations in 1883 to the end of 1976-77, 128.6 million tonnes of ore had been extracted. The average grade of the ore currently mined is about 9 per cent lead, 97 grams silver per tonne, and 10.5 per cent zinc. Apart from the silver, lead, and zinc contents, the concentrates also contain gold, copper, cadmium, cobalt, antimony, sulphur, and manganese, which are recovered during smelting and refining.

The bulk of the lead concentrates produced at Broken Hill is railed to Port Pirie for sintering, smelting, and refining; the lead finally emerges as a market product assaying 99.99 per cent lead or 99.97 per cent lead, depending on trace elements present in the concentrates. During the refining process, the silver and gold contained in the bullion are extracted in a high state of purity; refined cadmium and antimonial lead are also produced, and the copper in the concentrate is recovered in the form of copper matte and dispatched overseas for further treatment. The zinc in the lead concentrate was formerly not recovered, but passed into the slag dump; since 1968, however, the zinc has been recovered by slag-fuming processes. Sulphuric acid is produced from the lead sinter gas.

Rather more than half of the zinc concentrate currently produced at Broken Hill is shipped from Port Pirie to Risdon (Tasmania) or railed to Cockle Creek (New South Wales) for smelting and refining; the remainder is exported overseas. At the Risdon plant, refined zinc (mostly at 99.95 per cent purity but occasionally at 99.99 per cent purity) and cadmium are produced after the concentrates have been roasted for the recovery of sulphur dioxide; copper residues and silver-lead residues obtained during refining are dispatched to Port Kembla and Port Pirie, respectively, for further treatment.

The smelting and refining plant at Cockle Creek, near Newcastle, treats lead and zinc concentrates from Broken Hill and Cobar. The lead bullion produced is exported overseas for treatment, while most of the refined zinc is used locally. Cadmium, sulphuric acid, and copper-lead dross are recovered as by-products during smelting and refining.

Lead and zinc concentrates have been produced in conjunction with copper concentrates at Cobar since 1967. The lead concentrates are dispatched to Cockle Creek for smelting and refining, and the zinc concentrates are dispatched either to Cockle Creek or to Risdon.

The following table shows the mine production of lead and zinc in New South Wales during the last six years:—

#### MINE PRODUCTION OF LEAD AND ZINC, N.S.W.

(Tonnes)

Lead and zinc	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Lead						
Contents of—						
Lead concentrates	263,355	226,800	207,858	247,617	216,320	216,373
Zinc concentrates	5,442	6,072	6,118	6,008	6,693	6,405
Other minerals	5,322	6,901	2,964	2,983	2,795	2,356
Total lead	274,119	239,773	216,940	256,608	225,808	225,134
Zinc						
Contents of—						
Zinc concentrates	295,169	284,357	229,601	285,097	256,432	259,152
Lead concentrates	13,359	12,307	10,640	11,582	10,432	13,026
Other minerals	6,373	10,159	6,335	5,159	4,794	10,544
Total zinc	314,901	306,823	246,576	301,838	271,658	282,722

The quantity of refined lead produced in Australia exceeds local requirements, and a large proportion is exported. Lead is used mainly in the manufacture of storage batteries, lead sheet and pipe, lead pigments, cable sheathing and alloys, solder, bearing metals, and petrol additives.

Of the total mine production of zinc in 1976-77, 128,790 tonnes (46 per cent) were contained in concentrates destined for export, and the balance was available for recovery in Australia. Part of the zinc refined in Australia is also exported. Zinc is used mainly in

galvanising; other important uses are in the manufacture of brass, solders and other alloys, zinc oxide and other chemicals, zinc strips and sheets, and in die-casting.

Since 1925, the employees of the Broken Hill mining companies have received a lead bonus in addition to ordinary salaries and wages. In terms of the current agreement between the companies and the employees, bonus is paid at the rate of 5c per shift if the average realised price of lead per tonne is \$31.49 or less, plus 5c per shift for each \$1.97 rise over \$31.49 in the average realised price per tonne of lead sold during the calendar month next but one preceding the month in which the fortnight ends. The average amount of lead bonus per week per employee was \$49.21 in 1976-77, compared with \$22.94 in 1971-72, \$21.56 in 1968, \$32.43 in 1951, and \$0.89 in 1939.

The mine production of silver in the last five years is shown in the next table. Approximately half of the silver refined in Australia is subsequently exported; the silver retained is used mainly in photographic materials, electroplating, and surgical equipment.

#### MINE PRODUCTION OF SILVER, N.S.W.

(Grams fine)

Mineral in which contained	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Copper concentrates	8,022,838	7,661,398	7,172,639	6,308,567	4,892,660
Lead concentrates	230,864,783	218,921,603	244,471,894	217,831,544	225,416,888
Lead-zinc middlings	23,880,394	15,642,848	16,842,072	13,674,486	21,764,280
Silver-gold ore	—	—	595,600	463,507	—
Silver-gold concentrates	—	—	112,320	994,950	26,719
Silver-lead ore	957,311	150,433	69,740	1,051,120	—
Zinc concentrates	18,380,837	22,905,151	20,820,694	20,448,051	17,138,182
Other minerals	130,448	505	770	96,547	98,661
Total silver	282,236,611	265,281,938	290,085,729	260,868,772	269,337,390

#### Sulphur

There are no known deposits of native sulphur in Australia, and the sulphur required for use is obtained as imported native sulphur, from the roasting of locally produced lead, zinc, and pyrite concentrates, or is recovered from oil refinery feedstock. Lead-zinc concentrates produced at Broken Hill are roasted for sulphur recovery at Risdon (zinc concentrate), Port Pirie (lead concentrate), and Cockle Creek (both concentrates). The sulphur dioxide gas given off during the process is used to produce sulphuric acid, most of which is used in making superphosphate.

The mine production of sulphur in New South Wales in the last five years is shown in the next table:—

#### MINE PRODUCTION OF SULPHUR, N.S.W.

(Tonnes)

Mineral in which contained	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Lead concentrates	46,261	41,118	49,015	42,992	46,029
Lead-zinc middlings	5,515	3,223	3,036	2,702	6,172
Zinc concentrates	166,203	136,734	173,022	158,184	158,311
Total sulphur	217,979	181,075	225,073	203,878	210,512

Australia currently uses imported sulphur as the raw material for about 70 per cent of its sulphuric acid production.



*Tin*

Tin is restricted in its geographical and geological range and is the rarest of the common industrial metals. The principal tin-producing centres in New South Wales are the New England area and Ardlethan (in the south-west).

Australia's tin exports are regulated by the Australian Government and by quotas imposed by the International Tin Council (of which Australia is a member) under International Tin Agreements. The agreements provide for the regulation of exports and stocks to stabilise the market in the event of persistent disequilibrium beyond the capacity of the buffer stock mechanism to control. (Producing countries are required to contribute a quantity of tin or its equivalent in cash to buffer short-term fluctuations in the world market price of tin.)

The following table shows the tin concentrates produced in New South Wales and the mine production of tin in the last six years:—

**TIN PRODUCED IN N.S.W.**  
(Tonnes)

Tin	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Tin concentrates produced .....	4,166	5,265	4,157	3,475	2,787	2,700
Tin content of concentrates .....	2,460	2,998	2,234	1,854	1,464	1,413

## PRICES OF METALS

The trend in London metal prices (quoted in sterling) and home consumption selling prices during the last six years are illustrated in the next table:—

LONDON AND AUSTRALIAN METAL PRICES

Metal	Unit of quantity	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
LONDON PRICES (a) (Sterling Values)							
Copper (electrolytic) .. ..	per tonne	427.84	507.88	978.41	600.42	654.49	824.35
Silver .. ..	new pence						
Lead .. ..	per oz. fine	58.58	83.50	161.94	188.10	221.47	262.94
Lead .. ..	per tonne	106.57	137.64	236.23	216.63	193.95	323.45
Zinc (virgin) .. ..	per tonne	141.26	117.04	576.95	360.24	364.31	390.66
Tin .. ..	per tonne	1,435.41	1,629.81	2,871.36	3,267.60	3,401.52	5,256.64
AUSTRALIAN PRICES (b)							
Copper (electrolytic) .. ..	\$ per tonne	961.85	993.15	1,427.98	1,052.49	1,021.90	1,245.40
Lead .. ..	\$ per tonne	234.24	246.05	354.71	367.66	305.61	474.46
Zinc (electrolytic) .. ..	\$ per tonne	344.47	356.50	461.70	618.58	634.87	699.00
Tin .. ..	\$ per tonne	3,253.33	3,239.99	4,697.17	5,712.35	5,708.91	8,406.94

(a) Spot prices, averages of buyers' and sellers' quotes. The prices are annual averages.

(b) Annual average home consumption selling prices. The bases are — copper: ex-works, Port Kembla; lead: f.o.r. Port Pirie; zinc: delivered buyers' works Sydney; tin: delivered Sydney until January 1975, ex-works spot price from February 1975.

Price index numbers summarising the movement in Australian export prices of metals and coal are given in the section "Overseas, Interstate and Coastal Trade" in Chapter 15, "Commerce".

## COAL

The principal coal producing centres in New South Wales are the Cessnock, Newcastle, and Singleton-Muswellbrook districts (northern district), the Bulli-Wollongong and Burragorang Valley districts (southern district), and the Lithgow district (western district). The coal produced at these centres is almost entirely of bituminous grade. The two principal uses are steam-raising and the production of coke. All districts produce steaming coal, but only the southern districts can supply low volatile coking coals. High volatile coking coal comes predominantly from the three northern districts.

### ORGANISATION AND CONTROL OF THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY

Authority to regulate the coal mining industry in New South Wales rests with both the Joint Coal Board and the New South Wales Department of Mines.

The Joint Coal Board was established in 1947, in terms of complementary Coal Industry Acts passed by the Australian and New South Wales Parliaments, to regulate and assist the coal mining industry in New South Wales. The Board comprises three members appointed by the two Governments, and is subject to direction by the Prime Minister acting in agreement with the State Premier. The Australian and State Governments contribute equally towards the administrative costs of the Board.

The powers of the Joint Coal Board are very wide. The Board has to ensure that the quantity and quality of coal produced in New South Wales are sufficient to meet Australian and export requirements, that coal resources are conserved and developed, and that coal is used economically and distributed to best advantage. It may give directions as to methods of mining, grading, and marketing, may regulate coal prices and profits in the industry, may regulate the employment, recruitment, and training of mine-workers, and may take measures to promote the health and welfare of miners and the social and economic advancement of coal-mining communities.

Colliery proprietors must insure against their liability to pay workers' compensation through an insurance scheme established by the Board and described in the section "Employment" in Chapter 10 "Labour, Wages and Prices".

Two important Acts relating to the New South Wales coal mining industry are the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1912, as amended, and the Coal Mining Act, 1973, as amended, both passed by the New South Wales Parliament. The Coal Mines Regulation Act is, in essence, a comprehensive safety code designed to ensure that coal mining operations are carried out with safety. The Coal Mining Act sets out conditions regarding the issue of mining titles which are discussed later in this section. The administration of both these Acts is the responsibility of the New South Wales Department of Mines.

### *Electricity Commission Coal Mines*

The Electricity Commission of N.S.W. (through companies it controls) operates nine collieries (Awaba, Liddell, Munmorah, and Wyee, which were transferred from the State Mines Control Authority in July 1973, and Huntley, Newstan, Newvale, Newvale No. 2, and Newcom). Two open cut mines, Swamp Creek and Ravensworth No. 2, are operated by contractors to the Electricity Commission. Raw coal production from all of these collieries amounted to 12,374,000 tonnes in 1976-77, and represented 26 per cent of the total coal production in the State; most of the coal produced is used in the generation of electricity but some of it is exported overseas or used by the Australian steel industry.

*Coal Resources*

The latest assessment of black coal resources in New South Wales was made by the Joint Coal Board during 1973-74; this assessment resulted from a minor updating of its April 1973 estimates. Total resources were estimated at 111,770 million tonnes in situ. Of this total, 16,154 million tonnes were classified as first category reserves and 95,616 million tonnes as second category resources. First category reserves comprise coal which would be recoverable under current economic conditions, using current mining technology, from seams about which there is a substantial amount of information available. Second category resources comprise estimated deposits in coal-bearing lands where drilling has been limited and exploration insufficient to justify inclusion in the first category. Subsequent prospecting, particularly in the Singleton Coal Measures, has provided a great deal of additional information. When a new overall assessment is made, the quantity of both first category reserves and total resources will increase significantly.

## COAL PRODUCTION

From the inception of coal mining operations to the end of June 1977, the recorded production of coal in New South Wales has amounted to 1,237 million tonnes.

The next table shows the output of raw coal in each of the three principal coal mining districts in New South Wales in the last six years:—

## COAL PRODUCTION (a) IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(Thousand tonnes)

Location and type	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Northern district—						
Underground mines	15,608	16,468	15,693	16,359	15,027	16,543
Open cut mines	4,644	5,456	6,477	9,371	8,468	9,589
Total, all mines	20,253	21,923	22,170	25,730	23,495	26,132
Southern district—						
Underground mines	14,032	14,109	12,474	14,085	13,925	15,892
Western district—						
Underground mines	2,350	2,028	1,987	2,654	3,515	3,961
New South Wales—						
Underground mines	31,991	32,604	30,155	33,098	32,467	36,396
Open cut mines	4,644	5,456	6,477	(b) 9,385	8,468	9,589
Total, all mines	36,635	38,060	36,632	42,482	40,935	45,986

(a) Raw coal equivalent of the quantity of raw or washed coal produced.

(b) Includes a small quantity of coal won by open cut methods in the course of opening a new underground operation in the Western district.

To meet the marked increase in overseas demand for coal (mainly from Japan) and the increasing requirements of the local electricity generating and steel and coke industries, coal production has risen rapidly since 1963, exceeding 30 million tonnes for the first time in 1968 and 46 million tonnes in 1976-77. Most of the State's coal output has been won from underground mines. However the proportion of coal won from open cut mines has risen from 4.6 per cent in 1966 to 12.7 per cent in 1971-72, and to 20.9 per cent in 1976-77. Approximately 55 per cent of the production of open cut mines in 1976-77 was consumed by the Liddell power station.

About 57 per cent of the coal produced in New South Wales is currently obtained from the northern district, over 34 per cent from the southern district, and the remaining 9 per cent from the western district. In recent years, slightly more than half the coal exported overseas from New South Wales has come from the northern district, about 12 per cent has been provided by the western district and the remainder from the southern district.

The next table shows, for each coal mining district in New South Wales, the quantities of raw and washed coal produced, disposed of, and held in stocks in 1976-77.

**RAW AND WASHED COAL : PRODUCTION, DISPOSALS, AND COLLIERY STOCKS, N.S.W.  
1976-77**  
(Thousand tonnes)

Production, disposals, and stocks	Northern district	Southern district	Western district	New South Wales
Raw coal—				
Production .....	26,132	15,892	3,961	45,986
Disposals—				
Sales and transfers (a) .....	13,504	4,403	2,331	20,238
Washed (b) .....	12,699	10,941	1,447	25,087
Washed coal (c)—				
Production .....	9,050	7,892	1,197	18,139
Sales and transfers (a) .....	9,440	7,608	1,223	18,272
Colliery stocks—				
Raw coal at 30 June .....	346	707	373	1,426
Washed coal at 30 June .....	700	1,270	186	2,156
Increase during year (d) .....	(-) 483	852	133	502

(a) Excludes sales and transfers between establishments within the coal mining industry. ("Transfers" cover coal physically transferred from a mine to another establishment of the same business enterprise, for further processing or for sale etc.) Excludes small tonnages used for colliery consumption and supplied as miners' coal.

(b) Raw coal washed (or blended with washed coal) within the coal mining industry.

(c) Includes raw coal blended with washed coal.

(d) Includes stock adjustments of raw and washed coal.

### *Quality of Production*

Coal produced in New South Wales has for many years been facing firm competition from alternative fuels (mainly petroleum oils from local refineries and, in other States, brown coal and natural gas) in some of its traditional markets. The rising overseas demand for many years was for coal of coking quality, but recently exports of steaming coal have increased significantly. In order to improve the quality of coal offered for sale, New South Wales producers have installed "washing" plants for the removal of stone, shale, etc., thereby reducing the ash content of the coal and improving its coking and other qualities. These washing plants are generally situated at the mine, but some have been centrally located at rail sidings where they are able to process coal from various mines in the locality.

Coal washing plants have also been attached to the steelworks at Newcastle and Port Kembla. These plants (consumer's washeries) are not regarded, for statistical purposes, as within the coal mining industry. The washed coal produced at these plants is therefore not included in washed coal figures in the above table. In 1976-77, 6,374,000 tonnes of coal (including some washed coal produced by coal industry washeries) was treated in consumer's washeries to produce 5,136,000 tonnes of washed coal.

### *Value of Coal Produced*

The next table shows, for each coal mining district of New South Wales, the value of coal produced in each of the last six years:—

**VALUE OF COAL PRODUCED IN NEW SOUTH WALES**  
(*\$ thousand*)

Location	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76 (a)	1976-77 (a)		
						Raw coal (b)	Washed coal	Total
Northern district	103,504	109,934	121,617	217,839	282,142	124,584	187,414	311,998
Southern district	101,399	111,752	112,451	215,055	313,887	133,255	268,422	401,677
Western district	8,801	8,345	9,338	18,984	35,662	26,037	18,186	44,223
Total, N.S.W.	213,704	230,031	243,406	451,879	631,690	283,876	474,022	757,898

(a) The value of coal produced has been derived without deducting Coal Export Duty payments (liable since August 1975). In 1976-77, such payments by producer-exporters amounted to \$34,080,929.

(b) Excludes raw coal treated during the year at washeries within the coal mining industry.

International demand for coal (both coking and steaming) increased after October 1973. The prices received (f.o.b.) for exported coking coal increased sharply in 1974 and again in 1975, and domestic prices also rose during this period. These factors, in combination with higher outputs, have resulted in rapid increases in the value of coal production since 1972-73

**EMPLOYMENT IN COAL MINES**

About 61 per cent of all persons engaged in mining and quarrying in New South Wales are employed in coal mines. The following table shows the employment in underground and open cut mines in each district of the State at the end of each of the last six years:—

**PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) IN COAL MINES, N.S.W.**

Location	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>UNDERGROUND MINES</b>						
Northern district .. .. .	6,598	6,348	6,385	6,828	6,839	6,862
Southern district .. .. .	6,361	6,302	6,202	6,714	6,998	7,227
Western district .. .. .	492	452	594	782	879	949
Total, N.S.W. —						
Below ground .. .. .	9,261	9,105	9,148	9,988	10,335	10,548
Above ground .. .. .	4,190	3,997	4,033	4,336	4,381	4,490
Total .. .. .	13,451	13,102	13,181	14,324	14,716	15,038
<b>OPEN CUT MINES (b)</b>						
Total, N.S.W. .... .	463	468	533	674	762	877
<b>TOTAL, UNDERGROUND AND OPEN CUT MINES</b>						
Total, N.S.W. .... .	13,914	13,570	13,714	14,998	15,478	15,915

(a) At end of year. Includes employees on long service leave.

(b) All persons engaged in open cut coal mining are employed in the Northern district.

*Manshifts Worked*

The next table, which shows, for underground coal mines, the number of manshifts actually worked compared with the number of manshifts possible in each of the last six years, has been compiled by the Joint Coal Board.

**UNDERGROUND COAL MINES: MANSHIFTS WORKED**

Manshifts	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Manshifts worked (thousand)—						
Northern district .. .. .	1,609	1,584	1,508	1,569	1,534	1,631
Southern district .. .. .	1,639	1,507	1,435	1,548	1,571	1,758
Western district .. .. .	150	119	132	175	201	239
Total, New South Wales .. .. .	3,398	3,210	3,075	3,292	3,307	3,628
Manshifts possible (thousand)—						
New South Wales .. .. .	3,835	3,513	3,462	3,690	3,794	4,057
Ratio of manshifts worked to manshifts possible (per cent)						
New South Wales .. .. .	88.6	91.4	88.8	89.2	87.2	89.4

The proportion of manshifts possible lost as a result of industrial disputes was 2.7 per cent in 1976-77, compared with 9.9 per cent in 1948 when these statistics were first compiled. The manshifts lost due to sick leave and accidents to men have in most recent years exceeded those lost from industrial disputes.

Further details of industrial disputes are shown in the section "Employment" in Chapter 10, "Labour, Wages and Prices".

*Output per Manshift Worked*

The following statistics of the production of coal per manshift worked in underground and open cut mines in New South Wales have been compiled by the Joint Coal Board. The calculations exclude manshifts worked by contractors' employees at mines in course of development.

**RAW COAL PRODUCED PER MANSHIFT WORKED (a)**  
(Tonnes)

Type and location of mine	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Underground mines —						
Northern district .. .. .	9.8	10.4	10.4	10.4	9.7	10.3
Southern district .. .. .	8.6	9.2	8.7	9.1	8.8	9.2
Western district .. .. .	15.8	17.0	15.1	15.1	17.5	16.9
Total, underground mines .. .. .	9.5	10.2	9.8	10.0	9.7	10.2
Open cut mines .. .. .	36.0	41.7	49.6	53.9	44.2	45.9
Total, all mines .. .. .	10.5	11.4	11.4	12.2	11.6	12.2

(a) Production per manshift worked, taking into account all persons employed in or about the mines.

*Conditions of Employment*

A feature of employment conditions in the coal mining industry is the widespread application of incentive schemes in the form of bonuses related to the level of production; for the year 1977, these bonuses averaged \$55.45 per week. Current award rights include severance pay (after five years' service), accident pay, four weeks' annual leave, and long service leave.

Long service leave accrues at the rate of 5/32 of a day for each five consecutive shifts worked (approximately three months' leave for every eight years of service). Leave normally becomes due when 13 weeks have accumulated.

The scheme is financed by an excise duty levied on all coal mined in Australia, except coal mined by the Electricity Trust of South Australia and brown coal produced by open cut methods. The general rate of duty has been 15c per tonne since August 1977, of which one third is to be used for coal research and two thirds paid into a Commonwealth Trust Fund. Payments are made to the States from this Fund for reimbursement of employers in the industry who, with prior approval, have made payments to employees for long service leave. Reimbursements from the Fund to employers in New South Wales amounted to \$3,621,766 in 1976-77.

#### *Industrial Arbitration in the Coal Mining Industry*

Under the Coal Industry Acts, industrial matters pertaining to the relations of employers and employees in the coal mining industry are dealt with by a Coal Industry Tribunal and its subsidiary Local Coal Authorities.

The Coal Industry Tribunal has all the powers of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the Industrial Commission of New South Wales to consider and determine any industrial dispute or matter in the industry.

The Local Coal Authorities, which are appointed by the Tribunal for a term not exceeding three years, have power to settle local disputes in the industry. They are required to report upon, and if so directed, to settle any dispute or matter referred by the Tribunal, and generally to keep the Tribunal advised of disputes and matters arising or likely to arise.

Particulars of industrial disputes in the coal mining industry are shown in the section "Employment" in Chapter 10, "Labour, Wages and Prices".

#### COAL PRICES

Coal produced in New South Wales is not sold at a standard price. There are many types of coal which have varying inherent qualities, and which are mined under widely varying conditions. In addition, as between mines, there are differences in the type of coal, degree of preparation, and production costs.

The trend in coal prices during the last six years is illustrated by the figures in the following table. These figures represent the average value of saleable coal at the pit-top (or at screens or mine-washeries where these are situated at a distance from the mine). This excludes miners' coal, coal consumed at collieries, and refuse discarded at mine-washeries. In calculating these values, coal won by producer-consumers is excluded.

#### AVERAGE VALUE OF COAL AT PIT-TOP

(\$ per tonne)

Location	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Northern district .. . . .	5.80	5.58	6.12	9.74	14.07	13.50
Southern district .. . . .	8.90	9.84	11.50	21.15	30.64	32.18
Western district .. . . .	4.05	4.39	5.06	7.97	11.68	12.13
Total, New South Wales.. . . .	6.62	6.70	7.45	12.47	18.10	18.37

Recent rises reflect higher costs resulting in part from new employment awards in the coal industry and the higher prices obtained for exports.

## DISPOSAL OF NEW SOUTH WALES COAL

Particulars of the disposal of New South Wales coal in each of the last six years are given in the next table. The quantity of coal shown as available for consumption in the State in each year represents the total production less the refuse discarded at coal industry washeries (including dump losses) and exports. Stock variations have been taken into account in estimating the actual consumption in the State in each year.

## DISPOSAL OF NEW SOUTH WALES COAL

(Thousand tonnes)

Production and disposal	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Total production .....	36,635	38,060	36,632	42,482	40,935	45,986
Mine washery, refuse, etc. ....	5,131	4,990	4,766	5,997	6,236	7,171
Exports—						
Interstate .....	831	918	909	891	817	562
Overseas .....	12,649	11,168	12,731	14,812	14,054	16,447
Available for consumption in N.S.W. ....	18,024	20,984	18,226	20,782	19,828	21,806
Changes in stocks held in N.S.W. —						
Held at mines, in transit etc. ....	(+) 426	(+) 238	(-) 1,517	(+) 662	(+) 672	(+) 506
Held by consumers .....	(+) 213	(+) 1,592	(+) 655	(-) 135	(-) 41	(+) 1,211
Actual consumption in N.S.W. ....	17,385	19,153	19,088	20,255	19,197	20,089

## Coal Consumption in New South Wales

Total stocks on hand in New South Wales at the end of 1976-77 amounted to 10,121,000 tonnes, or about twelve weeks supply at current rates of production. Of the total, 2,989,000 tonnes were held at collieries and 5,872,000 tonnes were held by consumers, while the balance was held at ports, or was in the Government stock pile, or was held by merchants, or was in transit.

Most of the coal consumed in New South Wales is used in iron, steel, and metallurgical coke works (about 37 per cent) and in electricity generating stations (about 56 per cent), and only small quantities are now used for other purposes.

The following table, which was compiled by the Joint Coal Board, shows consumption of coal in New South Wales, by the principal users:—

## PRINCIPAL CONSUMERS OF COAL IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(Thousand tonnes)

Consumer	1971-72 (a)	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 (a)
Public utilities—						
Electricity .....	8,333	8,864	8,938	9,253	9,047	11,692
Town gas .....	168	59	54	55	48	50
Other (incl. hospitals) .....	240	197	176	177	170	165
Industrial—						
Iron, steel, and metallurgical coke .....	7,346	8,432	8,346	9,017	8,293	7,739
Cement .....	536	595	596	670	553	453
Food processing .....	248	238	239	241	244	234
Bricks, tiles, and pottery .....	181	151	125	101	83	60
Other industrial .....	597	570	601	564	475	475
Total, public utility and industrial users ..	17,649	19,105	19,075	20,078	18,913	20,868

(a) Period of 53 weeks.



*Exports of Coal*

The following table, which was compiled by the Joint Coal Board, shows exports from New South Wales since 1971-72:—

**EXPORTS OF COAL FROM NEW SOUTH WALES**

(Thousand tonnes)

Destination	1971-72 (a)	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 (a)
Interstate .. .. .	831	918	909	891	817	562
Overseas—						
United Kingdom .. .. .	1,502	—	286	1,947	2,359	1,463
Other Europe .. .. .	945	311	556	1,491	495	1,175
Japan .. .. .	10,040	10,690	10,787	9,951	10,432	12,464
South Korea .. .. .	—	140	684	568	645	1,053
Taiwan .. .. .	—	16	349	197	59	195
Other .. .. .	162	11	69	658	64	97
Total overseas .. .. .	12,649	11,168	12,731	14,812	14,054	16,447
Total exports .. .. .	13,480	12,086	13,640	15,703	14,871	17,009

(a) 53 week year.

*Coal Loading Facilities*

Coal exported from New South Wales is mainly shipped through Newcastle (Port Waratah and Basin loaders), Balmain, and Port Kembla. At Newcastle the Port Waratah Coal Services and Basin loading facilities are currently capable of handling about 20 million tonnes annually while the present combined annual capacity of Balmain and Port Kembla is 9.5 million tonnes.

Early in 1978 it became apparent that high export commitments through Port Kembla and Balmain exceeded the combined capacity of the two ports and this resulted in the State Government setting up a scheme (to be administered by the Joint Coal Board) to divert some coal from the southern ports to Newcastle. Under the scheme a charge, originally fixed at 90 cents per tonne, but increased to \$1.10 per tonne, has been placed on all coal which would normally have been shipped through Port Kembla or Balmain. These funds are used to reimburse companies for the additional costs incurred, such as rail freight, on coal diverted to Newcastle. The scheme commenced on 19 May 1978, and is scheduled to operate till 31 December 1978.

During 1977-78 the New South Wales Government proceeded to upgrade existing coal loading facilities at Balmain and Port Kembla. Work at Balmain will increase the capacity of the coal loader from 3 to more than 4 million tonnes annually. The Port Kembla plant is being upgraded to increase capacity from 6.5 to 8 million tonnes annually. Work at both ports is scheduled for completion late in 1979. Work, which is also underway to deepen Newcastle harbour, is expected to increase the overall coal loading capacity at Newcastle to about 30 million tonnes annually. This work is scheduled for completion in 1981-82.

**CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS**

The Hawkesbury formation in the central coastal area provides excellent sandstone for architectural use. The supply is very extensive, and the stone is finely grained, durable, and easily worked. Desert sandstone in the north-western portion of the State and freestone in the northern coal districts also provide good building stone.

Deposits of trachyte, granite, and marble, which are eminently suitable for use as building and monumental stone, also occur in many districts in New South Wales. Considerable quantities of crushed basalt (blue metal, used for ballast and for making concrete) are quarried in the Kiama, Blacktown, and Penrith areas, and several large producers dredge river gravel from the Nepean River near Penrith.

The following table summarises the recorded production of construction materials in New South Wales in recent years:—

### CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS PRODUCED IN N.S.W.

Material	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
	Tonnes	\$ thous.	Tonnes	\$ thous.	Tonnes	\$ thous.
Dimension stone (building, ornamental, and monumental) (a) .. .. .	12,603	256	15,383	415	13,443	487
Crushed and broken stone (b) .. .. .						
Basalt (incl. dolerite) .. .. .	8,594,803	25,999	6,557,948	25,033	5,706,819	23,343
Breccia .. .. .	1,923,129	5,408	1,556,316	6,855	1,218,830	5,958
Granite .. .. .	700,766	1,915	574,970	2,113	678,795	2,861
Limestone (incl. marble) .. .. .	27,234	414	27,164	431	20,119	331
Porphyry (incl. rhyolite) .. .. .	442,576	1,456	430,304	1,653	298,263	1,170
Sandstone (incl. quartzite) .. .. .	352,772	775	507,015	1,336	536,853	1,442
Other .. .. .	1,083,915	3,121	927,358	3,428	1,268,032	4,817
Gravel (c) .. .. .	3,813,514	13,854	3,497,859	14,418	3,224,133	15,270
Sand (d) .. .. .	9,114,815	17,451	7,793,191	17,737	7,676,439	18,496
Other materials (unprocessed) (e) .. .. .	26,112,287	13,861	27,889,256	15,674	25,722,537	16,542
Total, construction materials .. .. .		84,511		89,091		90,718

(a) Comprises "rough" and "dressed" stone, quarried in blocks and/or slabs.

(b) Includes fine-crushed rock, and material for prepared road base, but excludes gravel.

(c) Washed, screened, and/or crushed gravel (including river gravel).

(d) Comprises "processed" and "unprocessed" sand. Excludes sand for industrial use.

(e) Includes "unprocessed" materials (ridge gravel, shale, loam, etc.) used for roads and/or for fill.

### OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERALS

#### QUANTITY AND VALUE OF NON-METALLIC MINERALS

The following table shows details of the major non-metallic minerals (other than coal and construction materials) produced in New South Wales in recent years.

### NON-METALLIC MINERALS (a) PRODUCED IN N.S.W.

Mineral	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
	Tonnes	\$ thous.	Tonnes	\$ thous.	Tonnes	\$ thous.
Asbestos, chrysotile (b) .. .. .	36,558	7,960	60,017	18,406	55,814	20,382
Clays—						
Brick clay and shale .. .. .	2,902,465	4,550	3,121,485	5,249	2,818,378	5,085
Cement clay and shale .. .. .	183,227	272	139,928	219	134,976	227
Fireclay .. .. .	81,779	236	63,530	230	44,967	191
Kaolin and ball clay .. .. .	56,789	596	39,782	621	41,757	865
Stoneware clay .. .. .	77,902	185	74,190	184	58,531	153
Terra cotta clay .. .. .	98,231	208	91,167	225	95,675	244
Other clay n.e.c. .. .. .				19		65
Gems—						
Opal (c) .. .. .		2,583		5,702		6,768
Sapphire .. .. .		2,810		3,938		6,134
Other gems n.e.c. .. .. .		12		11		22
Gypsum .. .. .	44,615	394	27,609	280	41,463	453
Limestone (d) .. .. .	3,705,647	6,140	2,916,640	6,490	3,096,982	7,272
Magnesite crude .. .. .	18,687	286	15,153	231	16,674	339
Pyrophyllite .. .. .	17,765	179	15,542	200	12,112	187
Quartzite (d) .. .. .	48,060	535	45,624	484	44,516	597
Sand (d) .. .. .	372,982	1,707	393,308	2,495	431,878	2,609
Sandstone (d) .. .. .	3,247	34	1,975	22	2,138	26
Other non-metallic minerals n.e.c. (a) .. .. .		186		156		170
Total non-metallic minerals (a) .. .. .		28,872		45,161		51,769

(a) Other than coal and construction materials.

(b) Despatches from the mine (or sales), as distinct from production.

(c) Estimated.

(d) Excludes materials used directly as a building or road material.

*Asbestos*

Deposits of both chrysotile and amphibole asbestos occur in several localities in the State, but the relatively small deposit of chrysotile asbestos at Baryulgil on the North Coast and the substantially larger deposit at Woods Reef near Barraba (where mining commenced early in 1972) have been the only ones worked in recent years. In 1976-77, production amounted to 55,814 tonnes, valued at \$20,382,000.

*Clays*

Brick clay and shale is won mainly in the Sydney, East Maitland, Newcastle, Illawarra, and Queanbeyan districts. Terra cotta clay is used mainly in the manufacture of roofing tiles. White kaolin and ball clays are used for refractories, for pottery, and for other industrial purposes (e.g., as a filler in paper manufacture).

*Gems*

Significant quantities of opals and sapphires are mined in New South Wales. The most important deposits of precious opal are at Lightning Ridge and White Cliffs. The gems from the Lightning Ridge field, the major producing centre in recent years are remarkable for colour, fire, and brilliance. Sapphires are obtained in the Glen Innes and Inverell districts of the State. Most of the sapphires mined are exported as uncut stones to South East Asian countries, principally Thailand.

*Gypsum*

Gypsum deposits are widely distributed throughout the State, but many are too low in grade or too remote for economic exploitation. The major producing centres are in the Bourke and Hay districts. The gypsum produced is used mainly in the local plaster and cement industries.

*Limestone*

Immense reserves of limestone are distributed widely throughout New South Wales, but the commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to market. The main producing centres are Portland, Marulan, Kandos, and Brogan's Creek.

The next table shows particulars of the limestone produced in recent years:—

**LIMESTONE (a) PRODUCED IN N.S.W.**

Use	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
	Tonnes	\$ thous.	Tonnes	\$ thous.	Tonnes	\$ thous.
Cement manufacture .. .. .	2,414,349	4,414	1,721,605	3,904	1,770,678	4,137
Flux .. .. .	953,844	994	817,759	1,407	925,500	1,869
Dead burnt lime .. .. .	182,977	274	193,577	410	179,718	396
Agricultural purposes .. .. .	54,825	186	40,996	287	108,192	388
Other .. .. .	120,516	309	146,806	597	113,344	488
Total limestone .. .. .	3,726,511	6,175	2,920,743	6,605	3,097,432	7,277

(a) Excludes material used directly as a building or road material.

## EXPLORATION FOR MINERALS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

### PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

Statistics relating to petroleum exploration are compiled by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics and relate to years ended 31 December.

Expenditure on petroleum exploration by private enterprise in New South Wales has fallen to an insignificant level (\$36,000 in the year ended December 1977), compared with \$3,003,000 in the year ended December 1970.

### OTHER MINERAL EXPLORATION

The statistics of exploration for minerals other than petroleum are derived from the annual Mineral Exploration Census (excluding petroleum exploration) carried out by this Bureau in conjunction with the N.S.W. Mines Department and relate to years ended 30 June.

Mineral exploration consists of the search for mineral deposits, the appraisal of newly-found deposits, and the further appraisal of known deposits (including those being worked) by geological, geophysical, geochemical, and other methods (including drilling). Excluded are mine development activities (including mines under development) which are included in the scope of the annual Mining Census, the results of which are published earlier in this section.

The data obtained in the Mineral Exploration Census are divided into the following categories:—

*Private exploration on production leases.* This relates to exploration carried out *on the production lease* by privately operated mines currently producing or under development for production of minerals. This also includes particulars of exploration within their production leases by business undertakings operated by State governmental authorities. Mines included in this section of the mineral exploration collection are also included in the annual Mining Census.

*Private exploration other than on production leases.* This relates to exploration carried out on areas covered by exploration licences, authorities to enter, authorities to prospect, and similar licences and authorities issued by the State government for exploration for minerals. It also includes exploration for minerals which is not directly connected with areas under lease, licence, etc., including general surveys, aerial surveys, report writing, map preparation, and other off-site activities not directly attributable to particular lease or licence areas.

*Exploration by Government.* Relates to exploration for minerals carried out by the Joint Coal Board and N.S.W. Government bodies. In addition, some government exploration expenditure is incurred by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, but separate figures for New South Wales are not available.

The following table shows private and government expenditure on mineral exploration (other than for petroleum) during each of the last six years.

**PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON MINERAL EXPLORATION (OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM), N.S.W.**

(\$ thousand)

Type of exploration	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>PRIVATE EXPLORATION</b>						
On production leases—						
On drilling .. .. .	1,182	534	692	1,683	1,782	2,709
Other (a) .. .. .	1,829	1,081	1,385	1,079	993	3,123
Total .. .. .	3,011	1,614	2,077	2,763	2,775	5,832
Other—						
On drilling .. .. .	3,513	2,272	2,112	3,099	2,845	3,878
Other (a) .. .. .	8,569	8,787	7,355	6,050	7,442	14,004
Total .. .. .	12,082	11,059	9,467	9,149	10,287	17,882
Total private exploration—						
On drilling .. .. .	4,695	2,806	2,804	4,782	4,627	6,587
Other (a) .. .. .	10,398	9,867	8,740	7,129	8,434	17,128
Total .. .. .	15,093	12,673	11,544	11,911	13,062	23,715
<b>GOVERNMENT EXPLORATION (b)</b>						
On drilling .. .. .	210	341	275	368	1,173	277
Other (a) .. .. .	751	994	1,511	1,716	1,631	1,772
Total .. .. .	961	1,335	1,786	2,084	2,804	2,050
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>						
On drilling .. .. .	4,905	3,147	3,079	5,150	5,800	6,864
Other (a) .. .. .	11,148	10,862	10,251	8,845	10,065	18,901
Total .. .. .	16,054	14,008	13,330	13,995	15,866	25,765

(a) Includes geological, geophysical, geochemical, etc. exploration, including construction of shafts, adits, etc.

(b) Comprises expenditure by Joint Coal Board and N.S.W. Government bodies but excludes expenditure by Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics.

Details of mineral exploration expenditure by private enterprise in 1976-77 classified by type of expenditure and type of exploration, are given in the next table:—

**PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION (OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM) IN N.S.W.:  
TYPE OF EXPENDITURE AND TYPE OF EXPLORATION, 1976-77**

(\$ thousand)

Type of expenditure	Type of exploration		
	Production leases	Other	Total
Salaries and wages paid .. .. .	1,852	4,778	6,630
Materials purchased .. .. .	759	1,201	1,960
Net expenditure on fixed tangible assets .. .. .	246	1,098	1,344
Payments to contractors, consultants, etc. .. .. .	2,033	6,599	8,632
Other exploration expenditure .. .. .	943	4,206	5,149
Total .. .. .	5,832	17,882	23,715

The next table shows the number of metres drilled in private exploration in the State during the last seven years:—

**PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION (OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM) IN N.S.W.**  
(Thousand metres drilled)

Type of exploration	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Private exploration—							
On production leases—							
Core drilling (a) .. ..	27	52	11	18	38	25	39
Non-core drilling (b) ..	78	48	59	73	43	69	93
Total .. .. .	104	100	70	91	81	94	132
Other exploration—							
Core drilling (a) .. ..	137	87	58	56	53	58	77
Non-core drilling (b) ..	232	172	162	185	155	138	114
Total .. .. .	369	260	221	241	208	196	191
Total private exploration—							
Core drilling (a) .. ..	163	140	69	74	91	82	116
Non-core drilling (b) ..	310	220	222	258	197	207	207
Total .. .. .	473	360	291	333	289	290	323

(a) Diamond drilling, or any type of drilling in which cores are taken.

(b) Alluvial, percussion, and other drilling in which cores are not taken.

### ADMINISTRATION OF MINING LAWS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The general supervision of the mining industry in the State and the administration of the relevant enactments are shared by the Mines Department and the Joint Coal Board.

### STATE GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE OCCUPATION OF LAND FOR MINING

The occupation of lands for the purpose of prospecting for, or mining (including dredging), minerals other than petroleum is subject to the Mining Act, 1973-1976 and the Coal Mining Act, 1973-1976. Petroleum prospecting and mining in on-shore areas are subject to the Petroleum Act, 1955-1974, and exploration for and production of petroleum in Australian off-shore areas (the territorial sea-bed and the continental shelf) are controlled in terms of joint legislation enacted by the Australian and each State Government in 1967.

#### PETROLEUM

Titles to prospect or mine for petroleum in on-shore areas are granted under the Petroleum Act, 1955-1974. Under the Act, all petroleum and helium existing in a natural state on or below the surface of any lease within the State is the property of the Crown. The State Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act, 1967, provides for the issue of exploration permits and production licences in respect of the off-shore area contiguous to New South Wales.

#### COAL AND SHALE

Exploration for, and mining of, coal and shale are controlled by the Coal Mining Act, 1973-1976. A system of tender and invitation has been adopted in respect of exploration permits and coal leases. In this way, exploration for and mining of coal takes place only in areas directed by the Government. Where a coal lease includes the surface of land, an annual rent is payable. An additional annual rent is payable to the owner of the coal (the

Crown or a private owner) in respect of the area of land containing the coal. Authorisations may be granted under the Coal Mining Act by the Minister to the Department of Mines, or to persons or corporations to prospect for, or to prospect for and mine, coal or shale in certain Crown or private lands.

Objections may be lodged to the granting of exploration or mining titles. Provisions for the protection and conservation of the environment under the Coal Mining Act are similar to those under the Mining Act. Wardens' Courts also have jurisdiction in respect of coal mining.

#### OTHER MINING

The Coal Mining Act, 1973-1976 provides for the issue of titles authorising the prospecting for, or mining of, minerals other than coal, shale, and petroleum in Crown lands and private lands or mixed Crown and private lands. These titles give the holder exclusive right to prospect for or mine specified minerals in defined areas. Objections may be lodged to the granting of prospecting or mining titles. Where prospecting or mining titles include the surface of land, annual rent is payable to the owner of the land. The need to protect and conserve the environment is taken into account in deciding whether or not to grant a prospecting or mining title. Conditions may be included in the title for this purpose and for the rehabilitation of land when mining has been completed. Suits and actions relating to on-shore mining (including disputes concerning boundaries, compensation, and rights to minerals) are determined by Wardens' Courts under the sole jurisdiction of the warden in each mining district. Provision is made for appeals to the District and Supreme Courts.

#### STATE GOVERNMENT MINING ROYALTIES

Royalties are payable to the Crown in respect of the minerals won from mining leases of Crown lands and of private lands where the minerals are reserved to the Crown. In the case of private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown, a royalty is collected by the Department of Mines on behalf of the owner and a small collection fee is charged. The royalty on gold is payable to the Crown in all cases. In certain instances the rent paid in respect of mining leases may be deducted from the amount of royalty payable for the year.

Holders of a mining lease are required to pay royalty at the rate prescribed by the regulations at the time when the minerals are won. Royalty rates are prescribed in regulations made under the Mining Act and Coal Mining Act. Royalty is not payable in respect of minerals reserved to the Crown, if the value of the minerals won by the holder of a single mining title does not exceed \$2,000 in a year.

Rates of royalty are prescribed on the basis of either quantity or value of minerals won. For minerals other than coal and shale the rates may not exceed 4 per cent if payable on a value basis, and may not be less than 15c nor more than 50c per tonne if payable on a tonnage basis. Rate of \$1 per tonne is prescribed in the case of coal and shale, but there is provision for the payment of an excess royalty over and above the standard rate.

In the case of the silver, lead, and zinc mines at Broken Hill and the copper mines at Cobar, royalty is levied on a graduated percentage of profits earned.

Particulars of royalty collected in the last six years are shown in the next table. The fluctuations in the amount of royalty collected in respect of silver-lead-zinc minerals reflect the variations in overseas prices obtained for the minerals.

### ROYALTY ON MINERALS, N.S.W.

(\$ thousand)

Mineral	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Coal .....	2,590	3,024	3,063	10,232	20,959	31,042
Silver-lead-zinc .....	5,680	4,904	9,096	26,178	12,390	16,048
Other minerals .....	916	1,006	988	1,400	2,293	3,455
Total royalty .....	9,186	8,934	13,147	37,811	35,642	50,545
Royalty repayments (a) .....	359	585	785	1,095	4,202	5,449
Net royalty .....	8,827	8,349	12,362	36,715	31,440	45,095

(a) Royalty in regard to mining on private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown is collected by the Mines Department on behalf of the owner.

### STATE CONTROL OF SAFETY AND INSPECTION OF MINES

The inspection of mines for the safeguarding of the health and safety of miners is conducted by officers of the Department of Mines in terms of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1912-1977, (which applies to coal and shale mines) and the Mines Inspection Acts, 1901-1977, (which apply to other mines and to quarries and dredges).

The Coal Mines Regulation Act contains general rules for the working of coal mines in regard to such matters as mining methods, ventilation, sanitation, the inspection and safeguarding of machinery, safety lamps, explosives, security of shafts, etc. It prescribes that every coal mine must be controlled and directed by a qualified manager and be personally supervised by him or by a qualified under-manager, and that competent deputies must carry out duties for the safety of the mine, with particular regard to gas, ventilation, the state of the roof and sides, and shot-firing. Persons employed at the face of the workings of a mine must have had two years' experience or must work in company with an experienced miner. Special rules are established in each mine for the safety, convenience, and discipline of the employees.

Certificates of competency to act in coal mines as managers, under-managers, deputies, surveyors, engine-drivers, and electricians are issued in accordance with the section in the Act relating to inspection.

The Mines Rescue Act, 1925-1976, makes provision for rescue operations in coal and shale mines. Central rescue stations have been established in the Western, Southern, Newcastle, and South Maitland districts, and the mine owners in each district are required to contribute to a fund for their upkeep.

In the mines to which the Mines Inspection Acts relate, a qualified manager, exercising daily personal supervision, must be appointed if more than ten persons are employed below ground, and prescribed classes of machinery must be in the charge of a competent engine-driver. General rules are contained in the Act, and the Governor may make special rules for certain mines.

Compensation for miners and quarrymen who suffer accidents, or who contract industrial diseases such as pneumoconiosis silicosis or lead poisoning, is payable under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1978, and other Acts, particulars of which are shown in the section Employment in Chapter 10 "Labour, Wages and Prices".



## AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION

### CONTROL OF MINERALS AND METALS

In terms of the Atomic Energy Act, 1953-1978, the Australian Government is empowered to control the mining and extraction of, and to acquire, substances which could be used in producing atomic energy. The discovery of any mineral containing such substances must be reported to the Minister.

The Australian Government maintains export controls over certain metals, petroleum and petroleum products, and all raw and semi-processed minerals, in order to assist in the achievement of fair and reasonable market prices, to ensure adequate supplies to domestic industry and to meet international and strategic obligations.

### COAL EXPORT DUTY

In August 1975, the Australian Government introduced an export duty at the rates of \$6 per tonne for high quality coking coal (defined to have a carbon content on a dry ash free basis equal to or more than 85 per cent) and \$2 per tonne for all other black coals. A subsequent amendment exempted high ash steaming coal from the duty. In August 1976, the duty on all non-coking coal was removed and the rates of duty were reduced to \$4.50 per tonne for high quality coking coal and \$1.50 per tonne for other coking coal. These rates were further reduced to \$3.50 and \$1.00 respectively in August 1977.

## GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO MINING

The State Mines Department renders scientific and technical assistance (including a free assay service in certain circumstances) and financial assistance to the mining industry. The Geological Survey Branch of the Department undertakes geological and geophysical surveys, and provides technical and scientific assistance in the fields of geology and geophysics. It publishes geological, metallogenic, and tectonic maps and reports, and maintains an information service related to maps, reports, and borehole cores. Grants are made to prospectors who show that the locality to be prospected and the methods to be used are likely to yield the mineral sought. These grants are repayable only in the event of mineral in payable quantities being won from the mine, or where a prospector has, by sales or other transactions in connection with the mine, so improved his financial position as to be able to make such repayment. The gross expenditure by the Mines Department on these grants amounted to \$168,618 in 1976-77. The Department has tendered out programmes of contract drilling to investigate the existence of mineral deposits in the State in the main for testing and proving of coal measures; expenditure on the programme in 1976-77 amounted to \$216,444.

The Australian Government assists the mining industry, in part financially and in part through the activities of various government agencies. The Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics undertakes geological and geophysical surveys, and provides technical and scientific assistance in the fields of geology, geophysics, technology, mining engineering, and mineral economics. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization undertakes mineragraphic, ore dressing, and metallurgical investigations. The activities of the Joint Coal Board are described earlier in this section. Financial assistance by the Australian Government is directed to the encouragement of projects of importance to the national economic welfare and development.

## MANUFACTURING

### TARIFFS AND BOUNTIES ON MANUFACTURES

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed with the aim of protecting economic and efficient Australian industries. It gives preference to certain imports from Commonwealth countries and from certain developing countries. Bounties are paid by the Commonwealth Government to encourage local manufacture of certain products.

The Industries Assistance Commission is a statutory authority which came into existence in January 1974 replacing the Tariff Board, (which, since 1921, had been responsible for advising the Government on assistance for industries mainly in the manufacturing sector of the economy). The Commission is an advisory authority whose functions are to hold inquiries and make reports to the Government regarding matters of assistance to industries in the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors of the economy and in relation to other matters referred to the Commission by the Government. Where urgent action appears necessary to protect an Australian industry against import competition, the Government may request a Temporary Assistance Authority to investigate whether temporary protection should be imposed. If temporary assistance is granted by the Government, the continuation of this assistance is the subject of a full inquiry by the Commission. Determinations of tariff policies and the rates of duties, bounties, and other assistance are made by the Commonwealth Government.

The statutory provisions for a bounty usually fix a term of operation of the bounty, provide for payment at a specified rate, and specify the annual maximum amount of bounty payable. Bounties are currently payable to Australian manufacturers of agricultural tractors, automatic data processing equipment, bed sheeting, books, commercial motor vehicles, metal working machine tools, nitrogenous fertilisers (subsidy), phosphate fertilisers, polyester-cotton yarn, and ships. Particulars of the bounty on ship construction are given in the section "Shipping" in Chapter 12 "Transport and Communication".

### INDUSTRIAL REGULATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND RESEARCH

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRY

The New South Wales Department of Labour and Industry is the principal statutory authority responsible for the registration of factories and for ensuring the implementation of legislation concerning the safety, health, and welfare of persons engaged in industry in the State.

#### GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DECENTRALISATION

The Australian Department of Industry and Commerce is responsible for advising the Government on the development and efficiency of Australian manufacturing and tertiary industries within the context of national economic and related policies and for the formulation, and administration, where appropriate, of measures of assistance, including assistance to small businesses. The Department undertakes economic research in the manufacturing and commerce sectors, conducts research on shipbuilding and ship design, and services the Australian Shipbuilding Board (see also the section "Shipping" in Chapter 12 "Transport and Communication"). A number of Industry Advisory Councils have been established to consider issues as they relate to the particular industry sector and to provide a means of communication between the Government, manufacturing industry representatives, unions, retailers, consumers, and other interested groups.

The Australian Department of Productivity is responsible for providing advice to the Government on policies and strategies to stimulate and maintain improvement in

productivity at the national and industry levels. The Department leads and encourages productivity-orientated research including research into the effects of government policy on the productivity performance of particular industries. It actively assists industry-based and associated bodies (including those bodies concerned with the development of standards, industrial design, and quality control) in productivity improvement measures. The Department also controls the grant of Letters Patent of inventions and registration of trade marks and designs. It manufactures goods and provides services for defence purposes.

The N.S.W. Government's policy on industrial development and decentralisation is implemented primarily by the Department of Decentralisation and Development. The Department provides a central organisation for the collection and presentation of information required by manufacturers, wholesalers, etc., and for the co-ordination of negotiations with all governmental authorities. A Country Industries Assistance Fund, created in 1958-59, is used to assist in the establishment and expansion of manufacturing and wholesaling industries in country centres; expenditure from the Fund in 1977-78 amounted to \$18,840,000 and included \$7,122,000 for factory loans, leases, and general loans, \$2,277,000 for the provision of housing for key personnel in country industries, \$446,000 for railway freight concessions, \$1,782,000 for industrial land, \$6,092,000 for pay-roll tax rebates, and \$232,000 for grants and other subsidies (mainly re-location grants).

Advice concerning industrial promotion and the balanced development of the State is provided to the Premier by the Development Corporation of New South Wales, set up in terms of the State Development and Country Industries Assistance Act, 1966-1977. The Corporation is composed mainly of representatives of city and country industrial and commercial interests.

As a result of recommendations by the Corporation and the Department of Decentralisation and Development, a standard system of ten "regions" outside the "Sydney Region" has been adopted by the State Government under the provisions of the Regional Organisation Act, 1972-1974, for all administrative and developmental purposes in New South Wales. (This system is compatible with the system of statistical divisions used for general statistical purposes in New South Wales — see the subsection "Statistical Areas of New South Wales" in the section "Geography" in Chapter 1.) Regional Advisory Councils, comprising representatives of government and local industrial and commercial interests advise in respect of the development of each individual region.

#### COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANISATION

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization is governed by an Executive appointed by the Governor-General and responsible to the Minister for Science. The functions of the Organization are to initiate and conduct scientific research and investigations in connection with, or for the promotion of, primary and secondary industries in Australia and its Territories, to train scientific research workers, to award scientific research studentships and fellowships, to make grants in aid of scientific research, to support scientific research associations in industry, to maintain the Australian standards of measurement, to collect and disseminate information relating to scientific and technical matters, and to publish scientific and technical reports, periodicals and papers.

#### AUSTRALIAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The Isotope Division of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission produces and supplies a wide range of radio isotopes for use in medicine, industry, and research. It also undertakes research into the various uses of isotopes, and provides an advisory service on their application.

#### STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

The Standards Association of Australia, which is an independent body incorporated by Royal Charter, is governed by a council comprising representatives of the Commonwealth

and State Governments, scientific, professional, and commercial organisations, and private industry. Its funds are obtained from Commonwealth and State Government grants, membership subscriptions, and the sale of publications.

The Association is responsible for the preparation and publication of Australian standards, which are standard specifications for materials and products and also codes of practice. Specifications and codes are prepared and revised periodically in accordance with the needs of the community, and such standards are evolved and accepted by general consent.

#### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TESTING AUTHORITIES

The National Association of Testing Authorities co-ordinates testing facilities throughout Australia to meet private and governmental needs. Members' laboratories are examined regularly to ensure the maintenance of high standards of testing, and they are registered for the performance of specific classes of test. Certificates of test issued by these laboratories and endorsed by the Association are widely recognised in Australia and overseas.

#### INDUSTRIAL DESIGN COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA

The Industrial Design Council of Australia was established in 1958 to promote high standards of design in Australian-manufactured goods and to widen understanding of industrial design amongst manufactures and the general public. The Council and its State Committees are comprised of representatives from industry, commerce, architecture, engineering, education, and government.

The activities of the Council, which is financed by the Commonwealth and State Governments and by Australian industry and commerce, include the provision of advice and guidance to manufacturers on product design and development, the recommendation of appropriate designers for specific projects, the recognition, by award, of outstanding designs, and the organisation of displays, exhibitions, publications, training courses, seminars, and films dealing with design.

### STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

#### STATISTICS FOR 1967-68 AND EARLIER YEARS

A series of substantially uniform statistics for the manufacturing industries in New South Wales is available in respect of the period from 1901 to 1967-68. The development of the manufacturing industries during this period is illustrated by the following table:—

**FACTORIES (a) IN N.S.W., 1901 to 1967-68**

Year	Establishments	Persons employed (b)	Motive power installed	Salaries and wages paid (c)	Value of production	Value of land, buildings, plant, and machinery
	Number	Number	Thous. hp	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1901	3,367	(d) 61,764	57	9,890	20,022	27,398
1911	5,039	(d) 104,551	213	20,096	38,864	51,302
1920-21	5,837	139,211	492	51,238	86,256	119,088
1928-29	8,465	180,756	1,028	77,090	147,254	205,482
1931-32	7,397	126,355	1,383	45,502	93,307	193,482
1938-39	9,464	228,781	1,792	89,213	180,532	240,093
1945-46	12,287	310,870	2,349	175,295	306,359	305,738
1950-51	17,129	406,965	3,053	422,678	732,217	533,919
1957-58	22,270	445,802	5,172	793,383	1,515,724	1,532,014
1962-63	23,729	475,249	7,825	1,027,216	2,074,886	2,817,915
1967-68	24,884	531,185	11,627	1,498,067	3,130,982	3,828,139

(a) Includes establishments engaged mainly in the generation of electricity or the manufacture of town gas.

(b) Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Estimated.

More detailed statistics for the manufacturing industries up to 1967-68 are given in Year Book No. 62 and earlier issues. As explained below, the employment and financial data relating to the manufacturing industries in these years are not comparable with those available for 1968-69 and later years.

#### STATISTICS FOR 1968-69 AND LATER YEARS

The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of the annual manufacturing census and other integrated economic censuses from 1968-69 are described in Appendix B, "Integrated Economic Censuses".

Because of the fundamental nature of the changes introduced from 1968-69 (new units, concepts, etc.), direct comparison of employment and financial data with those derived from economic censuses for 1967-68 and earlier years is, in most cases, not possible. However, although the integration of economic censuses from 1968-69 was accompanied by major changes in the scope of the various censuses, and therefore in the scope of industry statistics, these changes had (in general) no significant effect on the commodity statistics published from 1968-69. In the case of manufacturing commodities, details now relate to the value of sales instead of value of output (as formerly), although the output of individual commodities is still collected in terms of quantities produced (where appropriate), along with the quantity and value of their sales.

The scope of "manufacturing", as defined in the A.S.I.C., includes all establishments engaged mainly in activities which are classifiable in the broad sense as the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products (whether this transformation is carried out by power-driven machines or by hand). Repair activities usually carried out in association with manufacturing (e.g. "major" repairs such as re-conditioning of motor vehicle engines and the repair of industrial machinery) are in general classified to manufacturing. Installation of those types of plant, equipment, etc., which are normally installed by the establishment manufacturing the plant is, in general, classified to manufacturing, except in those relatively few cases (e.g. heating and air-conditioning equipment) where the installation activity has been recognised as a separate industry class in a non-manufacturing division. In principle, blending and assembly are considered to be manufacturing activities, but mere breaking-down of bulk quantities and consequent repacking or bottling are regarded as non-manufacturing activities; in practice, however, activities of these types are usually classified according to the same industry class as the other activities (if any) with which they are commonly associated at establishments. The detailed classification of the manufacturing division of A.S.I.C. into industry subdivisions (2-digit level), groups (3-digit level), and classes (4-digit level) is shown on pages 1051 and 1052 of Year Book No. 64.

It is to be noted that the statistics contained in the following tables exclude the operations of single-establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. These small enterprises contribute only marginally to statistical aggregates other than the number of establishments and, in respect of the 1974-75 manufacturing census, they accounted for only 1.5 per cent of employment and 1.0 per cent of value added for total manufacturing industries in New South Wales.

## MINING AND SECONDARY PRODUCTION

The general structure of the manufacturing industries in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of manufacturing establishments according to industry subdivision:—

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, N.S.W.**

Industry subdivision	A.S.I.C. code no.	Number of establish- ments operating at 30 June (b)	Employ- ment (c) (average over whole year)	Wages and salaries paid (d) (\$ thous.)	Value added (e) (\$ thous.)	Fixed capital expen- diture (f) (\$ thous.)
1974-75						
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21-22	1,036	63,626	440,805	767,554	84,917
Textiles	23	240	13,339	81,057	134,513	11,688
Clothing and footwear	24	1,001	30,319	151,718	239,251	5,216
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	1,301	25,643	159,006	284,828	27,088
Paper, paper products, and printing	26	1,090	39,246	287,899	505,482	27,667
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	413	31,425	245,614	598,670	56,623
Non-metallic mineral products	28	528	20,566	164,971	291,431	42,255
Basic metal products	29	214	58,461	488,087	902,545	136,687
Fabricated metal products	31	1,563	41,387	281,155	472,033	30,081
Transport equipment	32	379	41,007	307,101	447,387	10,223
Other machinery and equipment	33	1,565	85,630	582,649	951,896	60,237
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	804	27,533	175,316	303,894	25,503
Total, manufacturing		10,134	478,182	3,365,379	5,899,484	518,185
1975-76						
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21-22	1,054	63,437	520,575	913,430	80,754
Textiles	23	247	13,033	96,741	168,562	7,166
Clothing and footwear	24	961	29,110	179,036	280,682	5,515
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	1,327	25,790	181,507	328,838	21,688
Paper, paper products, and printing	26	1,125	36,657	309,302	529,149	28,132
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	429	29,540	275,847	645,268	54,842
Non-metallic mineral products	28	541	18,629	175,265	298,337	25,796
Basic metal products	29	212	54,822	488,200	867,005	79,975
Fabricated metal products	31	1,553	38,797	302,395	515,406	26,394
Transport equipment	32	400	39,422	328,095	480,571	16,767
Other machinery and equipment	33	1,644	77,734	615,740	1,004,127	51,301
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	836	26,756	197,604	340,005	17,988
Total, manufacturing		10,329	453,727	3,670,308	6,371,381	416,319
1976-77						
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21-22	987	62,999	584,021	1,073,537	102,388
Textiles	23	236	11,541	97,563	173,463	7,297
Clothing and footwear	24	912	27,124	186,813	299,468	6,229
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	1,281	25,181	200,667	361,808	24,789
Paper, paper products, and printing	26	1,106	35,878	342,500	622,545	30,045
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	423	29,339	306,266	761,471	79,968
Non-metallic mineral products	28	521	17,254	182,067	325,181	32,941
Basic metal products	29	214	53,917	563,492	1,012,771	96,236
Fabricated metal products	31	1,526	37,760	330,211	563,972	24,515
Transport equipment	32	394	38,539	358,326	558,765	18,082
Other machinery and equipment	33	1,569	73,194	655,105	1,090,986	65,230
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	813	26,170	220,084	374,711	11,898
Total, manufacturing		9,982	438,896	4,027,115	7,218,680	499,618

(a) Excludes single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed.

(b) Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

(c) Working proprietors and employees, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

(d) Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

(e) Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, plus increase (of less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

(f) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

## Industry Groups

The following table summarises the operations of manufacturing establishments in New South Wales, classified by individual industry groups:—

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY GROUP, N.S.W., 1976-77**

Industry group	A.S.I.C. code no.	Number of establish- ments operating at 30 June (a)	Employ- ment (a) (average over whole year)	Wages and salaries paid (a) (\$ thous.)	Value added (a) (\$ thous.)	Fixed capital expend- iture (a) (\$ thous.)
Food, beverages, and tobacco—						
Meat products .....	211	194	18,343	158,473	268,147	24,359
Milk products .....	212	76	5,596	54,477	85,132	8,822
Fruit and vegetable products .....	213	48	3,009	27,152	48,422	3,378
Margarine and oils and fats, n.e.c. ....	214	8	1,372	17,034	39,142	2,821
Flour mill and cereal food products .....	215	54	4,090	38,442	99,501	7,574
Bread, cakes, and biscuits .....	216	308	10,784	89,024	136,368	8,454
Sugar .....	217 }	157	9,879	99,351	184,180	16,718
Other food products .....	218 }					
Beverages and malt .....	219 }	142	9,926	100,067	212,645	30,262
Tobacco products .....	221 }					
Textiles—						
Textiles, yarns, and woven fabrics .....	231-232	123	7,498	62,294	101,368	3,149
Other textile products .....	233	113	4,043	35,269	72,095	4,148
Clothing and footwear—						
Knitting mills .....	241	76	3,463	26,923	47,207	1,679
Clothing .....	242	761	20,389	136,164	217,403	3,627
Footwear .....	243	75	3,272	23,726	34,859	923
Wood, wood products, and furniture—						
Wood and wood products .....	251	871	15,687	124,296	234,121	14,474
Furniture and mattresses .....	252	410	9,494	76,370	127,687	10,314
Paper, paper products, and printing—						
Paper and paper products .....	261	110	8,461	82,097	154,282	13,657
Printing and publishing .....	262	996	27,417	260,404	468,263	16,388
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products—						
Basic chemicals .....	271	84	6,341	76,185	188,412	25,811
Other chemical and related products .....	272	325	20,821	201,260	513,684	29,578
Petroleum refining .....	273	4	1,749	24,520	53,467	24,424
Petroleum and coal products, n.e.c. ....	274	10	428	4,301	5,907	156
Non-metallic mineral products—						
Glass and glass products .....	281	18	3,273	36,800	64,781	8,480
Clay products .....	282	99	5,539	56,187	96,725	11,034
Cement and concrete products .....	283	332	6,392	68,498	115,957	11,098
Other non-metallic mineral products .....	284	72	2,050	20,582	47,719	2,329
Basic metal products—						
Basic iron and steel .....	291	119	45,850	481,412	844,916	76,793
Non-ferrous metal basic products .....	292-293	95	8,067	82,080	167,856	19,444
Fabricated metal products—						
Fabricated structural metal products .....	311	499	11,480	104,195	176,173	7,486
Sheet metal products .....	312	366	9,981	85,817	150,145	7,704
Other fabricated metal products .....	313	661	16,299	140,200	237,653	9,325
Transport equipment—						
Motor vehicles and parts .....	321	238	14,972	130,133	251,344	7,754
Other transport equipment .....	322	156	23,567	228,193	307,422	10,328
Other machinery and equipment—						
Photographic, professional, and scientific equipment .....	331	107	3,168	26,937	51,503	3,754
Household appliances and electrical equipment .....	332	505	43,729	382,928	655,697	41,196
Industrial machinery and equipment .....	333	957	26,297	245,241	383,786	20,280
Miscellaneous manufacturing—						
Leather and leather products .....	341	110	2,411	18,543	33,521	1,990
Rubber products .....	342	57	4,085	42,853	61,173	(-4,358)
Plastic and related products .....	343	311	12,440	109,203	191,251	12,919
Other manufacturing .....	344	335	7,234	49,485	88,766	1,346
<b>Total, manufacturing</b> .....		<b>9,982</b>	<b>438,896</b>	<b>4,027,115</b>	<b>7,218,680</b>	<b>499,618</b>

(a) See footnotes to previous table.

Note. The sign (-) denotes an excess of disposals over outlay on fixed tangible assets.

## MINING AND SECONDARY PRODUCTION

## Employment

The following table shows the number of males and females employed in manufacturing industries, by industry subdivision:—

**EMPLOYMENT (a) IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (b), BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, N.S.W.**

Industry subdivision	A.S.I.C. code no.	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Food, beverages, and tobacco .. .. .	21-22	46,124	17,502	46,548	16,889	46,612	16,387
Textiles .. .. .	23	7,275	6,064	7,041	5,992	6,370	5,171
Clothing and footwear .. .. .	24	6,123	24,196	6,136	22,974	5,790	21,334
Wood, wood products, and furniture ..	25	21,865	3,778	21,886	3,904	21,465	3,716
Paper, paper products, and printing ..	26	27,768	11,478	26,207	10,450	25,534	10,344
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	21,277	10,148	20,069	9,471	20,057	9,282
Non-metallic mineral products .. .. .	28	18,405	2,161	16,507	2,122	15,366	1,888
Basic metal products .. .. .	29	54,204	4,257	51,099	3,723	50,270	3,647
Fabricated metal products .. .. .	31	32,172	9,215	30,340	8,457	29,951	7,809
Transport equipment .. .. .	32	36,373	4,634	35,344	4,078	34,604	3,935
Other machinery and equipment .. .. .	33	60,055	25,575	55,635	22,099	52,936	20,258
Miscellaneous manufacturing .. .. .	34	16,997	10,536	16,510	10,246	16,204	9,966
Total, manufacturing .. .. .		348,638	129,544	333,322	120,405	325,159	113,737

(a) Average over whole year. Comprises working proprietors and employees, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

(b) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed.

## Value Added

The following table shows the components of value added in manufacturing industries, by industry subdivision:—

**TURNOVER, STOCKS, PURCHASES, ETC., AND VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a), BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, N.S.W., 1976-77**

(\$ thousand)

Industry subdivision	A.S.I.C. code no.	Turnover (b)	Stocks		Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added (c)
			At beginning of year	At end of year		
Food, beverages, and tobacco .. .. .	21-22	2,949,269	329,469	385,008	1,931,272	1,073,537
Textiles .. .. .	23	468,121	89,325	95,533	300,866	173,463
Clothing and footwear .. .. .	24	652,134	97,811	106,656	361,511	299,468
Wood, wood products, and furniture ..	25	770,081	92,233	107,834	423,875	361,808
Paper, paper products, and printing ..	26	1,224,362	138,808	164,674	627,683	622,545
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	1,752,429	313,557	361,950	1,039,351	761,471
Non-metallic mineral products .. .. .	28	686,032	108,389	126,915	379,376	325,181
Basic metal products .. .. .	29	2,591,474	538,472	633,667	1,673,897	1,012,771
Fabricated metal products .. .. .	31	1,184,189	185,959	202,769	637,026	563,972
Transport equipment .. .. .	32	1,109,432	172,196	206,977	585,447	558,765
Other machinery and equipment .. .. .	33	2,240,951	483,477	528,319	1,194,806	1,090,986
Miscellaneous manufacturing .. .. .	34	804,856	122,746	136,353	443,753	374,711
Total, manufacturing .. .. .		16,433,331	2,672,441	3,056,653	9,598,863	7,218,680

(a) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed.

(b) Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use.

(c) Represents turnover plus stocks at end of year less stocks at beginning of year less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.



## Size of Establishments

The statistics in the following table relate only to those manufacturing establishments (exclusive of any separately located administrative offices or ancillary units serving them) which were operating at the end of June 1975. Particulars for these establishments are shown in size groups according to the average number of persons (including working proprietors) employed in the establishment during its period of operation, excluding any persons employed at any separately located administrative office or ancillary unit serving that establishment.

**SIZE OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a) OPERATING AT 30 JUNE 1975, BY  
INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, N.S.W.**

Industry subdivision	A.S.I.C. code no.	Establishments employing —				Total
		Less than 10 persons	10 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 or more persons	
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS						
Food, beverages, and tobacco .. . . .	21-22	376	416	100	144	1,036
Textiles .. . . .	23	88	95	27	30	240
Clothing and footwear .. . . .	24	381	496	60	64	1,001
Wood, wood products, and furniture .. . . .	25	679	523	63	36	1,301
Paper, paper products, and printing .. . . .	26	533	423	60	74	1,090
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products .. . . .	27	123	145	66	79	413
Non-metallic mineral products .. . . .	28	286	165	32	45	528
Basic metal products .. . . .	29	53	89	23	49	214
Fabricated metal products .. . . .	31	795	591	94	83	1,563
Transport equipment .. . . .	32	181	116	26	56	379
Other machinery and equipment .. . . .	33	689	594	114	168	1,565
Miscellaneous manufacturing .. . . .	34	376	301	68	59	804
Total, manufacturing .. . . .		4,560	3,954	733	887	10,134
EMPLOYMENT (INCLUDING WORKING PROPRIETORS) AT 30 JUNE 1975						
Food, beverages, and tobacco .. . . .	21-22	2,353	9,252	7,074	40,254	58,933
Textiles .. . . .	23	648	2,158	1,922	7,433	12,161
Clothing and footwear .. . . .	24	2,561	10,616	4,171	11,807	29,155
Wood, wood products, and furniture .. . . .	25	4,243	10,642	4,448	6,128	25,461
Paper, paper products, and printing .. . . .	26	3,252	8,450	3,976	21,817	37,495
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products .. . . .	27	732	3,292	4,494	19,910	28,428
Non-metallic mineral products .. . . .	28	1,423	3,489	1,984	11,549	18,445
Basic metal products .. . . .	29	330	1,939	1,484	52,329	56,082
Fabricated metal products .. . . .	31	4,918	11,981	6,504	16,582	39,985
Transport equipment .. . . .	32	1,107	2,287	1,703	33,837	38,934
Other machinery and equipment .. . . .	33	4,199	12,349	7,498	54,808	78,854
Miscellaneous manufacturing .. . . .	34	2,227	6,098	4,479	13,365	26,169
Total, manufacturing .. . . .		27,993	82,553	49,737	289,819	450,102
VALUE ADDED (b) (\$ thousand)						
Food, beverages, and tobacco .. . . .	21-22	23,249	122,305	105,585	514,829	765,966
Textiles .. . . .	23	4,797	19,754	20,331	87,756	132,637
Clothing and footwear .. . . .	24	17,465	77,592	33,348	107,029	235,433
Wood, wood products, and furniture .. . . .	25	35,415	114,955	50,725	82,347	283,444
Paper, paper products, and printing .. . . .	26	32,289	100,307	54,213	317,805	504,613
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products .. . . .	27	9,289	66,804	98,145	417,841	592,078
Non-metallic mineral products .. . . .	28	24,615	51,561	27,693	183,588	287,458
Basic metal products .. . . .	29	4,474	26,142	24,932	846,928	902,475
Fabricated metal products .. . . .	31	47,876	137,817	77,821	206,040	469,554
Transport equipment .. . . .	32	10,331	24,771	20,653	390,652	446,405
Other machinery and equipment .. . . .	33	43,050	141,362	93,737	670,026	948,174
Miscellaneous manufacturing .. . . .	34	20,988	65,672	48,621	162,381	297,663
Total, manufacturing .. . . .		273,838	949,039	655,804	3,987,220	5,865,900

(a) Excludes single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four employees and separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

(b) Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

*Fixed Capital Expenditure*

The following table shows the value of fixed capital expenditure by manufacturing industries, by industry subdivision, and by type of expenditure:—

**FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (a) BY MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (b)  
BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, AND BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE, N.S.W.**

(\$ thousand)

Industry subdivision	A.S.I.C. code no.	Land, buildings, and other structures			Vehicles, plant, and machinery		
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Food, beverages, and tobacco .. .. .	21-22	21,976	21,646	30,945	62,941	59,109	71,443
Textiles .. .. .	23	1,491	1,310	1,794	10,198	5,856	5,503
Clothing and footwear .. .. .	24	1,674	1,138	1,127	3,542	4,377	5,102
Wood, wood products, and furniture .. .. .	25	10,799	3,984	6,700	16,289	17,704	18,089
Paper, paper products, and printing .. .. .	26	4,543	1,126	3,870	23,124	27,006	26,175
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products .. .. .	27	18,473	9,063	14,412	38,150	45,779	65,556
Non-metallic mineral products .. .. .	28	11,210	960	2,311	31,045	24,836	30,630
Basic metal products .. .. .	29	15,997	12,476	16,146	120,689	67,500	80,091
Fabricated metal products .. .. .	31	5,685	7,005	4,267	24,396	19,389	20,248
Transport equipment .. .. .	32	(-) 6,562	6,458	5,534	16,785	10,309	12,548
Other machinery and equipment .. .. .	33	9,789	3,444	11,177	50,448	47,857	54,052
Miscellaneous manufacturing .. .. .	34	4,317	1,138	(-) 3,849	21,186	16,851	15,747
<b>Total, manufacturing .. .. .</b>		<b>99,391</b>	<b>69,746</b>	<b>94,433</b>	<b>418,793</b>	<b>346,572</b>	<b>405,185</b>

(a) Outlay on fixed tangible assets *less* disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. (—) denotes excess of disposals over outlay on fixed tangible assets.

(b) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed.

*Geographical Distribution of Manufacturing*

The manufacturing industries of New South Wales are located mainly in the Sydney Statistical Division, where an extremely diversified range of manufacturing activity is undertaken. Other important manufacturing centres are adjacent to the major coal-fields in the Newcastle Statistical District (within the Hunter Statistical Division) and the Wollongong Statistical District (within the Illawarra Statistical Division); iron and steel works in each of these districts are associated with ancillary plants engaged in the further processing of steelworks products.

In the remainder of the State, large-scale manufacturing establishments consist mostly of portland cement works and meat, milk, and other food processing plants, the locations of which are determined by the availability of raw materials. However, movement towards decentralisation has led to the establishment of some large textile, clothing, and domestic appliance factories in country towns other than satellites of the industrial cities. The most widely distributed manufacturing activities in country towns are sawmilling, baking, printing, and the manufacture of ready-mixed concrete and aerated waters.

The following table shows details of manufacturing establishments operating in the various statistical divisions of the State:—

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS OF N.S.W., 1976-77**

Statistical Division	Number of establishments operating at 30 June (b)	Employment (c) (average over whole year)	Wages and salaries paid (d) (\$ thous.)	Value added (e) (\$ thous.)	Fixed capital expenditure (f) (\$ thous.)
Sydney .....	7,641	329,257	3,026,171	5,374,269	348,552
Hunter—					
Newcastle Statistical District .....	495	36,587	348,548	602,846	39,565
Balance .....	80	1,698	13,101	25,020	1,434
Total .....	575	38,285	361,648	627,866	40,998
Illawarra—					
Wollongong Statistical District .....	217	31,804	318,503	597,918	58,147
Balance .....	81	2,698	22,722	46,839	2,716
Total .....	298	34,502	341,225	644,757	60,863
Richmond-Tweed .....	159	3,737	29,348	55,008	3,391
Mid-North Coast .....	269	6,138	47,706	86,658	3,482
Northern .....	234	5,012	40,509	84,120	6,325
North-Western .....	135	2,249	17,350	32,229	1,379
Central West .....	198	8,435	69,505	104,521	15,697
South-Eastern .....	164	3,276	27,505	57,868	3,961
Murrumbidgee .....	182	5,088	43,148	97,499	11,399
Murray .....	110	2,697	21,135	51,328	3,539
Far West .....	17	220	1,865	2,555	32
Total, N.S.W. ....	9,982	438,896	4,027,116	7,218,680	499,618

(a) Excludes single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed.

(b) Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

(c) Working proprietors and employees, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

(d) Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

(e) Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

(f) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

## PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES

In the statistics relating to manufacturing commodities, transfers out of individual commodities (to other establishment(s) of the same business enterprise) are valued at the prices for which the goods would have been sold to the establishment to which they were transferred if it had been under separate ownership (i.e. on a commercial valuation basis). Commodities produced and used within the same establishment, and commodities produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments (e.g. wholesale and retail establishments), do not come within the definition of sales of manufacturing commodities, and are included only in the details of quantities produced.

The next table shows the total quantity produced and the quantity and value of sales and transfers out of certain of the principal manufacturing commodities produced in New South Wales in 1976-77. The statistics shown exclude production, etc. by establishments not classified to the manufacturing industries (e.g. wholesalers) and by those single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. Those manufacturing commodities which are produced in substantial quantities on commission for non-manufacturing establishments—and, therefore, are not included in the "sales" statistics (see above)—have, as far as possible, been identified in the table by a special footnote. Other important manufacturing commodities are also produced in New South Wales, but particulars of these products cannot be disclosed because the greater part of their manufacture is undertaken by only a few establishments.

## PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES, 1976-77

Commodity	Unit of quantity	Quantity produced	Sales and transfers	
			Quantity	Value
				\$ thousand
Fresh meat (excluding poultry and rabbit meat), for human consumption—				
Carcasses, whole or butchered (a)		(j)	(j)	105,863
Boned (a)		(j)	(j)	184,854
Finished bacon and ham, other than canned—				
Bone-in	Thous. kg	4,827	4,763	12,834
Bone-out, smoked	Thous. kg	6,202	6,261	17,165
Smallgoods		(j)	(j)	53,329
Fresh poultry, for human consumption—				
Chickens	Thous. kg	82,262	83,903	109,311
Cheese (excluding processed cheese)	Thous. kg	19,756	10,153	(i) 13,845
Ice cream (b)	Thous. litres	73,001	63,702	31,831
Pasteurised whole milk (including homogenised, but excluding flavoured and standardised milk)—				
Bulk (c)	Thous. litres	508,568	{ 40,646	8,907
Packed (c)	Thous. litres		{ 447,239	131,113
Butter (d)	Thous. kg	6,238	4,784	(j) 6,545
Flour, white (including sharps)	Tonne	488,823	484,205	83,569
Biscuits (excluding dog biscuits)	Thous. kg	45,473	46,001	67,494
Cakes, pastries, pies, and puddings, ready to eat—not canned (c)		(j)	(j)	61,915
Vegetables, canned or bottled (e)	Thous. kg	43,383	45,049	37,292
Confectionery: chocolate (excluding couverture)	Thous. kg	12,898	13,066	27,304
Confectionery: other than chocolate	Thous. kg	23,784	25,108	44,358
Margarine, table	Thous. kg	26,150	25,963	30,797
Prepared stock and poultry feed	Tonne	837,976	835,056	112,073
Aerated and carbonated waters—				
Canned	Thous. litres	143,042	137,306	45,144
Bottled (c)	Thous. litres	216,466	214,252	64,244
Cordials and syrups (c)	Thous. litres	39,089	37,511	19,038
Ale, beer, and stout: bulk	Thous. litres	391,515	390,378	56,276
Ale, beer, and stout: bottled and canned	Thous. litres	298,729	291,406	95,169
Beverage wine (including fortifying spirits added)	Thous. litres	58,637	53,379	29,221
Leather, dressed or finished—				
Chrome tanned, grain, cattle	Thous. sq m	1,453	1,090	11,991
Tread rubber (camelback)	Thous. kg	13,331	13,318	12,096
Undressed sawn timber (f)—				
Recovered from sawn logs—				
Australian grown—				
From forest hardwoods	Cubic metre	653,378	(k)	(k)
From softwoods (non-pored timbers)—				
Plantation grown pines (c)	Cubic metre	168,033	(k)	(k)
Spun yarns (g)—				
Wool (including wool-worsted)	Thous. kg	2,952	2,772	17,094
Cellulosic and synthetic fibres	Thous. kg	1,539	1,270	6,357
Broadwoven cloth (g)—				
Wool (including wool-worsted) (h)	Thous. sq m	1,274	1,345	8,644
Cotton (including towelling)	Thous. sq m	15,251	11,818	18,369
Cellulosic and synthetic fibres	Thous. sq m	41,241	39,944	30,714
Paints, enamels, and clears (i)—				
Architectural and decorative—				
Solvent thinned	Thous. litres	18,939	18,702	36,650
Water thinned	Thous. litres	14,530	14,200	23,427
Industrial	Thous. litres	19,654	19,308	35,229
Printing inks, other than news inks		(j)	(j)	16,808
Unsupported plastics film (thickness less than 0.010 inch)—				
Polyethylene, low density	Thous. kg	23,165	19,329	23,112

(a) Substantial quantities of this commodity are produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments. See text above table.

(b) Includes ice cream combined with other confections, including those aerated milk based confections which contain ten per cent or more butterfat.

(c) Includes details for Australian Capital Territory.

(d) Includes butter equivalent of butter oil produced directly from cream.

(e) Includes pickled vegetables (other than "pickles" and chutney).

(f) Excludes quantity of timber recovered from logs peeled or sliced for veneers.

(g) Mixtures are included with the predominant fibre.

(h) Includes blanketing and rug material.

(i) Includes primers, undercoats, varnishes, clear plastic coatings, and two-pack type coatings. Excludes heavy duty coatings, bituminous paints, and marine coatings.

(j) Value of sales and transfers only collected.

(k) Quantity produced only collected.

(l) Includes all equalisation payments received during the year.

## PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES, 1976-77 (continued)

Commodity	Unit of quantity	Quantity produced	Sales and transfers	
			Quantity	Value
				\$ thousand
Pig iron .....	Thous. tonnes	(g) 5,469	n.p.	n.p.
Raw steel .....	Thous. tonnes	(g) 6,501	n.p.	n.p.
Aluminium and alloy—rods, bars, and sections (solid and hollow) ..	Tonne	24,837	25,161	45,902
Fabricated constructional steel .....	Tonne	181,324	172,483	114,274
Aluminium window frames (including curtain walls) (a) ..	..	(h)	(h)	53,135
Welded wire fabric .....	Tonne	62,471	62,541	25,596
Clay bricks (b) .....	Thousand	650,283	625,426	73,687
Refractories—				
Bricks, blocks, and other constructional shapes (c) ..	Tonne	100,636	82,166	20,105
Castables, cements, and other mixes .....	Tonne	61,815	54,834	12,884
Tiles, roofing (terra cotta and concrete) (b) ..	Thousand	65,357	64,857	28,202
Concrete pipes (excluding agricultural pipes) (b) ..	Tonne	178,835	188,967	15,664
Ready mixed concrete .....	Thous. cu m	2,998	3,021	123,863
Electric motors (excluding automotive)—				
Under 720W: 130W and under ..	Thousand	1,000	608	35,196
Under 720W: Over 130W ..	Thousand	967	676	
720W and over ..	Thousand	143	108	
Pumps and pumping machinery of all types ..	..	(h)	(h)	30,316
Powered fork lift store trucks ..	Number	2,933	2,828	29,080
Mining and drilling machinery and parts ..	..	(h)	(h)	31,536
Locomotives, railway rolling stock, tramcars, trolley cars, and underframes ..	..	(h)	(h)	(i) 57,535
Motor vehicles—cars, station wagons, utilities, and panel vans ..	Number	72,208	69,139	244,268
Tyres, pneumatic—truck and bus ..	Number	218,351	218,351	18,574
Hot water systems (all types) ..	Number	171,622	170,826	27,151
Incandescent lighting units ..	..	(h)	(h)	19,418
Batteries, new, wet cell—				
Automotive S.L.I. (including motor cycle) ..	Thousand	842	842	22,619
Furniture—				
Wooden furniture (b) ..	..	(h)	(h)	134,492
Furniture and storage equipment predominantly of sheet metal ..	..	(h)	(h)	18,446
Other metal or partly metal furniture and office equipment ..	..	(h)	(h)	34,777
Outerwear, men's and youths'—				
Sports trousers (d) ..	Thousand	1,801	1,194	18,627
Jeans ..	Thousand	1,400	1,443	16,401
Shirts, men's, youths', and boys'—				
Knitted ..	Dozen	557,391	540,495	16,410
Brassieres (excluding maternity brassieres) ..	Dozen	372,569	398,130	18,278
Frocks, women's and maids' (other than for uniforms, sports, and bridal wear) (d) ..	Thousand	5,635	4,604	63,024
Footwear (e)—				
Men's and youths' ..	Thous. pairs	1,957	1,954	23,423
Women's and maids' ..	Thous. pairs	2,510	2,485	31,176
Children's ..	Thous. pairs	827	923	5,175
Soap and other detergents—				
For personal toilet use ..	Tonne	28,229	27,319	46,876
For other purposes—				
Soap and soap-based products ..	Tonne	16,803	15,963	11,423
Other detergents (including acid cleansers) ..	Tonne	155,555	148,853	122,620
Bed bases (f) ..	Thousand	249	251	10,481
Mattresses, inner spring ..	Thousand	279	276	16,307
Pharmaceutical products of all types for human use ..	..	(h)	(h)	234,460
Metal packers' cans, canisters, and containers ..	..	(h)	(h)	106,566
Paperboard containers, corrugated fibre ..	..	(h)	(h)	85,309
Plastic bags and packets, made from sheet or film—polyethylene ..	..	(h)	(h)	19,211

(a) Excludes the value of glass and glazing.

(b) Includes details for Australian Capital Territory.

(c) Includes insulating bricks and blocks, but excludes ladle bricks.

(d) Substantial quantities of this commodity are produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments. See text above table.

(e) Excludes thongs and boots with uppers of rubber or synthetic material.

(f) Excludes unsprung bed platforms and wire stretchers.

(g) Year ended 31 May.

(h) Value of sales and transfers only collected.

(i) Total amount received during the year, including progress payments received on long-term contracts, instead of the value of deliveries.

## **ELECTRICITY AND GAS**

### **SYSTEM OF STATISTICS FOR ELECTRICITY AND GAS INDUSTRIES**

In 1967-68 and earlier years, data relating to the production of electricity and gas were collected as part of the annual factory census. With the introduction of the system of integrated economic censuses in 1968-69, data relating to the electricity and gas industries were collected in a separate census (distinct from the manufacturing census), and the scope of the census was extended to include distribution as well as production. Following the 1968-69 Census of Electricity and Gas Establishments, similar censuses were conducted in respect of the years 1969-70, 1971-72, 1972-73, and 1974-75. It is proposed to conduct periodic censuses in the future; the next census is being conducted in respect of 1977-78.

The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of the electricity and gas censuses and other integrated economic censuses from 1968-69 are described in Appendix B, "Integrated Economic Censuses".

Because of the fundamental nature of the changes introduced from 1968-69 (new units, concepts, etc.), direct comparison of employment and financial census data with those derived from economic censuses for 1967-68 and earlier years will, in most cases, not be possible. However, although the integration of economic censuses from 1968-69 was accompanied by major changes in the scope of the various censuses, and therefore in the scope of industry statistics, these changes had (in general) no significant effect on the statistics of production of electricity and gas published from 1968-69.

### **ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION**

The electricity generation and distribution industry, as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (introduced from 1968-69), covers all establishments engaged mainly in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity (including establishments engaged mainly in the repair or maintenance of electricity transmission lines).

The general structure of the industry in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of establishments classified to the industry in the latest two years available:—

## ELECTRICITY ESTABLISHMENTS, N.S.W.: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

Particulars	1972-73	1974-75 (a)
NUMBER		
Establishments operating at 30 June .....	48	47
Persons employed at end of June (b) —		
Males .....	23,073	22,988
Females .....	2,354	2,370
Persons .....	25,427	25,358
VALUE (\$ thousand)		
Wages and salaries paid .....	150,268	218,299
Sales, transfers out, and other operating revenue .....	764,112	973,662
Stocks at—		
Beginning of year .....	54,119	73,283
End of year .....	62,112	83,369
Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses .....	371,310	461,606
Value added (c) .....	400,791	522,142
Fixed capital expenditure (d) .....	144,268	172,902

(a) An electricity and gas census was not conducted in respect of the year 1973-74.

(b) Includes own employees engaged on new construction.

(c) Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

(d) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

The generation of electricity in New South Wales has expanded very considerably since the mid-1940's. This expansion has reflected the greatly increased industrial activity, the growth of population, the construction of new houses, the extension of electricity supplies to rural areas, and the increased use of domestic electric appliances.

Electricity generated in New South Wales amounted to 26,089 million kWh in 1972-73 and 28,800 million kWh in 1974-75. Electricity generating establishments used 9,119,000 tonnes of coal and 107,000 tonnes of fuel oil in 1972-73, and 9,544,000 tonnes and 99,900 tonnes, respectively, in 1974-75.

The State is dependent mainly on thermal stations using coal for the generation of electricity, although the contribution of the hydro-electric stations has increased significantly as the various stages of the Snowy Mountains Scheme have been completed. In 1976-77, coal-fired stations and internal combustion plants generated 89 per cent of the total electricity output, and hydro-electric stations 11 per cent. As the principal producing centres for coal suitable for electricity generation are within a 200 kilometre radius of Sydney (at Newcastle, Bulli-Wollongong, and Lithgow), most of the electricity generating plant is located in this area.

Authorities engaged in retail distribution of electricity receive electricity in bulk through the N.S.W. Electricity Commission's Interconnected System. At 30 June 1977, there were 41 separate authorities (33 county councils, 6 municipal and shire councils, 1 governmental authority, and 1 private franchise holder) engaged in the retail distribution of electricity in the State. These authorities supplied 1,864,033 consumers (including 1,670,130 residential and 193,256 commercial and industrial consumers). The largest distributing authority in the State is the Sydney County Council, which at 30 June 1977 supplied 669,212 consumers (including 604,470 residential and 64,714 commercial and industrial consumers) in 27 metropolitan local government areas.

## ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Electricity Commission, which was established in 1950, is the major electricity generating authority in New South Wales. The electricity generated by the Commission is supplied in bulk to distributing authorities (mainly local government bodies), to the government transport authorities, and to certain large industrial consumers.

Under the Act which authorised its establishment, the Commission took over the major electricity generating undertakings in the State. It has since undertaken the construction of a number of new power stations (mainly thermal stations situated on the coal fields), interconnected high-tension transmission lines, and major sub-stations throughout the State. Some sections of the interconnected transmission system, through which most of the State's electricity consumers are now supplied, have been built for operation at 330,000 volts.

The Commission comprises a full-time chairman and vice-chairman and three part-time members, appointed for seven years, and is subject to the direction of the Minister for Mines and Energy.

## ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Electricity Authority of New South Wales was constituted in 1946, under the Electricity Development Act, 1945-1977, to promote and regulate the co-ordination and development of electricity supply throughout the State, particularly in rural areas. The Authority does not generate or distribute electricity, but regulates the extension and interconnection of supply systems outside the area of operations of the Electricity Commission. Other functions of the Authority include the provision of technical advice to retail electricity supply authorities on such matters as the framing of retail electricity tariffs, the administration of the Traffic Route Lighting Subsidy Scheme, and the implementation of safety regulations relating to consumers' installations, licensing of electricians, etc.

The Authority comprises a full-time chairman and six part-time members, and is responsible to the Minister for Mines and Energy.

The Authority encourages the use of electricity for primary production purposes by subsidising the cost of rural electrification. Under the subsidy scheme, local electricity suppliers receive subsidies from the Authority towards the cost of new rural transmission lines. The basic subsidy ranges up to \$800 of the capital cost per consumer; if the cost exceeds \$1,200 per consumer, additional subsidy, up to a maximum of \$240 per consumer, is granted at the rate of 60 per cent of the cost in excess of \$1,200. Both the basic and additional subsidies are payable in equal instalments over fifteen years. Rural electricity extensions costing \$103 million and subsidies amounting to \$41 million had been approved under the scheme up to 30 June 1978. By June 1978, 106,168 kilometres of new transmission lines had been constructed, bringing power to 70,670 additional farms and over 38,500 other rural consumers. The rural electrification scheme has been virtually completed with over 95 per cent of all farms in New South Wales now being supplied with electricity, compared with only 22 per cent in 1946.

Part of the net liability of local supply authorities in respect of rural electrification is being offset by payments made by the Electricity Commission under a special scheme of financial assistance, which came into force in 1967-68. The scheme provides an amount of \$2,500,000 to be distributed annually to appropriate local supply authorities. Since 1 January 1975 an increase of 25 per cent has applied in respect of the special assistance payments to local supply authorities other than Sydney, St. George, Prospect, Mackellar, Shortland, and Illawarra County Councils. The amount payable to individual authorities is determined according to the proportion which its financial burden for rural electricity development in New South Wales bears to the total. The amount distributed under the scheme in 1977-78 was \$3,110,000. The scheme has been approved to operate in its present form until 31 December 1978.

## SNOWY MOUNTAINS HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

The Snowy Mountains Scheme, which was begun in 1949 and completed in 1974, is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. The Australian Parliament established the Snowy



Mountains Hydro-electric Authority to implement the Scheme. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation, is used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels, and shafts, to operate power stations with an ultimate generating capacity of 3,740,000 kW. When finally discharged from the diversion networks, the water flows at low elevation into the Murrumbidgee and Murray river systems on the western side of the Range, and is used for irrigation. The Scheme provides approximately 2,350,000 megalitres per annum of additional water, of which 1,350,000 megalitres goes to the Murrumbidgee and 1,000,000 megalitres to the Murray. Details of the construction and operation of the Scheme are shown on pages 1034 to 1037 of Official Year Book No. 63.

#### *Utilisation of Power*

Power from the generating stations in the Snowy Scheme is fed into the New South Wales and Victorian interconnected systems at central switching stations erected near the perimeter of the Snowy Mountains area. Transmission is at 330,000 volts. In normal circumstances, the power is used to meet the peak load needs of the States.

A small proportion of the electricity produced by the Scheme is used to meet Federal requirements, and the balance is shared between the two States in the proportion of two-thirds to New South Wales and one-third to Victoria. The electricity is purchased by the States at its cost of production (which includes the capital cost of the Scheme amortised over 70 years). No charge is made for the irrigation water provided by the Scheme. Total expenditure on the Scheme amounted to \$810 million.

#### *Snowy Mountains Council*

The Snowy Mountains Council, established under the 1957 Agreements between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments (which set out (a) the basis on which the Scheme was to be constructed and (b) the arrangements for the purchase of power and the sharing of the power and irrigation water made available by the Scheme), is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the works erected under the Scheme for the control of water and production of electricity. The Council comprises two members (one as Chairman) to represent the Commonwealth Government, two members each to represent New South Wales and Victoria, and the Commissioner and another officer of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority.

At the request of the Council, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority carries out routine maintenance of the works erected under the Scheme, and the New South Wales Electricity Commission and State Electricity Commission of Victoria provide operating personnel in the power and switching stations.

## **GAS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION**

The gas production and distribution industry, as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (introduced from 1968-69), covers all establishments engaged mainly in the manufacture of town gas from coal or petroleum, or in the distribution of town or natural gas through town gas systems. Natural gas absorption plants and establishments engaged mainly in operating pipelines for the transport of natural gas are excluded from the industry.

The general structure of the industry in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of establishments classified to the industry in the latest two years available:—

### GAS ESTABLISHMENTS, N.S.W.: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

Particulars	1972-73	1974-75 (a)
NUMBER		
Establishments operating at 30 June .. .. .	23	22
Persons employed at end of June (b)		
Males .. .. .	2,298	2,385
Females .. .. .	516	550
Persons .. .. .	2,814	2,935
VALUE (\$ thousand)		
Wages and salaries paid .. .. .	14,157	21,890
Sales, transfers out, and other operating revenue .. .. .	48,596	79,440
Stocks at—		
Beginning of year .. .. .	3,394	8,953
End of year .. .. .	5,014	15,867
Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses .. .. .	18,514	35,854
Value added (c) .. .. .	31,656	50,500
Fixed capital expenditure (d) .. .. .	2,920	35,655

(a) An electricity and gas census was not conducted in respect of the year 1973-74.

(b) Includes own employees engaged on new construction.

(c) Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

(d) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

Town gas (including natural gas) made available for issue through mains amounted to 14,689 million megajoules in 1976-77 and 27,226 million megajoules in 1977-78.

Maximum prices and standards of heating power, purity, and pressure are prescribed by the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935-1976, for gas supplied to consumers by meter. Prices may be increased only on the recommendation of a Board of Inquiry appointed under the Act. Prices of gas are generally quoted in the form of block rates, in which the price per unit decreases as consumption increases.

### NATURAL GAS

Natural gas from Moomba in South Australia was made available to consumers in Sydney during December 1976. Feasibility studies are being undertaken with respect to construction of lateral national gas pipelines to serve Cowra, Orange, Bathurst, Lithgow, Cootamundra, and Wagga Wagga. Further studies are in progress concerning the feasibility of a combined oil and natural gas pipeline system extending from Sydney to Newcastle.

## **CHAPTER 15**

### **COMMERCE**

#### **OVERSEAS, INTERSTATE, AND COASTAL TRADE**

##### **OVERSEAS TRADE**

In terms of the Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States of Australia. Matters relating to trade and commerce are dealt with by the Departments of Trade and Resources, Industry and Commerce, Business and Consumer Affairs, and Primary Industry.

The Department of Trade and Resources is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a world trading nation through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, developing export markets, and formulating proposals for the Government on Australia's international trade policy and trading objectives. It conducts a Trade Commissioner Service with officers maintained at various overseas centres.

The Department of Industry and Commerce administers Australian government policy in relation to manufacturing industries. It examines requests from industries for protective tariffs and advises whether reference to the Industries Assistance Commission or the Temporary Assistance Authority is warranted. It co-operates with the Department of Trade and Resources and other departments in relation to international tariff negotiations and the Australian system of tariff preferences for developing countries. Further information about the activities of the Department is given in the section "Manufacturing" in Chapter 14 "Mining and Secondary Industries".

The Department of Business and Consumer Affairs is responsible for the collection of customs and excise duties and for the detailed administration of various controls over the import and export of goods. Under the Customs Act, 1901-1977, the import or export of goods may be prohibited or subject to prescribed conditions or restrictions, such goods being itemised in the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations—including dangerous drugs, certain firearms, undesirable publications, and articles dangerous to public health—and in the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations. The Department is also responsible, in terms of the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations under the Banking Act, 1959-1977, for the issue of licences for the export from Australia of any goods not specifically exempted from exchange control.

The Department of Primary Industry administers Australian government policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for primary products. It co-operates with the Department of Trade and Resources in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which Commonwealth marketing boards operate, and maintains continuous contact with the boards on marketing policy matters. The Department is responsible for the inspection, grading, and labelling of primary produce submitted for export. Further information about the activities of the Department is given in the section "General Rural Activities and Services" in Chapter 13 "Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries".

The New South Wales Government has representatives engaged in export promotion in London (Agent-General), New York, Tokyo, Paris, and Wiesbaden (West Germany). In addition, the Government established the New South Wales Government Overseas Trade Authority on 21 September 1977 with the following functions:—

- (a) to advise the Premier on all matters associated with the fostering, encouragement, and co-ordination of trade between the State of New South Wales and overseas countries;
- (b) to collate information on trends, requirements, finance, etc., on trade with overseas countries and to brief the Premier on such matters as required;
- (c) to co-ordinate the provision of technical assistance by specialised personnel, upon request or in circumstances considered by the Authority to be appropriate, where such assistance may be of advantage in promoting the State's trade with overseas countries;
- (d) to maintain liaison with the State's overseas offices on matters relating to trade negotiations and trading arrangements; and
- (e) to arrange, as appropriate, regular reconnaissance visits overseas to investigate and explore trade possibilities.

#### *Export Finance*

In terms of the Export Market Development Grants Act, 1974–1978, grants are payable to eligible Australian exporters and prospective exporters to encourage the development of overseas markets for goods, services, etc. which are substantially of Australian origin.

The Export Finance and Insurance Corporation Act, 1974–1978, provides for the protection of exporters (or potential exporters) against non-payment of their overseas accounts and other risks not normally insurable with commercial insurers. In addition, the Act allows for the provision of finance to exporters or overseas buyers to facilitate the export of machinery and other capital equipment—wholly or mainly manufactured in Australia—and associated services.

More specific details of these schemes are shown on pages 247 and 248 of Year Book No. 64.

#### INDUSTRIES ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

The Industries Assistance Commission is a statutory authority whose general purpose is to advise the Commonwealth Government on the assistance which should be given to domestic industries. The Commission formally came into existence on 1 January 1974, as a result of the passing of the Industries Assistance Commission Act, 1973–1978. It replaced the Tariff Board—a statutory authority which, since 1921, had advised the Government on the assistance which should be given to industries in the secondary sector of the economy, by means of tariffs or bounties. Some additional information regarding the Commission is given in the section "Manufacturing" in Chapter 14 "Mining and Secondary Industries".

*Temporary Assistance Authority*

The Industries Assistance Commission Act, 1973, provided for the creation of a Temporary Assistance Authority which replaced the previous Special Advisory Authority. The function of the Temporary Assistance Authority is to inquire into and report on the need for urgent action to protect particular Australian industries against import competition. Further details of this Authority are contained in the section "Manufacturing" in Chapter 14 "Mining and Secondary Production".

## TRADE AGREEMENTS

*Multilateral Agreement—General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*

Australia has been a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.) since it came into force on 1 January 1948. G.A.T.T. is a multilateral trade treaty designed to facilitate trading relations between participating countries by reducing tariff and other barriers to the free interchange of goods.

The essential features of the Agreement are the schedules of tariff concessions participating countries have negotiated with each other; the application of most-favoured-nation tariff treatment among the participants; the avoidance of other trade discrimination; and a code of agreed commercial policy rules for international trading. Australia has also entered into bilateral trade agreements with a number of countries, details of which may be found in the Australian Year Book.

## STATISTICS OF OVERSEAS TRADE

The statistics of overseas trade, as shown in this chapter, have been compiled from information contained in import and export entries submitted by importers and exporters (or their agents) to the Bureau of Customs as required by the Customs Act, 1901–1977.

Overseas trade statistics for New South Wales relate to those entries which were lodged at New South Wales ports. The port of lodgement of the import or export entry is not necessarily the port of discharge or loading of the goods. Goods forwarded interstate after import, or forwarded interstate for export, whether in containers or not, are recorded as being imported or exported from the port of lodgement of the import or export entry.

The value recorded for goods imported from overseas is the value for duty for customs purposes which, from 1 July 1976, has been based on the internationally recognised Brussels Definition of Value. The value for duty is based on the normal price, i.e. the price the goods would fetch at the time when the duty becomes payable on a sale in the open market between a buyer and a seller independent of each other. The goods are valued in the country of exportation (i.e., freight and insurance are excluded).

The value of goods sold to overseas buyers before export are valued at the Australian port of shipment equivalent of the actual price paid by the overseas buyer plus the cost of all services incurred in placing the goods on board ship (referred to as f.o.b., i.e. free on board). Goods shipped on consignment are valued at the f.o.b. Australian port of shipment equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which they are despatched for sale.

The value of outside packages (containers, crates, etc.) is included in the figures of values of imports and exports. Stores (including bunker coal and oil) taken on board ships and aircraft departing from New South Wales for overseas countries are excluded from the figures of overseas exports. The statistics of overseas trade include imports and exports on government account (which are treated as normal transactions) and those "passengers personal effects" for which customs entries are required.

## OVERSEAS TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The following table, which gives particulars of the trade passing through the ports of New South Wales, shows that the great bulk of the overseas trade is handled at Sydney. In 1976-77, ports other than Sydney handled only 6 per cent of the imports and 36 per cent of the exports.

## OVERSEAS TRADE (a) OF N.S.W., BY PORTS

(SA million f.o.b.)

Year ended 30 June	Sydney (b)	Botany Bay	Newcastle	Port Kembla	Total, N.S.W.
IMPORTS					
1972	1,653.2	32.9	36.5	42.2	1,764.8
1973	1,680.7	23.0	45.5	60.9	1,810.1
1974	2,390.1	50.9	86.0	63.2	2,590.2
1975	3,217.8	107.0	82.5	87.5	3,494.8
1976	3,220.3	108.0	80.2	42.7	3,451.2
1977 (c)	4,020.9	146.9	65.7	44.5	4,278.0
EXPORTS					
1972	922.4	8.6	189.8	84.1	1,204.9
1973	1,118.9	3.6	182.4	116.1	1,421.0
1974	1,168.0	4.0	222.0	119.6	1,513.7
1975	1,342.0	5.1	417.1	214.8	1,979.0
1976	1,506.2	7.2	445.3	295.0	2,253.7
1977	1,727.4	11.0	589.0	391.0	2,718.4

(a) Merchandise and non-merchandise trade.

(b) Includes Sydney airport, parcels post, and minor ports.

(c) From 1 July 1976, the system of import valuation has been changed to the *Brussels Definition of Value*. This change has resulted in a reduction in value of approximately 2 per cent.

The bulk of the overseas exports are products of the primary industries. The quantities of these products available for export vary greatly with seasonal conditions, and these variations, combined with wide fluctuations in the prices of the principal export commodities, render the total value of exports liable to sharp increase or decrease from year to year. Manufactured and semi-manufactured goods represent a small but growing proportion of the total exports.

Almost all cargoes handled at Botany Bay are petroleum products

The main exports from Newcastle are coal (\$258.1 million in 1976-77), wheat (\$148.6 million), iron and steel (\$69.1 million), metalliferous ores and metal scrap (\$36.5 million), processed non-ferrous metals—mainly bullion lead and silver lead (\$28.0 million), sorghum (\$16.8 million), and wool (\$7.2 million). The main imports are machinery and transport equipment (\$28.2 million), petroleum and petroleum products (\$13.8 million), and crude fertilisers and crude minerals (except coal, petroleum, and precious stones) (\$7.0 million).

At Port Kembla the main exports are coal (\$195.9 million in 1976-77), iron and steel (\$186.3 million), and copper and copper-base alloys (\$1.9 million). The main imports are iron and steel (\$9.1 million), machinery and transport equipment (\$8.9 million), pulp and waste paper (\$8.2 million), and metalliferous ores and metal scrap (\$6.4 million).

Shipment of wood chips from Eden accounts for almost all the overseas exports from ports other than Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla.

In 1976-77, the value of exports from New South Wales represented 23 per cent of the total exports from Australia, and imports into New South Wales represented 41 per cent of the total.

*Items of Import and Export*

The leading groups of imports into New South Wales are electrical and other machinery and equipment, textiles, road motor vehicles, chemicals, crude petroleum and petroleum products, and paper and paperboard. The following table shows the quantity (where available) and the value of the more important items imported into New South Wales in each of the last three years.

**PRINCIPAL ITEMS IMPORTED INTO N.S.W.**

Item	Unit of quantity	Quantity			Value (\$A million f.o.b.) (a)		
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Fish and fish preparations .. .. .	tonne	21,137	20,636	25,577	28.0	33.6	53.8
Fresh fruit and nuts .. .. .	tonne	6,466	6,333	7,642	6.8	6.8	9.9
Vegetables .. .. .	..	..	..	..	17.5	10.3	13.4
Coffee .. .. .	tonne	12,189	11,158	11,608	10.0	13.7	41.7
Cocoa .. .. .	tonne	10,063	6,224	9,113	12.2	6.9	24.0
Tea .. .. .	tonne	9,580	8,316	7,961	9.0	7.3	12.4
Animal fodder .. .. .	tonne	23,171	7,994	10,647	7.6	3.7	5.4
Alcoholic beverages .. .. .	..	..	..	..	21.8	26.9	33.9
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures ..	tonne	6,078	6,115	6,181	17.8	20.9	24.9
Oil-seeds, oil nuts, and kernels .. ..	tonne	17,119	15,910	22,628	4.6	3.9	5.5
Crude rubber .. .. .	tonne	20,098	21,950	17,080	10.3	13.1	12.8
Timber .. .. .	cu m	426,962	467,754	510,579	38.5	20.5	26.6
Pulp and waste paper .. .. .	tonne	97,535	79,664	98,086	25.2	17.2	11.6
Textile fibres .. .. .	tonne	26,287	22,690	22,785	16.7	7.2	7.0
Fertilisers, crude .. .. .	tonne	408,419	201,426	221,421	11.8	14.5	16.6
Crude minerals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	14.8	7.5	10.2
Base metals .. .. .	tonne	62,239	30,949	13,904	6.9	225.7	235.4
Crude petroleum and petroleum products	..	..	..	..	224.0	15.0	22.1
Fixed vegetables oils and fats .. .. .	..	..	..	..	18.6	118.6	161.8
Chemical elements and compounds ..	..	..	..	..	137.9	6.7	16.1
Dyestuff .. .. .	tonne	876	876	1,224	7.2	9.8	70.9
Pigments, paints, and varnishes .. ..	..	..	..	..	10.4	64.8	..
Pharmaceutical products .. .. .	..	..	..	..	74.6	..	..
Essential oils and perfume materials:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
toilet, polishing, and cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
preparations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	22.7	22.9	30.1
Plastic materials (incl. regenerated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
cellulose and artificial resins) .. ..	..	..	..	..	71.1	64.4	92.9
Leather .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2.7	3.4	3.7
Rubber manufactures .. .. .	..	..	..	..	47.5	43.1	52.5
Wood manufactures (excl. furniture) ..	..	..	..	..	13.1	16.7	22.5
Paper and paperboard .. .. .	..	..	..	..	91.8	70.6	115.5
Articles made of paperpulp, paper, or	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
paperboard .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10.9	8.8	11.6
Textiles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	177.6	224.9	259.3
Glass .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9.8	9.2	13.0
Glassware .. .. .	..	..	..	..	16.7	16.0	5.7
Crockery, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10.6	12.2	17.6
Pearls and precious and semi-precious	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
stones .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9.2	12.7	15.2
Iron and steel .. .. .	..	..	..	..	97.8	53.5	80.9
Nickel and alloys .. .. .	tonne	1,603	754	1,079	6.2	3.2	5.2
Aluminium and alloys .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9.0	3.5	5.0
Copper and copper-base alloys .. ..	..	..	..	..	6.5	3.2	7.0
Metal manufactures .. .. .	..	..	..	..	95.0	94.5	120.6
Machinery, other than electrical .. ..	..	..	..	..	620.0	596.8	712.0
Electrical machinery and equipment ..	..	..	..	..	369.0	417.9	520.3
Transport equipment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	285.6	273.0	311.0
Clothing (incl. headwear) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	96.6	94.2	125.2
Footwear .. .. .	..	..	..	..	23.9	23.9	32.9
Scientific, medical, and optical instru-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	93.6	107.0	137.8
Photographic and cinematographic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
supplies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	17.4	19.6	26.0
Cinematographic film .. .. .	km	20,352	19,772	30,472	4.2	4.2	4.1
Watches and clocks (incl. parts) .. ..	..	..	..	..	19.6	21.1	28.3
Musical instruments, recorders, and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
reproducers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	55.6	60.5	75.1
Printed matter .. .. .	..	..	..	..	68.2	66.8	85.1
Articles of plastic, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	20.5	21.6	31.7
Toys and sporting goods .. .. .	..	..	..	..	33.1	40.5	51.0
Office and stationery supplies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8.1	8.5	11.3

(a) From 1 July 1976, the system of import valuation has been changed to the *Brussels Definition of Value*. This change has resulted in a reduction of approximately 2 per cent.

Raw materials and foodstuffs form the great bulk of the overseas exports of Australian produce from New South Wales; black coal, wool, cereal grains and preparations, and iron and steel being the most important export commodities in 1976-77. The quantities of wool, wheat, etc. available for export depend mainly on local seasonal conditions, and the prices of the principal export commodities are subject to wide fluctuation.

Coal exports, mainly to Japan, represented 20 per cent of total value of exports in 1976-77. Wool (which had accounted for about 55 per cent of exports from New South Wales during most of the 1950's) represented 14 per cent of total exports. Cereal grains and preparations (comprising wheat, wheaten flour, and rice) and iron and steel accounted for 12 and 11 per cent, respectively.

The next table shows the quantity and value of the more important items of Australian produce exported from New South Wales in each of the last three years:—

#### PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE EXPORTED FROM N.S.W.

Item	Unit of quantity	Quantity (thousand)			Value (\$A million f.o.b.)		
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Meat and meat preparations .. .. .	kg	88,347	137,548	163,208	66.2	117.4	152.0
Milk and cream, concentrates, etc. ..	kg	10,845	8,512	8,429	9.4	6.7	7.0
Butter (incl. ghee) .. .. .	kg	2,365	3,446	1,744	2.5	3.9	2.4
Cereal grains and preparations—							
Wheat .. .. .	tonnes	2,000	1,851	2,802	269.4	244.1	310.2
Flour, wheaten .. .. .	tonnes	75	84	45	16.0	14.7	7.5
Rice .. .. .	kg	95,297	103,815	107,045	23.5	25.1	25.7
Fruit .. .. .					5.3	7.3	6.0
Hides and skins .. .. .					19.6	29.3	29.4
Wool—							
Greasy .. .. .	kg	101,558	142,329	164,485	147.0	197.8	311.5
Scoured, carbonised .. .. .	kg	6,234	7,774	11,263	14.6	18.1	34.9
Carded, combed (tops and other) ..	kg	2,795	5,255	6,467	9.7	15.9	24.3
Noils and waste .. .. .	kg	565	864	1,004	0.5	0.8	1.1
Total, wool (as in grease) .. .. .	kg	121,424	172,313	205,161	171.9	232.7	371.9
Titanium and zirconium concentrates ..	tonnes	264	209	226	42.5	39.7	42.1
Coal, black .. .. .	tonnes	15,209	13,800	15,941	285.8	404.5	531.3
Lubricating oils and greases .. .. .					9.2	7.4	14.0
Other petroleum products (excl. gases) ..					4.7	7.6	12.0
Chemicals—							
Chemical elements and compounds ..					28.0	23.8	25.5
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products ..					20.2	19.4	24.5
Plastic materials .. .. .					6.4	5.7	5.5
Other .. .. .					34.9	35.6	43.9
Rubber manufactures .. .. .					3.5	1.6	2.5
Opals .. .. .					5.5	6.7	9.8
Iron and steel .. .. .	tonnes	1,191	2,690	1,876	222.3	210.8	289.5
Silver and silver alloys .. .. .					2.8	1.5	2.0
Copper and copper-base alloys .. .. .					32.6	27.9	37.4
Lead and lead-base alloys .. .. .	tonnes	28	24	30	14.1	8.5	18.4
Zinc and zinc alloys .. .. .	tonnes	18	19	29	10.7	11.1	18.9
Machinery, other than electrical .. ..					57.3	70.9	68.3
Electrical machinery .. .. .					19.9	10.4	10.2
Road motor vehicles .. .. .					16.5	11.7	10.8
Printed matter .. .. .					8.5	7.8	8.2
Toys, games, and sporting goods .. ..					3.6	3.0	2.5
Bullion and specie .. .. .					6.3	2.0	4.2

#### EXPORT PRICES

Movements in the prices obtained for Australia's overseas exports are indicated by the export price index shown in the following table. This index, which is a fixed-weights index, is currently under review. Pending completion of the review, the index numbers from 1969-70 have been compiled on an interim basis which incorporates a reweighting of the items contained in the previous series, the inclusion (in the "All Groups" index number) of 4 additional items (iron ore, bauxite, alumina, and mineral sands), and an adjustment of group weights. The interim series has been linked to the previous series at June 1969. The weights of the items in the interim series have been derived from the values of exports in 1969-70;



those of the items in the previous series were based on the exports (valued at 1959-60 prices) of the commodities in the five years 1956-57 to 1960-61. The 33 items contained in the interim series accounted for 74 per cent of the total value of Australian exports (merchandise and non-merchandise) in 1969-70.

### EXPORT PRICE INDEX, AUSTRALIA

Base of each group index: 1959-60 = 100

Year ended 30 June	Wool	Cereals	Meats	Dairy produce	Dried and canned fruits	Sugar	Hides and tallow	Metals and coal (a)	Gold	All groups (b)
1972	72	99	147	135	103	127	96	138	126	104
1973	179	102	178	119	106	136	139	142	180	134
1974	172	184	201	109	152	176	161	196	289	160
1975	121	256	132	127	176	378	141	263	391	181
1976	127	240	150	122	162	335	151	286	359	187
1977	164	219	169	128	184	314	203	330	370	206

(a) Comprises coal, iron and steel, copper, zinc, lead, and silver.

(b) In addition to the specified groups, the interim series includes iron ore, bauxite, alumina and mineral sands.

### IMPORT PRICES

An indication of the movement in Australian import prices is given by the import price index numbers compiled by the Reserve Bank and shown in the next table. These index numbers relate to the price of goods leaving the country of origin in the year shown. The basis of the weighting system is the value of Australian imports in 1966-67.

### AUSTRALIAN IMPORT PRICE INDEX

Base: 1966-67 = 100

Year ended 30 June	Food, beverages, and tobacco	Crude materials, inedible	Mineral fuels and lubricants	Chemicals	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	Textiles	Machinery other than electrical	Transport equipment	All groups (a)
1972	113	106	115	103	113	116	124	118	115
1973	113	106	121	99	112	116	121	114	114
1974	131	129	281	110	118	120	118	106	132
1975	153	182	571	162	157	138	151	134	189
1976	163	210	668	173	171	143	176	158	215
1977	240	226	736	195	198	162	207	185	247

(a) Includes "Electrical machinery apparatus and appliances" and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" in addition to groups shown.

### CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed with the aim of protecting economic and efficient Australian industries. It gives preference to certain imports from Commonwealth countries and certain developing countries, while duties are levied on some goods (e.g. potable spirits, tobacco, cigarettes and petrol) mainly for revenue purposes. Excise duties are also levied on a number of commodities manufactured and consumed in Australia (beer, spirits, tobacco, cigarettes, gasoline, aviation turbine kerosene, and automotive diesel fuel).

In addition to the duties imposed by the Customs Tariff, *ad valorem* primage duties are levied on some imports at rates of 3, 7, or 10 per cent according to the origin and type of the goods. Further, under the Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act, 1975, dumping duty may be imposed on goods shipped to Australia at an export price which is less than the normal value of the goods while countervailing duty may be imposed to offset the effect of subsidies, bounties, and other forms of assistance paid to exporters of goods competitive with local production.

Particulars of the customs and excise revenue collected in New South Wales in each of the last four years are given in the next table. The collections include receipts on account of goods which were transferred for consumption in other Australian States, and exclude payments in respect of goods from other States consumed in New South Wales.

### CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES COLLECTED IN N.S.W.

(\$ thousand)

Customs tariff division and excise tariff item	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
<b>CUSTOMS DUTIES</b>				
I. Live animals and animal products .. .. .	544	378	379	452
II. Vegetable products .. .. .	780	1,119	706	638
III. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes .. .. .	1,027	686	344	759
IV. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits, vinegar, tobacco—				
(i) Spirits not falling within tariff item 22.08, liqueurs and other				
spirituous beverages, tariff item 22.09 .. .. .	21,394	32,676	44,064	48,015
(ii) Tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, etc. .. .. .	15,329	20,372	20,169	30,276
(iii) Remainder of division .. .. .	2,777	3,615	9,872	4,544
V. Mineral products .. .. .	736	315	271	488
VI. Products of chemical and allied industries .. .. .	9,916	8,132	8,646	8,338
VII. Artificial resins, plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers, and				
articles, rubber, synthetic rubbers, factice and articles thereof .. .. .	12,256	12,467	15,526	16,334
VIII. Hides, skins, leather and leather goods .. .. .	2,589	2,991	3,486	4,771
IX. Wood, charcoal, cork, plaiting materials, basketware and wickerware,				
etc. .. .. .	4,995	5,719	5,028	6,093
X. Paper-making materials, paper, paperboard, etc. .. .. .	6,451	6,795	6,955	6,198
XI. Textiles and textile articles .. .. .	39,502	47,969	55,426	59,271
XII. Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, etc. .. .. .	5,580	6,909	8,886	8,900
XIII. Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica and similar materials,				
ceramic products, glass, glassware .. .. .	6,263	6,263	7,203	7,832
XIV. Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, precious metals and articles,				
imitation jewellery, coin .. .. .	1,159	1,588	2,427	3,016
XV. Base metals and articles .. .. .	15,889	15,579	20,087	19,839
XVI. Machinery, mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, parts .. .. .	49,026	52,443	92,838	96,109
XVII. Transport equipment .. .. .	22,896	29,217	50,511	53,976
XVIII. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, medical				
instruments and apparatus, clocks, watches, musical instruments, sound				
recorders and reproducers, television reproducers, parts .. .. .	10,580	11,696	12,467	13,868
XIX. Arms and ammunition, parts .. .. .	230	195	243	215
XX. Miscellaneous manufactured articles .. .. .	7,029	8,497	10,194	12,331
XXI. Works of art, collectors' pieces, antiques .. .. .	16	24	32	61
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1,464	535	8	5
Other and undistributed customs revenue .. .. .	1,836	591	154	301
Prima duty .. .. .	3,003	1,544	2,782	3,857
Total gross customs and prima duty .. .. .	243,269	278,315	378,703	406,482
Less: Refunds and drawbacks paid .. .. .	14,856	14,126	19,020	16,857
Total net customs and prima duties .. .. .	228,413	264,188	359,682	389,625
<b>EXCISE DUTIES</b>				
Beer .. .. .	159,540	168,912	175,915	248,281
Spirits, including liqueurs, etc. .. .. .	10,209	14,926	19,074	18,614
Tobacco (manufactured) .. .. .	5,723	5,786	6,651	8,116
Cigars and cigarettes .. .. .	116,448	138,857	167,185	188,260
Gasoline (a) (b) .. .. .	153,402	206,615	222,277	245,596
Aviation turbine kerosene, etc. (a) .. .. .	6,395	8,093	9,973	12,106
Automotive diesel fuel .. .. .	16,149	20,635	27,753	29,966
Petroleum and liquid petroleum gas (c) .. .. .				125,088
Other and undistributed excise revenue .. .. .	6,120	3,984	3,495	3,276
Total gross excise duties (a) .. .. .	473,986	567,808	632,323	879,303
Less: Refunds and drawbacks paid .. .. .	783	867	834	630
Credits to Australian Government departments for duty paid .. .. .	3,956	4,697	4,746	n.a.
Total net excise duties .. .. .	469,247	562,244	626,743	878,673

(a) Includes duty on petroleum products purchased by Australian Government departments.

(b) Excludes aviation gasoline on which excise duty is levied at a lower rate under by-law.

(c) Duty introduced on 19 August 1975.

## INTERSTATE TRADE

The available statistics of trade between New South Wales and other Australian States are incomplete, and relate almost entirely to seaborne trade. A substantial amount of freight is carried by rail and road between New South Wales and the bordering States, and a small amount of interstate freight is carried by air, but no statistics of the traffic are available.

### INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA

Staple imports from other States include sugar, crude salt, and molasses from Queensland, bulk oil from Victoria, ironstone, dolomite, gypsum, soda ash, limestone, and limesand from South Australia, cement, zinc, aluminium, tin ore, sulphuric acid, woodpulp, paper, and newsprint, etc, fish, potatoes, and fruit from Tasmania, and gold bullion, petroleum and petroleum products, and ironstone from Western Australia. Exports from New South Wales to Tasmania and Western Australia include important quantities of foodstuffs, iron and steel, machinery and other metal manufactures, motor vehicles, textiles and apparel, and chemicals. Most of the interstate coal exports from New South Wales go to South Australia.

The interstate shipping trade of New South Wales is virtually confined to the ports of Sydney (Port Jackson), Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The figures quoted for these ports have been compiled by the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales.

The principal interstate imports into the Sydney ports (Port Jackson and Botany Bay) in 1976-77 consisted of bulk oil, 7,657,000 tonnes; raw sugar, 229,000 tonnes; wood pulp, 147,000 tonnes; and gypsum 133,000 tonnes.

Interstate exports from the Sydney ports consist mainly of crude and refined petroleum oils and chemicals. The exports in 1976-77 included 89,000 tonnes of chemicals, 26,000 tonnes of iron and steel products, 57,000 tonnes of bulk caustic soda, and 291,000 tonnes of bulk petroleum oils.

In 1976-77, 41.0 per cent of total interstate imports into the Sydney ports came from Western Australia; 40.1 per cent from Victoria; 11.0 per cent from South Australia; and 7.9 per cent from Tasmania, Queensland, and Northern Territory combined. In the same year, 27.2 per cent of the total interstate exports from Sydney ports were to Victoria; 23.9 per cent to South Australia; 22.3 per cent to Western Australia; and 26.3 per cent to Tasmania, Queensland, and Northern Territory combined.

The interstate shipping at Newcastle is concerned mainly with the coal and iron and steel industries located in the area. In 1976-77, the principal interstate imports into the port of Newcastle were 2,916,000 tonnes of ironstone, 171,000 tonnes of bulk oil, and 167,000 tonnes of dolomite, while the main exports interstate by sea from Newcastle were 278,000 tonnes of coal, 110,000 tonnes of iron and steel products, 77,000 tonnes of coke, and 37,000 tonnes of bulk ammonia.

At Port Kembla, the interstate shipping is concerned mainly with the local iron and steel industry, as at Newcastle. The principal interstate imports into Port Kembla in 1976-77 were 5,854,000 tonnes of ironstone, 484,000 tonnes of bulk oil, and 251,000 tonnes of dolomite. In that year, iron and steel products (905,000 tonnes), coke (492,000 tonnes), and coal (275,000 tonnes) were the principal commodities exported interstate by sea from this port.

### TRADE OF N.S.W. WITH WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA

Detailed statistics of the interstate trade between New South Wales and other States are available only in respect of the trade with Western Australia and Tasmania.

#### *Western Australia*

Imports from Western Australia are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent (f.o.r., in the case of goods received by rail), at the port of shipment, of the price at which the goods were sold. The exports are valued at "landed cost" (i.e. on a c.i.f. basis) at the port of entry.

For the year 1976-77, the value of exports from New South Wales to Western Australia totalled \$679.0 million. Machinery (other than electric), \$73.9 million; iron and steel, \$58.5 million; and clothing and clothing accessories, \$41.5 million, were the main commodities exported.

Imports from Western Australia during the same period were valued at \$129.0 million. Iron ore and concentrates, \$57.7 million, and petroleum and petroleum products, \$10.4 million, were the main commodities imported.

Detailed statistics of this trade appear in the publication *Statistics of Western Australia, Trade (Interstate and Overseas) 1976-77*, (Catalogue No. 5401.5) issued by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Perth.

### *Tasmania*

Details of trade between New South Wales and Tasmania are available only for trade by sea. Both exports and imports are valued on an f.o.b. basis.

For the year 1976-77, exports by sea from New South Wales to Tasmania were valued at \$80.2 million. Machinery and transport equipment, \$19.5 million; manufactured goods, \$12.4 million; and iron and steel, \$11.3 million, were the main commodities exported.

Imports from Tasmania during the same period amounted to \$150.9 million. Metals and ores (mainly tin ore and zinc), \$25.3 million, and foodstuffs and beverages, \$16.0 million, were the main commodities imported.

Further details may be obtained from the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Hobart.

## COASTAL TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The principal commodities shipped intrastate in New South Wales are coal, petroleum oils, and sugar. The following table gives a summary of the intrastate trade through the principal ports of New South Wales during the last six years:—

### INTRASTATE TRADE OF PRINCIPAL PORTS, NEW SOUTH WALES

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

(Thousand tonnes)

Year ended 30 June	Sydney ports (a)		Newcastle		Port Kembla	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1972	1,395.8	1,853.4	901.9	296.2	500.7	22.8
1973	1,137.5	1,593.0	661.5	114.9	516.0	24.0
1974	1,202.3	2,240.4	949.7	144.3	565.7	22.8
1975	1,586.2	2,185.6	950.8	532.1	446.5	21.6
1976	1,466.9	2,323.1	926.2	153.3	498.5	2.8
1977	1,534.2	2,462.8	1,189.0	94.5	507.9	4.1

(a) Comprises Port Jackson and Botany Bay.

Bulk oil and coal are the principal intrastate commodities handled at Sydney ports. In 1976-77, the imports included 412,100 tonnes of bulk oil, 408,600 tonnes of coal, 45,400 tonnes of raw sugar, sugar preparations, and honey, and 28,300 tonnes of chemicals.

The principal intrastate export from Newcastle is coal (86,800 tonnes in 1976-77), and the principal import is bulk oil (1,078,400 tonnes).

The main item of intrastate import into Port Kembla is bulk oil (493,200 tonnes in 1976-77).

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

### WHOLESALE TRADE

Statistics of the structure and pattern of wholesale trade in Australia were first collected in the census of wholesale establishments, conducted as one of a series of fully integrated economic censuses in respect of the year 1968-69. The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of these censuses, are described in Appendix B "Integrated Economic Censuses".

#### CLASSIFICATION OF WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS

The scope of "wholesale trade" is defined in the A.S.I.C. in the broad sense to include the re-sale (by agents or principals) of new or used goods to retailers or other wholesalers, or to institutional (including government), professional, or other business users (including farmers and builders). The more important types of business engaged in wholesale trade are wholesale merchants (who take title to the goods they sell), manufacturers' sales branches which hold stocks, commission agents (including import and export agents and purchasing agents), petroleum products distributors, and co-operatives and marketing boards engaged in marketing farm products.

In the case of certain commodities such as farm supplies (e.g., seed, fertilisers) or building materials and supplies (e.g., paint, hand-tools, etc.), it is normal trade practice to regard as "retail sales" sales to such business users as farmers, building tradesmen, or professional users, although such sales are treated conceptually as "wholesale sales" in economic statistics. Moreover, it is quite common for establishments which sell such commodities to make, in addition, considerable sales of these items to final consumers for personal or household consumption. To take account of these practices, a number of the classes in the Wholesale Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. have been defined to include both wholesalers and retailers of such commodities. Thus, A.S.I.C. Class 4672 "Builders' Hardware and Building Materials, n.e.c." includes all establishments engaged mainly in the selling, whether by wholesale or retail, of such items as plumbers' fittings, paints, nails, hand-tools, gravel, glass, fence posts, bricks, or tiles.

Establishments engaged mainly in leasing or hiring industrial machinery, transport equipment (excluding motor vehicles), or other plant and equipment, without operators, for periods of one year or more, from stocks physically held for this purpose are treated as wholesale establishments.

Certain kinds of activity, other than selling, are commonly carried out by establishments classified to Wholesale Trade—and, for this reason, are included in the appropriate classes in the Wholesale Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. The more important activities, with the appropriate A.S.I.C. class specified, include the following:—

- (a) Blending industrial or lubricating oils from refinery base stock (Class 4640);
- (b) Repairing tractors, agricultural and construction machinery, and equipment (Class 4661);
- (c) Repairing or servicing business machines and equipment (Class 4664);
- (d) Glazing (Class 4672);
- (e) Washing or packing fresh fruit and vegetables (Class 4713);
- (f) Pulping, dehydrating, or preserving eggs (Class 4715);
- (g) Bottling or breaking down bulk quantities of wine and spirits (Class 4717); and
- (h) Blending or re-packing tea, re-packing flour, cereal food products, dried fruits, and certain groceries (Class 4719).

Similarly, the retailing of motor vehicles, motor cycles, etc., boats, outboard motors, and caravans is commonly carried out by establishments also engaged in the wholesaling of these commodities. Establishments engaged mainly in the wholesale or retail selling of these commodities are classified to the Retail Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. All wholesale sales made by these establishments are, however, included in wholesale trade commodity statistics.

The structure of the Wholesale Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. in terms of industry groups (3-digit level) and classes (4-digit level) is shown in the table "Wholesale Establishments: Summary of Operations, by Industry Class".

#### STATISTICS OF WHOLESALE TRADE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The general structure of wholesale trade in New South Wales is illustrated in the next two tables, which summarise the operations of wholesale establishments in 1968-69 according to broad type of operation and industry class.

#### WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY BROAD TYPE OF OPERATION, N.S.W., 1968-69

Broad type of operation	Establishments operating at 30 June (a)	Employment at end of June (a)	Wholesale sales (including transfers out)	Sales or purchases on commission	Value added (a)
			\$ thousand		
Primary produce dealers or agents .. . . .	1,141	10,182	235,462	790,181	67,998
Wholesale merchants—					
Import and/or export merchants .. . . .	1,477	17,595	995,251	108,255	153,362
Other wholesale merchants .. . . .	6,757	78,068	3,123,470	97,195	546,119
Manufacturers' sales branches holding stocks .. . . .	423	9,507	493,969	170,159	102,669
Commission agents or brokers .. . . .	1,178	6,239	124,324	1,001,752	47,605
Petroleum distributors .. . . .	754	6,937	452,538	452,017	111,994
Repairers and lessors of machinery and equipment .. . . .	152	1,859	9,744	478	23,984
<b>Total, wholesaling .. . . .</b>	<b>11,882</b>	<b>130,387</b>	<b>5,434,757</b>	<b>2,620,038</b>	<b>1,053,729</b>

(a) See footnotes in next table.

**WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY CLASS, N.S.W., 1968-69**

Industry group and class	A.S.I.C. code no. (a)	Establish- ments operating at 30 June (b)	Employ- ment at end of June (c)	Wages and salaries paid (d)	Turnover (e)	Value added (f)
				\$ thous	\$ thous.	\$ thous
General wholesaling .....	461	109	2,871	8,974	134,869	19,948
Wool selling brokers, stock and station agents, and wholesalers of farm supplies .....	462	1,026	8,555	24,852	181,994	55,358
Wool buying brokers, wool, skin, and hide merchants (except wool selling brokers), and wholesalers of cereal grains and agricultural products, n.e.c. ....	463					
Wool buying brokers and wool, skin, and hide merchants .....	4631	219	1,750	6,207	199,173	14,761
Cereal grains .....	4632	84	639	1,688	69,424	12,295
Agricultural products, n.e.c. ....	4633	66	386	736	11,427	2,201
Petroleum and petroleum products .....	464	767	7,091	24,858	529,469	113,324
Other minerals, metals, and chemicals— Iron and steel .....	465					
Iron and steel .....	4651	119	2,242	8,206	145,163	22,981
Metal scrap .....	4652	110	770	2,292	32,646	5,130
Metals and minerals, n.e.c. ....	4653	87	1,257	4,912	217,923	15,131
Chemicals and allied products, n.e.c. ....	4654	183	2,743	10,190	178,448	32,240
Machinery and equipment— Agricultural machinery, tractors, and construction equipment (including parts) ..	466					
Agricultural machinery, tractors, and construction equipment (including parts) ..	4661	604	6,169	18,633	244,304	51,906
Tyres and motor vehicle parts and accessories ..	4662	366	6,066	18,145	187,534	42,006
Professional and scientific equipment .....	4663	118	1,480	4,891	38,731	11,245
Business machines and equipment (including electronic computers) .....	4664	198	5,521	20,409	89,162	45,604
Electrical and electronic equipment, n.e.c. ....	4665	380	5,201	17,336	204,535	42,059
Industrial machinery, parts, and equipment, n.e.c. ....	4666	681	9,211	32,070	320,107	72,243
Building materials and supplies— Timber .....	467					
Timber .....	4671	365	3,619	10,684	165,888	23,916
Builders' hardware and building materials, n.e.c. ....	4672	1,392	14,530	40,532	390,688	82,434
Household appliances and hardware, furniture, and floor coverings— Household appliances, radio, and television sets ..	468					
Household appliances, radio, and television sets ..	4681	183	3,178	9,638	141,608	31,691
China, glassware, kitchenware, and garden equipment .....	4682	194	1,520	4,163	42,218	10,426
Furniture and floor coverings .....	4683	180	1,173	3,204	50,011	8,887
Clothing, footwear, and textile products, n.e.c.— Men's and boys' clothing .....	469					
Men's and boys' clothing .....	4691	203	1,540	4,383	83,007	12,757
Women's, girls', and infants' clothing .....	4692	326	2,341	6,121	87,512	16,984
Footwear .....	4693	96	654	1,836	27,930	5,313
Textiles and textile products, n.e.c. ....	4694	511	3,827	11,609	176,531	30,109
Food, beverages, and tobacco products— Meat .....	471					
Meat .....	4711	181	1,870	5,959	184,241	16,147
Poultry, smallgoods, and dairy products .....	4712	288	2,804	8,272	161,532	17,498
Fruit and vegetables .....	4713	319	2,568	6,263	70,883	13,520
Fish .....	4714	77	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Eggs .....	4715	29	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Confectionery and soft drinks .....	4716	210	1,370	3,374	63,181	7,381
Beer, wine, and spirits .....	4717	98	1,844	5,840	117,344	22,030
Cigarettes, cigars, and tobacco .....	4718	63	1,367	4,204	185,242	13,380
Groceries and food, n.e.c. ....	4719	491	5,867	17,072	380,177	46,282
Other wholesaling— Photographic equipment and supplies .....	472					
Photographic equipment and supplies .....	4721	53	1,083	3,325	35,691	10,967
Watches, clocks, and jewellery .....	4722	183	1,030	2,537	29,828	6,915
Toys and sporting goods .....	4723	169	1,156	3,220	37,283	8,733
Books, periodicals, stationery, paper, and paper products .....	4724	424	4,948	14,339	175,296	37,450
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products, cosmetics, toiletries, and soap .....	4725	310	5,321	15,520	182,498	43,690
Wholesaling, n.e.c. ....	4726	420	2,959	8,031	88,552	19,284
<b>Total, wholesaling .....</b>		<b>11,882</b>	<b>130,387</b>	<b>399,520</b>	<b>5,749,762</b>	<b>1,053,729</b>

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification: group or class code no.

(b) Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

(c) Working proprietors at end of June and employees on the pay-roll of the last pay-period in June, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

(d) Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

(e) See text below table.

(f) Represents sales on own account, transfers out and other operating revenue, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

Turnover comprises sales of goods owned by the enterprise, commissions received on sales or purchases of goods owned by other enterprises, goods withdrawn from stocks for own use as fixed tangible assets or for rental or lease, transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, and all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise.

More detailed statistics from the 1968-69 Census are shown in Year Book No. 63.

#### CO-OPERATIVE RURAL AND TRADING SOCIETIES

A general description of co-operative societies is given in the section "Non-bank Financial Institutions" in Chapter 17 "Private Finance".

Details of co-operative rural and trading societies engaged in wholesale trading are shown below, for the year 1975-76:—

<i>Type of society</i>	<i>Number of societies</i>	<i>Number of members</i>	<i>Turnover (\$ thous.)</i>	<i>Net surplus (\$ thous.)</i>
Assembling (and/or processing) and marketing of primary products.. ..	111	111,356	503,180	7,686
General wholesalers .. .. .	6	584	10,616	145
Trade or special equipment suppliers .. .. .	63	9,616	35,235	1,404

Trade or special equipment suppliers sell goods and equipment to taxi pools, butchers, fruit and vegetable shops, newsagents, etc.

#### RETAIL TRADE

Statistics of the structure and pattern of retail trade in Australia are available principally from periodic censuses of retail establishments. The most recent census is that conducted in respect of the year ended 30 June 1974. It was the seventh retail census undertaken in Australia, previous censuses being conducted in respect of the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, 1961-62, and 1968-69.

The 1968-69 Census was conducted on a fully integrated basis with the annual mining, manufacturing, and electricity and gas censuses, and with the periodic wholesale trade census (see Appendix B "Integrated Economic Censuses"). Because of the fundamental nature of the changes introduced in integrating these censuses in respect of 1968-69 (newly defined reporting units, a standard industrial classification, standardised data items, variation in some commodity groupings, etc.), it is not possible to make direct comparisons between data obtained from the 1968-69 and 1973-74 Censuses and those obtained from previous retail censuses.

Supplementary data covering the operations of selected service establishments are collected as part of the censuses of retail establishments. The service establishments included in the 1973-74 Census were cafes and restaurants, licensed hotels, licensed motels, wine saloons, licensed clubs, and hairdressing and beauty salons.

In periods between censuses, movements in the value of retail sales, by broad commodity groups, are estimated from quarterly sample surveys of retail establishments and the total value of retail sales in Australia is estimated from monthly sample surveys. The scope and coverage of the sample surveys are essentially the same as in the censuses, with the quarterly survey estimates shown in this section being based on the 1973-74 Census.



## CLASSIFICATION OF RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS

In the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.)—which has been used since 1968–69 to define the scope of the various economic censuses and to classify establishments to particular industries—the term “retail trade” is used, generally speaking, to include the re-sale of new or used goods to final consumers for personal or household consumption. The types of business engaged in retail trade are department stores and other shops, stalls, mail order houses, hawkers, door-to-door sellers, milk and bread vendors, vending machine operators, and consumer co-operatives. Establishments mainly selling goods on a commission basis to final consumers for personal or household consumption are included. However, establishments such as cafes, restaurants, licensed hotels, clubs, etc. are included in the A.S.I.C. Division “Entertainment, Recreation, Restaurants, Hotels and Personal Services”. Establishments engaged mainly in hiring out consumer goods and those engaged mainly in both baking and retailing cakes are included in retail trade, but those engaged mainly in both baking and retailing bread are included in manufacturing.

The sales of certain commodities, such as farm supplies, basic building materials, and builders’ hardware and supplies are treated conceptually as wholesale sales in economic statistics, despite the fact that there is a considerable volume of sales of these commodities to final consumers for personal or household consumption. Establishments engaged mainly in selling these commodities are therefore classified to Wholesale Trade.

Certain kinds of activity, other than selling, are also commonly carried out by establishments classified to Retail Trade, and, for this reason, are included in the appropriate classes in the Retail Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. The more important activities, with the appropriate A.S.I.C. class code number specified, include the following:—

- (a) Installing or repairing blinds and awnings or laying floor coverings (Class 4841);
- (b) Making and installing curtains (Class 4842);
- (c) Installing household appliances of certain types, or repairing non-electric household appliances (Class 4851);
- (d) Repairing household electric appliances (Class 4852);
- (e) Repairing footwear (Class 4846);
- (f) Repairing or servicing motor vehicles (Classes 4861, 4864, 4865, and 4866), except engine re-conditioning;
- (g) Tyre retreading (Class 4863); and
- (h) Custom tailoring or dressmaking (Classes 4843 and 4844).

Similarly, the wholesaling of motor vehicles, motor cycles, etc., boats, outboard motors, and caravans is commonly carried out by establishments also engaged in the retailing of these commodities. Establishments engaged mainly in the wholesale or retail selling of these commodities are classified to the Retail Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. Wholesale sales made by these establishments are, however, excluded from the retail trade commodity statistics.

The structure of the Retail Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. in terms of the industry groups (3-digit level) and classes (4-digit level) covered in the 1973–74 Census of Retail Establishments, and the industry classes of the selected service establishments for which data were collected as part of that census, may be seen in the table “Retail and Selected Service Establishments: Summary of Operations, by Industry Class”.

## SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF THE 1973–74 RETAIL CENSUS

The 1973–74 Census of Retail and Selected Service Establishments included all establishments classified to the Retail Trade Sub-division of A.S.I.C., with the exception of Bread and Milk Vendors (Classes 4831 and 4832) and Footwear Repairers (Class 4846) together with establishments classified as cafes, restaurants, licensed hotels and motels, wine saloons, licensed clubs, and hairdressing and beauty salons. Sales by door-to-door salesmen

(including independent bread and milk vendors), by independent van salesmen and occasional stall holders, and by organisations operating vending machines on the premises of other businesses, were not covered in the Census. Refreshment rooms, kiosks, and bookstalls operated by the Public Transport Commission were also not covered.

Because of the exclusion of some types of activities mentioned above and of the selected service establishments classified to Motion Picture Theatres (A.S.I.C. Class 9113) and Laundry and Dry Cleaning Services (Class 9310), the scope of the 1973-74 Census was more restricted than that of the 1968-69 Census. In addition, the coverage of establishments which did not operate for the whole of the year and of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units was more restricted in the 1973-74 Census and the range of data items collected was not as great (for example, data about purchases, stocks, and capital expenditure were not collected in the 1973-74 Census). As a consequence, comparisons between the results of the two censuses are not shown in the following tables.

#### RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS IN N.S.W., 1973-74

The general structure of the retail and selected service industries in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of retail and selected service establishments in 1973-74 according to industry group or class:—

#### RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY GROUP OR CLASS, N.S.W., 1973-74

Industry group and class	A.S.I.C. code no. (a)	Establish- ments in operation at end of year (b)	Employ- ment at end of June (c)	Wages and salaries paid (d)	Value of retail sales	Turnover (e)
\$ thousand						
Department, variety, and general stores .. .. .	481	564	48,524	166,846	958,534	1,011,632
Food stores .. .. .	482	17,238	82,048	173,140	1,797,995	1,819,375
Clothing, fabrics, and furniture stores .. .. .	4841-4845	6,955	30,728	91,436	764,851	770,872
Household appliance and hardware stores .. .. .	485	3,376	16,249	55,975	380,079	441,113
Motor vehicle dealers and petrol and tyre retailers .. .. .	486	9,931	66,814	246,422	1,952,064	2,792,755
Other retailers .. .. .	487	7,020	28,633	68,371	567,885	581,196
<b>Total, retail establishments .. .. .</b>		<b>45,084</b>	<b>272,996</b>	<b>802,190</b>	<b>6,421,408</b>	<b>7,416,943</b>
Restaurants and licensed hotels .. .. .	9211-9212	4,284	50,974	138,266	430,847	652,214
Licensed clubs .. .. .	9221-9223	1,550	38,461	145,905	197,306	510,136
Hairdressing and beauty salons .. .. .	9321-9322	3,355	9,224	18,285	2,742	46,794
<b>Total, selected service establishments .. .. .</b>		<b>9,189</b>	<b>98,659</b>	<b>302,456</b>	<b>630,895</b>	<b>1,209,144</b>
<b>Total, retail and selected service establishments .. .. .</b>		<b>54,273</b>	<b>371,655</b>	<b>1,104,646</b>	<b>7,052,303</b>	<b>8,626,088</b>

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification: group or class code no.

(b) Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

(c) Working proprietors at the end of June, and employees on the pay-roll of the last pay-period in June (including part-time employees and those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units employing 20 or more persons). Unpaid helpers are excluded.

(d) Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units employing 20 or more persons. Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

(e) Comprises retail and wholesale sales of goods and all other operating revenue.

The following table summarises the operations of retail and selected service establishments in New South Wales in 1973-74, classified by individual industry classes.

**RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY  
INDUSTRY CLASS, N.S.W., 1973-74**

Industry class	A.S.I.C. code no. (a)	Establish- ments in operation at end of year (a)	Employment at end of June (a)			Wages and salaries paid (a)	Turnover (a)
			Males	Females	Persons		
						\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Department, variety and general stores—							
Department stores .....	4811	120	10,966	26,198	37,164	134,663	802,617
Variety and general stores .....	4812, 4813	444	2,838	8,522	11,360	32,183	209,015
Food stores—							
Supermarkets .....	4821	299	7,239	11,598	18,837	52,466	501,055
Grocers and tobacconists .....	4822	6,956	8,655	13,341	21,996	32,458	554,263
Butchers .....	4823	3,068	9,068	2,008	11,076	39,854	328,604
Fruit and vegetable stores .....	4824	1,679	2,868	2,895	5,763	7,406	108,252
Liquor stores .....	4825	418	1,357	687	2,044	6,470	86,246
Confectionery and soft drink shops .....	4826	1,998	2,209	4,942	7,151	10,750	88,346
Fish, chips, and hamburger shops .....	4827	1,862	3,822	4,856	8,678	12,135	104,604
Bread and cake shops .....	4828	958	1,969	4,534	6,503	11,601	48,005
Clothing, fabrics, and furniture stores—							
Furniture and floor covering stores ..	4841	799	3,101	1,525	4,626	19,222	205,024
Fabrics and household textile stores ..	4842	985	1,037	3,185	4,222	11,198	80,230
Men's and boys' wear stores .....	4843	1,272	3,461	2,203	5,664	17,843	149,795
Women's, girls', and infants' wear stores .....	4844	3,140	1,632	11,280	12,912	33,422	258,554
Footwear stores .....	4845	759	986	2,318	3,304	9,751	77,269
Household appliance and hardware stores							
Household appliance stores .....	4851	1,004	4,274	2,366	6,640	27,518	249,591
Household electric appliance repairers .....	4852	526	1,609	576	2,185	7,322	21,357
China, glassware, and domestic hardware stores .....	4853	714	1,357	1,486	2,843	7,630	58,033
Watchmakers and jewellers .....	4854	809	1,217	1,947	3,164	9,286	66,722
Musical instrument and record stores .....	4855	323	676	741	1,417	4,219	45,410
Motor vehicle dealers and petrol and tyre retailers—							
New motor vehicle dealers and motor vehicle repairers (except smash repair) .....	4861	3,008	24,239	5,114	29,353	130,140	1,598,150
Used motor vehicle and parts dealers .....	4862	863	3,854	800	4,654	21,235	357,299
Tyre and battery retailers and tyre retreaders .....	4863	564	3,433	515	3,948	18,228	139,491
Service stations .....	4864	3,511	13,896	4,565	18,461	39,973	459,863
Smash repair workshops .....	4865	1,473	6,873	913	7,786	27,313	92,192
Motor cycle dealers .....	4866	249	1,064	254	1,318	4,592	59,881
Boat and caravan dealers .....	4867	263	981	313	1,294	4,941	85,879
Other retailers—							
Pharmacies .....	4871	2,097	3,537	8,226	11,763	31,063	247,192
Photographic equipment stores .....	4872	152	325	195	520	1,838	16,914
Sporting goods, bicycle, and toy shops .....	4873	783	1,365	1,052	2,417	4,906	55,386
Newsagents, stationers, and booksellers .....	4874	1,392	3,086	4,239	7,325	17,742	170,212
Antique and second hand goods dealers .....	4875	965	896	1,008	1,904	3,624	26,201
Nurserymen and florists .....	4876	690	738	1,362	2,100	3,933	22,301
Retailers, n.e.c. ....	4877	941	1,095	1,509	2,604	5,265	42,990
<b>Total, retail establishments .....</b>		<b>45,084</b>	<b>135,723</b>	<b>137,273</b>	<b>272,996</b>	<b>802,190</b>	<b>7,416,943</b>
Cafes and restaurants .....	9211	2,118	7,691	11,381	19,072	45,519	163,573
Licensed hotels, motels, and wine saloons .....	9212	2,166	13,612	18,290	31,902	92,747	488,641
Licensed bowling clubs .....	9221	569	3,846	1,702	5,548	21,238	78,574
Licensed golf clubs .....	9222	250	2,451	1,059	3,510	13,809	40,428
Licensed clubs, n.e.c. ....	9223	731	19,104	10,299	29,403	110,858	391,134
Men's hairdressing .....	9321	970	1,258	166	1,424	1,486	7,793
Women's hairdressing and beauty salons .....	9322	2,385	1,097	6,703	7,800	16,799	39,001
<b>Total, selected service establishments ..</b>		<b>9,189</b>	<b>49,059</b>	<b>49,600</b>	<b>98,659</b>	<b>302,456</b>	<b>1,209,144</b>
<b>Total, retail and selected service establishments .....</b>		<b>54,273</b>	<b>184,782</b>	<b>186,873</b>	<b>371,655</b>	<b>1,104,646</b>	<b>8,626,088</b>

(a) See footnotes in previous table.

## RETAIL SALES OF GOODS

Retail sales relate principally to sales to the final consumer of new and second-hand goods for household or personal purposes. The following table shows retail sales by broad commodity groups. The figures are derived from the quarterly sample surveys of retail sales which have a similar scope to the 1973-74 Census of Retail and Selected Service Establishments except that retail sales by motor establishments (ASIC Group 486) and household electric appliance repairers (ASIC Class 4852) are excluded. Retail sales by establishments not included in the scope of the Census (e.g. milk and bread vendors (home delivery), manufacturers, wholesalers, electricity and gas establishments) also are excluded, as are the sales of establishments with retail sales of less than a certain value. The estimates of retail sales do not include sales of building materials, builders' hardware and supplies such as tools of trade and paint, commercial refrigerators, business machines, tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth moving equipment, grain feed, fertilizers, and agricultural supplies.

## RETAIL SALES OF GOODS, NEW SOUTH WALES

Commodity group	1975-76	1976-77		
	Value of retail sales	Value of retail sales	Value per head of population	Proportion of total sales
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$	per cent
Groceries (a) .....	1,097.0	1,289.7	261	16.3
Butchers' meat .....	409.9	463.4	94	5.8
Other food (b) .....	684.1	749.8	152	9.5
<i>Total, foodstuffs</i> .....	<i>2,191.0</i>	<i>2,502.9</i>	<i>507</i>	<i>31.6</i>
Beer, wine, and spirits (c) .....	1,025.9	1,188.3	241	15.0
Clothing and drapery .....	1,130.1	1,231.0	249	15.5
Footwear .....	166.4	182.9	37	2.3
Domestic hardware, china, and glassware (d) .....	292.6	310.2	63	3.9
Electrical goods (e) .....	618.1	667.0	135	8.4
Furniture and floor coverings .....	399.6	442.9	90	5.6
Chemists' goods .....	411.6	439.1	89	5.5
Newspapers, books, and stationery .....	271.4	293.6	59	3.7
Other goods (f) .....	607.8	669.3	136	8.4
Total (excluding motor vehicles, parts, petrol etc.) .....	7,114.5	7,927.2	1,606	100.0

(a) Includes smallgoods and frozen poultry and vegetables.

(b) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, bread (except home deliveries by vendors), cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc.

(c) Includes sales by licensed clubs, hotels, restaurants, supermarkets, etc.

(d) Includes watches, clocks, jewellery, silverware, garden supplies, etc.

(e) Includes radios, television and accessories, domestic refrigerators, musical instruments, bottled liquefied petroleum gas, etc.

(f) Includes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., sporting and travel goods, toys, photographic equipment and supplies, etc.

## CO-OPERATIVE TRADING SOCIETIES

A general description of co-operative societies is given in the section "Non-bank Financial Institutions" in Chapter 17 "Private Finance". In 1975-76, there were 60 co-operative societies (with 354,657 members) conducting retail stores in New South Wales. These stores had a turnover of \$101,789,000 and a surplus of \$4,612,000 in that year. They have met with success in mining districts and, to a limited extent, in other centres where large numbers of industrial workers reside.

## MARKETING OF FOODSTUFFS

The principal centre for the wholesale marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables in New South Wales is the Farm Produce Markets at Flemington (known as the Sydney Fruit and Vegetable Markets) operated by the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority. The Authority operates under a special Act of Parliament, passed in 1968, which empowers it to maintain, control, and manage public markets for the sale of farm produce within the County of

Cumberland. Most of the business conducted at the Markets comprises sales by growers' agents or co-operative societies to retailers; growers may sell direct to buyers in a section of the Markets known as the Producers' Market.

The Meat Halls at the State Abattoir (at Homebush Bay) are the principal centres in New South Wales for the wholesale distribution of meat for human consumption. Carcass butchers purchase stock on the hoof and deliver them to the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered and treated, the chilled carcasses being delivered to the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning. Considerable quantities of meat also arrive at the Meat Halls from country and interstate abattoirs owned by local government authorities and by co-operative organisations and other private interests.

Most of the poultry sold in the State for table meat is produced under contract to processors, who slaughter and treat the birds and sell them to retailers.

The marketing of fish in New South Wales, which is controlled by the N.S.W. Fish Marketing Authority, is described in Chapter 13 "Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries".

Agents who sell fruit, vegetables, poultry, or other farm produce on behalf of growers must be licensed, and must operate in accordance with the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926-1972. The provisions of the Act are summarised in the section "Crops and Pastures" in Chapter 13 "Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries".

Marketing boards in respect of primary products may be formed, in terms of the (State) Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927-1978, upon the request of producers. Before a board is constituted for any product, a poll of the producers of the product must be taken, votes must be given by at least three-fifths of those entitled to vote, and more than half the votes must favour its constitution. Boards established under the Act, market, or supervise the marketing of, eggs, rice, wine grapes, lemons, citrus fruits (other than lemons), grain sorghum, barley, oats, oilseeds, and yellow maize. A Dried Fruits Board has been established under the (State) Dried Fruits Act, 1939-1975, and a Banana Marketing Control Committee under the (State) Banana Industry Act, 1969-1970, to supervise the marketing of dried fruits and bananas, respectively.

The Commonwealth Government has established boards or authorities to supervise the marketing of wheat, meat, dairy produce, eggs, canned fruits, dried fruits, apples and pears, wine, and honey. The Australian Wheat Board controls the marketing of wheat for domestic consumption as well as for export, while the other boards are concerned mainly with marketing for export.

Standards of the composition, purity, and quality of foods are prescribed in terms of the (State) Pure Food Act, 1908-1975. The administration of the food laws within local government areas, and the supervision of conditions under which food is produced and distributed, are duties of the Health Commission of N.S.W. and local government authorities. The N.S.W. Meat Industry Authority licenses abattoirs and slaughter houses and investigates and promotes matters relating to the improvement of hygiene in these premises. Meat for local consumption is inspected at the State Abattoir and most country abattoirs by officers of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, and at other abattoirs by meat inspectors employed by local authorities.

The composition and labelling of overseas imports of food and drugs are supervised by the Commonwealth Department of Business and Consumer Affairs. The quality and labelling of foodstuffs intended for export are supervised by the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry, which also licenses abattoirs slaughtering for export and has staff, permanently attached to each licensed abattoir, who are responsible for the inspection of all meat destined for export.

Further information about arrangements for the marketing of agricultural products is given in Chapter 13 "Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries". Arrangements for the marketing of milk and bread are described below.

## BREAD

The manufacture and delivery of bread in New South Wales is controlled by the provisions of the Bread Act, 1969–1976. This Act provides for the licensing of bread manufacturers, the certification of operative bakers, the fixing, by regulations to the Act, of standard weights of bread loaves, and the fixing, by industrial award, of starting and finishing times allowed for the baking and delivery of bread.

The Act provided for the retention of the Bread Industry Advisory Committee which comprises the Under Secretary of the Department of Labour and Industry as Chairman, together with two representatives of bread manufacturers, two representatives of bread industry unions, and two representatives of consumers. This Committee has power to investigate and make recommendations to the Minister on measures to improve methods of bread making and distribution, and sanitary conditions in bakehouses; the standards of efficiency necessary for persons engaged in the manufacture of bread; and to recommend amendments to existing legislation or proposals for future legislation in respect of any matters relating to the bread industry.

In order to reduce the waste, and consequently the cost, of bread, the Bread (Returns) Act, 1977, was passed on the recommendation of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales, after it conducted a detailed investigation into the industry. The Act prohibits the return of unsold bread to manufacturers by retailers and the payment of compensation by manufacturers to retailers instead of taking back the bread.

A Bread Research Institute was established in 1947 by bread manufacturers in New South Wales. It became an Australian body in 1950 and has worked since 1951 in association with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. The aims of the Institute are to carry out scientific research and developmental work and to provide technical and advisory services in connection with bread manufacture. In practice, this covers cereal chemistry and the technological aspects of bread production.

Information about bread prices is given in the section “Prices and Rents” in Chapter 10 “Labour, Wages, and Prices”.

## MILK

Responsibility for regulating and controlling the quality, supply, and distribution of milk (including cream) throughout New South Wales rests with the Dairy Industry Authority of New South Wales in terms of the Dairy Industry Authority Act, 1970–1977. All milk supplied for human consumption (including milk for use in the manufacture of “dairy products”) vests in the Authority, which comprises five members who are appointed by the Governor—chairman, deputy chairman, two representing registered dairymen, and one representing milk consumers. Powers exercised by the Authority include regulating the methods and conditions of supply and treatment of milk, the grading of milk for sale, the inspection of dairy premises and cool stores, and determination of quantities of milk to be supplied to the Authority.

Distributing companies organised for handling milk on a large scale act as agents for the Authority in receiving milk and purchase their supplies from the Authority for distribution (through vendors) to the public. The Authority is not obliged to accept all or any of a dairyman's milk, but, where it does, the quantity accepted is usually determined by reference

to quotas allocated to each dairyman. Since July 1976, adjustments are being made to quotas to give small-quota dairymen, predominantly outside the former Milk Zone, a greater share of major liquid milk markets. The prices paid for milk delivered by dairymen to agents and accepted by the Authority are fixed by the Minister on the recommendations of the Dairy Industry Prices Tribunal.

Milk supplies for Sydney are derived mainly from country districts—the south coast district between Wollongong and Nowra; the districts traversed by the main southern railway between Liverpool and Moss Vale; the Penrith, Windsor, and Richmond districts; the districts around Muswellbrook, Singleton, Branxton, and Maitland on the northern railway line; and those in the neighbourhood of Wauchope, Taree, Dungog, and Gloucester on the north coast line. Since 1972, the supply has been supplemented from areas as far north as Casino and as far south as Bega. Only a small proportion of Sydney's milk supply is provided by dairies located in the city's peripheral areas.

For the retail delivery of milk, the metropolitan district and most of the country distributing districts are zoned and each zone is allotted to a vendor registered with the Dairy Industry Authority.

Sales of milk by the Authority in 1976–77 totalled 528.6 million litres, comprising 488.8 million litres of liquid whole milk and 39.8 million litres used for separation for sweet cream. These sales were an increase of 2.56 per cent compared to those for 1975–76, due principally to the inclusion, from October 1976, of flavoured milk and sales in Queanbeyan. Sales in the Sydney metropolitan area in 1976–77 totalled 334.3 million litres, including 29.7 million litres for separation for sweet cream.

At 30 June 1977, there were 4,400 dairymen registered by the Authority in New South Wales compared with 4,626 in the previous year. There were 2,392 vehicle vendors and 12,371 shop vendors registered in the State at 30 June 1977.

The value of milk sold by the Dairy Industry Authority to distributors in 1976–77 was \$109,908,000, and comprised payments to dairymen \$94,444,000, cost of treatment at factories \$5,071,000, cost of transport to distributing centres \$2,980,000, service allowances (associated with distribution costs) \$2,566,000, and provision for administrative expenses, etc. \$5,098,000. Information about milk prices is given in the section "Prices and Rents" in Chapter 10 "Labour, Wages, and Prices".

## REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRADE

The sale of intoxicating liquor is subject to regulation by the State Government in terms of the Liquor Act, 1912–1978, and the Registered Clubs Act, 1976–1978; only holders of licences or permits issued in terms of these Acts are permitted to sell intoxicating liquor.

For purposes of administration, the State is divided into 66 licensing districts. Not less than three nor more than five stipendiary magistrates, appointed as licensing magistrates, constitute the Licensing Court for each district of the State. Among the Courts' functions are the control of licensed premises and the determination of applications for new licences. The same bench of magistrates also constitutes the Licences Reduction Board, first appointed in 1920 to reduce the number of publicans' (and later, wine) licences.

Conditions under which the Licensing Court may approve applications for removal of publicans', Australian wine, or spirit merchants' licences from one place to another in New South Wales have been framed with a view to the equitable distribution of licences throughout the State. The Court may not make an order of removal unless satisfied that it is in the interests of the public in the neighbourhood of the proposed new site, and not detrimental to public interests in the area from which the licence is to be removed.

The main kinds of liquor licences and permits issued, the authorities they confer, and current fees, are summarised in the following table:—

### LIQUOR LICENCES AND PERMITS

Kind of licence or permit	Authority conferred by licence or permit	Fee for licence or permit	
		New	Annual renewal
Publican's licence .. .. .	Sale of liquor on premises (hotel) specified in licence.	As assessed by court.	8 per cent of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year (a).
endorsed as— Tavern permit .. .. .	Sale of liquor on premises without accommodation.	Endorsement of existing publican's licence.	8 per cent of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Accommodation hotel .. .	Sale of liquor to guests only or with meals.	As above	As above.
Hotels—permit to supply liquor with meals .. .. .	Supply of liquor with meals between 10 p.m. and midnight (between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	Assessed on sliding scale relative to fee for licence or certificate.	As for new permit.
endorsed as— Late permit .. .. .	Supply of liquor with food and entertainment between 10 p.m. on any day other than Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day and 3 a.m. on the following day.	As above.	As above.
Club certificate of registration	Sale of liquor on club premises under prescribed conditions.	Not exceeding \$2 per member at date of application.	8 per cent of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Spirit merchant's licence .. .	Sale on specified premises of liquor not for consumption on the premises.	Metropolitan district, Newcastle and Wollongong, \$5,000; other districts, varying amounts up to a maximum of \$2,000.	8 per cent of cost price of liquor sold to unlicensed persons in preceding calendar year—minimum as for new licence.
Australian wine licence (b) ..	Sale of wine, cider, or perry made from Australian fruit, not containing more than 35 per cent proof spirit, in quantities up to 9 litres.	No new licences may be issued.	6 per cent of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year (8 per cent where spirit merchant's licence also held).
Restaurant permit .. .. .	Supply of liquor with meals between noon and midnight (between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	\$60.	8 per cent of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
endorsed as— Reception area permit .. .	Supply of liquor in a reception area (distinct from dining area) between noon and midnight (between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	\$120.	As above.
Cabaret permit .. .. .	Supply of liquor with food and entertainment between noon and 3 a.m. (between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	\$250.	As above.

(a) The owner of a hotel is liable for two-fifths of the licence fee, but if his share exceeds one-third of the rent, the Board may approve a refund of the whole or part of the excess.

(b) Licences may permit or not permit consumption on the premises.



The number of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor current in the last six years is shown in the table below:—

**LIQUOR LICENCES AT 30 JUNE, NEW SOUTH WALES**  
Source: Licensing Bench and Licenses Reduction Board

Type of licence	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Publicans' (a)	1,967	1,974	1,977	1,979	1,979	1,980
Club	1,482	1,493	1,502	1,515	1,525	1,523
Spirit merchants'	785	822	866	922	996	1,062
Australian wine	337	336	335	336	333	322
Restaurant permits	716	792	860	936	1,021	1,182
Other (b)	43	83	106	116	125	162

(a) Includes accommodation hotel, accommodation house, historic inn, and tavern licences.

(b) Includes (with 1977 figures shown in brackets) railway refreshment rooms (10), packet (34), public halls (8), theatres (13), tourist hotels (77), and (since 1976) brewers (11), universities and colleges of advanced education (8), and the Sydney Opera House.

The amounts expended by licensees in the purchase of liquor in the last six years are summarised in the following table:—

**PURCHASES OF LIQUOR BY LICENSEES, N.S.W.**  
Source: Licensing Bench and Licenses Reduction Board  
(\$ thousand)

Year	Wholesale value of liquor purchased by type of licence						Total
	Publicans' (a)	Club	Spirit merchants'	Australian wine	Restaurant permits	Other (b)	
1972	196,423	82,734	61,908	2,616	7,428	909	352,019
1973	215,364	92,927	79,023	3,144	9,856	1,537	401,851
1974	230,756	104,709	100,546	3,722	11,912	1,953	453,598
1975	273,484	129,571	139,589	4,342	14,314	2,641	563,941
1976	286,991	148,498	183,474	8,284	17,404	4,019	648,670
1977	297,492	153,020	225,183	6,419	21,505	3,943	707,562

(a) Includes accommodation hotel, accommodation house, historic inn, and tavern licences.

(b) Comprises railway refreshment room, packet, public hall, theatres, tourist hotels, and (since 1976) universities, colleges of advanced education, and the Sydney Opera House.

The amount expended in each calendar year, as shown above, is the basis of the fees for the renewal of various classes of licences as from 1 July of the following year. The amount of fees assessed in the last 6 years is shown in the next table:—

**LIQUOR LICENCES: FEES ASSESSED FOR RENEWAL, N.S.W.**  
Source: Licensing Bench and Licenses Reduction Board  
(\$ thousand)

Licence	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Publicans' (a)	11,386.2	11,821.5	12,954.3	15,036.8	21,902.2	22,981.7
Club	4,853.3	4,973.6	5,588.5	6,840.4	10,402.9	11,888.2
Spirit merchants'	3,164.0	3,739.2	4,833.2	6,700.5	11,673.8	15,651.8
Australian wine	105.0	120.6	146.1	192.4	287.5	329.5
Restaurant permit	467.5	551.8	678.4	872.8	1,318.2	1,571.5
Other (b)	17.2	53.0	99.5	130.1	220.8	366.3
Total fees assessed	19,993.2	21,259.6	24,299.9	29,773.0	45,805.3	52,788.9

(a) Includes accommodation hotel, accommodation house, historic inn, and tavern licences.

(b) Includes railway refreshment rooms, packet, and public halls; (since 1973-74) tourist hotels and theatres; and (since 1977-78) brewers, Sydney Opera House, universities, and colleges of advanced education.

Further particulars regarding registered clubs are given in Chapter 8 "Culture, Recreation, and Gambling".

## TRADING HOURS FOR HOTELS

Hotel bars may not be opened for the sale of liquor on any Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, or other day proclaimed by the Governor, or on the morning of the day on which Anzac Day is observed. The hours of liquor trading in hotel bars is, in general, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. However, the Licensing Court has authority to vary these trading hours where local circumstances warrant it, but this discretionary power is limited to the extent that no hotel may trade beyond 10 p.m. (11 p.m. during the period of daylight saving) or for a period longer than twelve hours.

Liquor may be supplied with meals, or with food and entertainment, outside normal trading hours, by hotels holding permits, as indicated in the table above headed "Liquor Licences and Permits".

Restrictions on hours, in terms of the Liquor Act, do not apply to the sale of liquor to *bona fide* travellers or inmates of hotels.

## CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

The particulars in the next table comprise the quantity of spirits, wine, and beer purchased by holders of liquor licences for retailing to the public and the quantity sold direct to the public by wholesale wine and spirit merchants.

The figures represent, approximately, the consumption of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales exclusive of military canteens, etc. not supplied by licensees under the Licenses Reduction Board. Details of the estimated value of retail sales of beer, wine, and spirits in New South Wales are given in the table "Retail Sales of Goods" earlier in this section and details of customs and excise duties collected in respect of alcoholic beverages are shown in the section "Overseas, Interstate, and Coastal Trade" earlier in this chapter.

## ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES: CONSUMPTION IN N.S.W.

Source: Licensing Bench and Licenses Reduction Board  
(Thousand litres)

Beverage	Quantity purchased (a)					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Beer .. .. .	659,528	706,371	<i>n.a.</i>	758,007	704,020	712,885
Wine .. .. .	56,323	59,719	<i>n.a.</i>	74,351	82,767	83,180
Spirits (b) .. .. .	18,562	19,904	<i>n.a.</i>	23,895	19,875	21,609

(a) See text above table

(b) Total quantity, not alcoholic content

Practically the whole of the beer and the wine consumed in the State is of Australian origin, while over half of the spirits consumed is imported.

## PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS

The (State) Consumer Protection Act, 1969-1978, makes provision for the protection of consumers generally in New South Wales. Two bodies have been set up under the Act:—

- (a) the office of Commissioner for Consumer Affairs who is empowered to receive and investigate complaints related to fraudulent or unfair trading practices affecting goods, services, or real estate to advise the public on matters affecting their interests as consumers, to disseminate information collated, and to encourage or undertake consumer education; and
- (b) the Consumer Affairs Council which advises the Minister for Consumer Affairs on necessary or desirable legislative or administrative changes in the interests of consumers. The Council comprises an officer of the Department of Consumer Affairs, 5 representatives of consumers, and four persons experienced in business fields.

In 1976, a separate Department of Consumer Affairs was established (operating under the Commissioner) bringing together a number of government consumer protection agencies. The Department administers some 24 Acts of Parliament in addition to the Consumer Protection Act. These provide for restraints against false and misleading advertising; pre-purchase product information under trade descriptions, labelling and date stamping legislation; product safety; regulation of a wide range of commercial activities including the various aspects of consumer credit through such Acts as the Hire Purchase Act and Moneylending Act; the forms of certain transactions through the Lay-by Sales Act and Door-to-Door Sales Act; the banning or restriction of particular marketing techniques through the Pyramid Sales Act, the Trading Stamps Act, the Mock Auctions Act, the Referral Selling Act, and the Unsolicited Goods and Services Act; and the licensing and regulation of particular industries through the Motor Dealers Act and the Auctioneers and Agents Act. The role of the Department is not limited to detecting breaches of these laws and prosecuting offenders. It is also concerned with those commercial practices which, whilst not strictly illegal, may be deceptive or unfair to consumers.

The Department of Consumer Affairs also administers State weights and measures legislation and the activities of the Consumer Claims Tribunals (see below), the Prices Commission, the Office of the Rent Controller and Strata Titles Commissioner (see the section "Prices and Rents" in Chapter 10 "Labour, Wages, and Prices"), and the Council of Auctioneers and Agents.

An amendment to the Consumer Protection Act in 1974 created the Products Safety Committee which commenced to operate in May 1976. This Committee reports to the Minister on questions referred to it as to whether the supply of particular consumer goods should be prohibited or restricted because of danger to consumers. The Committee has responsibility for all consumer goods not subject to control by other Acts, such as the Poisons Act and Pure Foods Act.

#### CONSUMER CLAIMS TRIBUNALS

The (State) Consumer Claims Tribunals Act, 1974-1977, provides for the setting up of consumer claims tribunals to hear and determine claims by persons against traders in respect of the supply of goods or the provision of services. A tribunal is constituted by a single referee and may order the payment of money up to \$1,500 or work to the value of \$1,500 to be done, in settlement of claims. The tribunals are designed to arbitrate upon complaints, which the Department of Consumer Affairs cannot resolve by mediation. They operate with a minimum of expense, formality, and delay; legal representation is not permitted, except by agreement of the parties. The tribunals' orders are final and binding, and are not subject to appeal except in the areas of jurisdiction and natural justice.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Both Commonwealth and State legislation applies when foodstuffs, whether pre-packaged or not, are sold by weight or measure.

The (Commonwealth) Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act, 1960-1973, and the Regulations made under the Act provide for:—

- (a) the units of measurement relating to length, weight, volume, etc.;
- (b) the maintenance and verification of standards of measurement to realise these units; and
- (c) the examination of patterns of measuring instruments for commercial use.

The administering authority is the National Standards Commission (comprising five members appointed by the responsible Minister), with headquarters in Sydney.

The Act requires the C.S.I.R.O. to maintain, or cause to be maintained, the Commonwealth standards of measurement. Most of these standards are maintained in the National Measurement Laboratory in Sydney. The Laboratory also provides an extensive calibration service to facilitate accurate measurements in science and industry.

The (New South Wales) Weights and Measures Act, 1915-1975, and the Regulations made under the Act, control the sale of goods by weight or measure by:—

- (a) prescribing the units of measurement, from amongst those prescribed under the Commonwealth legislation, which shall be used in the State;
- (b) providing that weighing and measuring instruments in use for trade are inspected and verified, public weighbridges are registered, and public weighmen are licensed; and
- (c) providing for regular examination of the methods used to mark pre-packaged foodstuffs and of the quantities packed.

An amendment to the Act in 1975 provided, inter alia, for the setting of standards to be observed for opaque containers, to prevent deceptive packaging.

The Bread Act, (referred to earlier) controls, inter alia, the weight of loaves of bread which may be sold in New South Wales.

The Department of Consumer Affairs administers the New South Wales legislation, and also provides a verifying service for industrial standards of measurement of length, mass, and volume.

The primary objects of both the Commonwealth and State legislation are to ensure that constant standards are observed in the sale of foodstuffs and other goods by weight or measure, that reliable weighing and measuring instruments are used, and that both buyer and seller have the opportunity to make a fair appreciation of the quantity involved.

### TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

The growing importance of tourism is now recognised by a wide cross-section of both public and private organisations. This increased importance highlighted the lack of comprehensive statistics about what could be regarded as the main requisite for tourism, namely accommodation. In order to satisfy the urgent demands of most of the organisations expressing a need for statistics on tourist accommodation establishments, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted a census of such establishments in respect of the year ended 30 June 1974, and has conducted quarterly surveys of the establishments since the September Quarter 1975. These are the first official statistics to be collected on tourist accommodation.

#### CENSUS OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS

There is no generally accepted definition of a "tourist accommodation establishment". For the purpose of the 1973-74 Census, tourist accommodation establishments were defined to include hotels and motels, private hotels, and guest houses, which provide short-term accommodation (i.e. for periods of less than two months) available to the general public, and which provide breakfast. Statistics were also obtained (as a supplementary collection) from caravan parks which provide short-term accommodation available to the general public. Establishments were excluded from the Census when (a) the number of guest rooms usually occupied by short-term guests was less than 40 per cent of the total number of guest rooms usually occupied, or (b) there were no takings from accommodation during 1973-74 (although there was provision for tourist accommodation).

Establishments included in the statistics are classified to a type of establishment depending on the method of operation and on the facilities available at the establishment. The establishments are classified as follows:—

- (a) *Licensed hotel*: an establishment which provides tourist accommodation and is licensed to operate a public bar.
- (b) *Licensed motel*: an establishment which provides tourist accommodation, and which provides (in general) bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms, as well as vehicle-parking for guests, and which is licensed to serve liquor with meals.
- (c) *Unlicensed motel*: an establishment which provides tourist accommodation, and which provides bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms, as well as

vehicle-parking for guests, but is not licensed to serve liquor. This category includes establishments which have a licensed restaurant located at the establishment which is leased to and operated by a separate enterprise.

- (d) *Private hotel or guest house*: an establishment which provides tourist accommodation, but which does not provide both vehicle-parking for guests and facilities (i.e. bath or shower and toilet) in most guest rooms and which is not licensed to serve liquor.

The next table gives details of the capacity, takings, employment, and wages and salaries paid in respect of tourist accommodation establishments operating at 30 June 1974.

There were 170 private hotels and guest houses providing tourist accommodation in June 1974 and these establishments employed 865 persons (591 full-time) and paid \$1.8 million in wages and salaries in 1973-74. Their capacity at 30 June 1974 was 5,150 guest rooms or units and 8,358 bed spaces and their gross takings in 1973-74 were \$6.1 million (\$4.9 million from accommodation and \$1.2 million from meals).

In conjunction with the 1973-74 Census, a supplementary collection of statistics in respect of caravan parks was undertaken. The results of this collection show that, in June 1974, there were 565 caravan parks in New South Wales providing tourist accommodation. These parks had 3,474 on-site caravans, 947 cabins, flats, or units, 32,152 caravan sites with provision for connection to electric power supply, and 27,110 sites with no provision for connection to electric power. Gross takings during 1973-74 amounted to \$13.7 million (including \$10.3 million from all sites and accommodation) and employment (including working proprietors and partners) in June 1974 numbered 1,097 full-time and 439 part-time workers. Wages and salaries paid in the period amounted to \$2.4 million.

#### TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS (a), N.S.W.: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1973-74

Particulars	Licensed hotels	Licensed motels	Unlicensed motels	Private hotels and guest houses	Total, all establishments
Number of establishments operating at 30 June 1974 .....	1,291	210	606	170	2,277
Employment at end of June 1974 (b) —					
Males .....	no. 8,312	1,235	931	308	10,786
Full-time .....	no. 4,596	907	744	216	6,463
Other .....	no. 3,716	328	187	92	4,323
Females .....	no. 10,482	3,278	3,108	557	17,425
Full-time .....	no. 5,096	1,766	1,575	375	8,812
Other .....	no. 5,386	1,512	1,533	182	8,613
Wages and salaries paid (c) .....	\$ thous. 58,175	13,860	9,136	1,849	83,020
Capacity at 30 June 1974 —					
Guest rooms/units .....	no. 19,165	8,374	11,633	5,150	(f) 44,322
Bed spaces .....	no. 35,517	23,620	32,086	8,358	99,581
Gross takings —					
Accommodation (d) .....	\$ thous. 27,088	27,308	29,620	4,887	88,903
Meals (d) .....	\$ thous. 22,615	13,457	5,718	1,204	42,994
Other (e) .....	\$ thous. 263,457	5,808	656	54	269,975
Total .....	\$ thous. 313,161	46,572	35,994	6,144	401,871

(a) Excludes caravan parks and holiday flats.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners. Excludes unpaid helpers.

(c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors and partners.

(d) Includes takings for long-term accommodation and counter lunches. When a combined figure for accommodation and meals was reported, a dissection was obtained.

(e) Includes takings from sales of beer, wine, and spirits (\$250,309,000 for all establishments).

(f) Includes 26,831 with private bath or shower and toilet facilities.

## SURVEYS OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS

The scope of the quarterly Surveys of Tourist Accommodation Establishments is similar to that of the 1973-74 Census. In the surveys, emphasis has been placed on obtaining occupancy rates for similar types of establishments and the various types of tourist accommodation establishments have been grouped as follows:—

- (a) Licensed hotel with facilities (i.e. licensed to operate a public bar and providing bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms).
- (b) Licensed or unlicensed motel, private hotel, or guest house with facilities (i.e. bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms).
- (c) Licensed hotel, private hotel, or guest house without facilities (i.e. does not provide bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms).

The following table shows details of the operations of tourist accommodation establishments in New South Wales, obtained from the quarterly surveys. When establishments also provide accommodation for long-term guests, details relating to that accommodation are included in the statistics.

**TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS (a), N.S.W.: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1976-77**

Item or period	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels etc. with facilities	Hotels etc. without facilities	Total
Number of establishments at 30 June 1977 .. . . .	242	793	599	1,634
Capacity at 30 June 1977—				
Number of guest rooms .. . . .	6,851	19,704	8,521	35,076
Number of bed spaces .. . . .	15,186	56,390	14,914	86,490
Room occupancy rates—				
Year, 1976-77 .. . . . per cent	53.7	60.1	26.3	50.2
Bed occupancy rates—				
Year, 1976-77 .. . . . per cent	36.7	38.5	20.1	34.8
Accommodation takings—				
Year, 1976-77 .. . . . \$ thous.	30,666	84,344	7,394	122,405
Employment (b)				
At 30 June 1977 .. . . . no.	6,961	7,401	4,948	19,310

(a) Excludes caravan parks and holiday flats.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners. Excludes unpaid helpers.

## CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS

Estimates of the apparent consumption of foodstuffs per head of population in Australia are shown in the table below. Similar estimates of the consumption of foodstuffs in New South Wales are not prepared because of the lack of data on interstate trade and stocks held within the State.

The estimates for each commodity represent the quantity of the commodity consumed as such plus the quantity consumed in food products not separately listed in the table. In general, the apparent consumption of a commodity has been estimated by deducting overseas exports (including ships' stores) and non-food usage from the quantities of the commodity produced and imported, an adjustment being made for changes in the level of stocks held. The production figures relate in general to commercial production, but allowance has been made for the non-commercial production of the main commodities produced by householders for their own use (vegetables, fruit, preserves, eggs, poultry, and fish). The adjustment for stock changes relates in general to stocks held in factories or by marketing authorities, no adjustment being made, except in a few special cases, for changes in stocks held by wholesalers and retailers. No allowance has, in general, been made for wastage in distribution and storage of foodstuffs.

Although subject to these qualifications, the estimates shown in the next table are believed to represent with reasonable accuracy the quantities of foodstuffs available for consumption by ultimate individual consumers in the year to which the estimates relate:—

## APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS PER HEAD OF POPULATION, AUSTRALIA

Commodity	Unit of quantity	Average for 3 years ended —			1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
		1948-49	1958-59	1968-69			
Milk and milk products—							
Fluid whole milk .. .. .	litre	138.7	128.7	128.1	106.6	101.1	104.8
Cream .. .. .	kg	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Full cream milk products—							
Concentrated, condensed, and evaporated (a) .. .. .	kg	3.4	4.1	4.5	3.3	3.3	3.4
Powdered .. .. .	kg	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.6
Infants' and invalids' foods .. .. .	kg	0.6	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.4	1.1
Milk by-products—							
Powdered skim milk .. .. .	kg	0.3	1.1	4.3	4.2	3.8	2.0
Other .. .. .	kg	n.a.	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.6
Cheese (b) .. .. .	kg	2.5	2.6	3.5	5.2	5.7	5.3
Total (in terms of milk solids) .. .. .	kg	22.3	22.1	25.4	24.0	23.6	22.3
Fats and oils—							
Butter .. .. .	kg	11.2	12.3	9.8	7.2	6.8	5.8
Margarine—							
Table .. .. .	kg	0.4	n.a.	1.5	2.2	3.1	4.7
Other .. .. .	kg	2.4	2.2	3.4	3.8	3.9	3.5
Total (fat content) (c) .. .. .	kg	14.0	n.a.	14.3	13.1	13.6	13.9
Meat—							
Beef and veal (bone-in weight) .. .. .	kg	49.5	56.2	40.0	64.3	68.6	69.7
Mutton (bone-in weight) .. .. .	kg	20.5	23.1	18.8	9.0	7.8	4.3
Lamb (bone-in weight) .. .. .	kg	11.4	13.3	20.5	17.7	16.7	13.4
Pigmeats (bone-in weight) .. .. .	kg	3.2	4.6	6.7	5.1	4.4	4.4
Offal and meat n.e.i. .. .. .	kg	4.0	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.9	6.2
Bacon and ham (cured, bone-in weight) (d) .. .. .	kg	5.3	3.2	3.6	4.9	5.2	5.5
Canned meat (canned weight) .. .. .	kg	1.2	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.7
Total (bone-in weight equivalent) .. .. .	kg	103.0	112.4	98.8	111.1	112.3	107.7

Note: This table is continued on following page.

## APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS PER HEAD OF POPULATION, AUSTRALIA

Commodity	Unit of quantity	Average for 3 years ended —			1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
		1948-49	1958-59	1968-69			
Poultry and seafood—							
Poultry (dressed weight) .. . . .	kg	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	8.3	13.6	14.5	15.8
Fish—							
Fresh, frozen, and cured .. . . .	kg	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.5
Canned .. . . .	kg	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.6
Crustaceans and molluscs .. . . .	kg	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9
Eggs and egg products—							
Total, shell egg equivalent .. . . .	kg	12.7	10.2	12.6	12.4	12.4	12.4
Sugar—							
As refined sugar .. . . .	kg	31.2	27.0	21.0	16.7	16.1	15.2
In manufactured foodstuffs .. . . .	kg	23.1	23.6	27.7	32.4	35.0	34.4
Total (e) .. . . .	kg	56.8	53.0	51.9	53.7	55.6	53.7
Fruit and fruit products—							
Fruit—							
citrus (f) .. . . .	kg	16.9	16.1	22.5	36.7	39.6	32.8
fresh (excl. citrus) .. . . .	kg	39.5	35.6	40.8	32.7	33.3	33.3
canned and bottled .. . . .	kg	3.4	6.0	9.9	10.1	9.7	10.1
dried .. . . .	kg	3.9	2.8	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.0
Jams, conserves, etc. .. . . .	kg	5.6	3.9	3.3	2.5	1.9	2.0
Total (fresh fruit equivalent) .. . . .	kg	80.9	72.2	86.5	91.2	95.7	88.5
Vegetables—							
Potatoes, white .. . . .	kg	56.3	51.7	53.7	51.7	46.6	48.9
Other root and bulb .. . . .	kg	19.1	15.9	17.1	17.7	15.9	16.0
Tomatoes .. . . .	kg	11.5	13.0	14.2	10.1	14.3	14.6
Leafy and green (including legumes) .. . . .	kg	20.5	17.9	21.3	21.6	23.0	22.4
Other .. . . .	kg	22.3	18.6	18.1	15.1	14.4	14.9
Total .. . . .	kg	129.7	117.1	124.3	116.7	114.3	116.7
Grain products—							
Flour (including flour for bread-making) .. . . .	kg	91.6	82.3	77.4	74.2	73.9	72.8
Breakfast foods .. . . .	kg	6.1	6.2	6.8	6.6	7.1	7.9
Table rice .. . . .	kg	0.4	<i>n.a.</i>	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.4
Total .. . . .	kg	(g) 98.6	<i>n.a.</i>	(g) 86.8	(g) 83.2	83.6	83.1
Beverages—							
Tea .. . . .	kg	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.0
Coffee .. . . .	kg	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.8
Aerated and carbonated waters .. . . .	litre	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	47.3	59.6	65.0	68.1
Beer .. . . .	litre	76.8	103.2	116.8	140.3	137.4	136.2
Wine (incl. sherry) .. . . .	litre	5.9	5.0	8.2	12.3	13.0	13.7
Spirits .. . . .	litre of alcohol	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3

(a) Included icecream mix prior to 1973-74.

(b) Natural equivalent weight. Combined product and natural equivalent weights prior to 1971-72.

(c) Includes an estimated allowance for vegetable oils and other fats.

(d) Excluding canned.

(e) Includes sugar content of syrups, honey, and glucose.

(f) Includes fresh fruit equivalent of manufactured products.

(g) Includes other grain products.

The estimates of consumption per head of population have been derived by dividing the total apparent consumption of a commodity by the mean population of Australia in the period concerned. The effects of changes in the composition of the population (such as, since



1945, the increasing proportion of the population who were born overseas) should be considered when comparing these statistics for a number of years; the proportion of the population born overseas rose from 9.8 per cent in 1947 to 14.3 per cent in 1954, 16.9 per cent in 1961, 18.4 per cent in 1966, 20.2 per cent in 1971 and 22.4 per cent in 1976.

The level of consumption of certain foodstuffs during the early post-war years was affected by rationing. Meat was rationed from 1944 to 1948, butter from 1943 to 1950, milk from 1942 to 1948, cream from 1943 to 1946 and from 1947 to 1950, sugar from 1942 to 1947, and tea from 1942 to 1950.

The principal foodstuffs consumed in Australia are meat, milk, vegetables, fruit, flour, sugar, and eggs. Meat (excluding poultry) consumption per head of population rose slightly in 1975-76 but fell by 4.1 per cent (4.6 kg per head) in 1976-77. The decrease was mainly accounted for by lamb which recorded a decrease of 3.3 kg per head. Poultry consumption per head has risen steadily from 8.3 kg, the average for the three years ended 1968-69, to 15.8 kg in 1976-77.

Tea is the principal non-alcoholic beverage consumed in Australia. Consumption of tea per head of population has, however, been declining slowly, and in 1976-77 was 2.0 kg, which was 31 per cent lower than the average for the three years ended 1948-49 (2.9kg). The consumption of coffee has increased from 0.5 kg to 1.8 kg in this period.

All tea and coffee supplies are imported. In 1976-77, tea imports into Australia were mainly from Sri Lanka (37 per cent of the total imported), Indonesia (25 per cent), and India (24 per cent); coffee came from Papua New Guinea (35 per cent), Uganda (14 per cent), Indonesia (26 per cent), and Brazil (10 per cent).

Beer is the principle alcoholic beverage consumed in Australia, and consumption per head in 1976-77 (136.2 litres) was more than 75 per cent greater than the average for the three years ended 1948-49. Consumption of wine per head (13.7 litres) was more than double the average for the three years ended 1948-49.

Estimates of the supply of nutrients available for consumption in Australia are shown in the next table. These estimates have been prepared by the Australian Department of Health, and are based on the estimated consumption of foodstuffs per head shown in the previous table. In preparing the estimates, losses of nutrients due to processing have been allowed for, but no allowance has been made for losses due to the effects of storage and cooking. Adjustments have not been made for the extra niacin obtained from the metabolism of protein.

**ESTIMATED SUPPLY OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION (a), AUSTRALIA**  
(Per head per day)

Nutrient	Unit of quantity	Average for 3 years ended —			1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
		1948-49	1958-59	1968-69			
Protein—							
Animal .. .. .	g	57.4	59.6	61.5	69.6	71.5	69.0
Vegetable .. .. .	g	35.3	32.3	40.3	32.2	31.8	31.6
Total .. .. .	g	92.7	91.9	101.8	101.8	103.3	100.6
Fat (all sources) .. .. .	g	121.7	131.7	125.4	120.2	121.0	119.3
Carbohydrate .. .. .	g	424.8	416.7	419.2	419.4	415.6	407.4
Calcium .. .. .	mg	785.0	817.0	985.0	972.2	923.6	859.2
Iron .. .. .	mg	15.1	14.0	15.1	15.2	15.7	15.7
Vitamin A (retinol activity) .. .. .	µg	(b) 4,630.0	(b) 4,568.0	(b) 5,189.0	1,556.6	1,558.8	1,580.6
Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) .. .. .	mg	96.0	89.0	98.0	103.3	98.0	92.5
Vitamin B1 (thiamine) .. .. .	mg	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6
Riboflavin .. .. .	mg	1.9	1.8	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.1
Niacin .. .. .	mg	17.6	18.6	20.9	21.7	22.1	22.1
Energy value .. .. .	kcal (c)	3,245	3,297	3,364	3,313	3,310	3,248

(a) Figures for 1968-69 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

(b) International units.

(c) Kilo-calorie.



# CHAPTER 16

## PUBLIC FINANCE

### STRUCTURE OF PUBLIC FINANCE

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in New South Wales are controlled by three groups of authorities:—

- (a) the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia;
- (b) the Government of the State of New South Wales, including bodies authorised by State Acts to administer such services as transport and water and sewerage; and
- (c) Municipal, Shire, and County Councils (local government bodies operating in defined areas).

The governmental revenue of the Commonwealth Government is derived largely from customs and excise duties, taxes on income and sales, and estate and gift duties. Its expenditure on government account is mainly in connection with social security and welfare, health, tertiary education, defence and repatriation services, the control of overseas trade and aviation, administration of territories, representation abroad, meteorological services, subsidies, payments to the States, and public debt charges.

Business undertakings and financial institutions owned by the Commonwealth Government derive revenue from charges imposed for the use of the services they administer and from financing operations. In the main, their gross revenue is not included in government revenue, but some of them are required to pay part of their net revenue to governmental revenue.

The governmental revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from its entitlement under the personal income tax sharing arrangements between the Commonwealth Government and the States, and from State taxation and charges for services rendered. The expenditure of the State on governmental account includes the cost of such services as education (mainly primary and secondary), public health, law and order, social aid, the development and maintenance of economic services (roads, bridges, harbours, electricity generation and distribution, etc.), grants to the Public Transport Commission, and services to agriculture. Public debt charges which are not attributable to services controlled by the statutory bodies are borne by governmental account.

The revenue of the State statutory bodies administering railways, buses, harbour services, etc., is derived mainly from charges for the use of services which they administer, and all are ultimately subject to the control of the State Government. Revenue by way of motor taxation is used for the most part by the Main Roads Department on the construction and maintenance of roads throughout the State.

Local government bodies levy rates on the capital value of lands within the areas administered by them. They provide services to meet local needs, such as streets and roads, recreation areas, sanitary and garbage services, the supervision of building operations, and, in some cases, they also undertake the reticulation of electricity, water, etc. In general, the cost of these services is defrayed from the rates, but charges are imposed for services rendered.

Both the State and Commonwealth Governments have power to raise loans on their own security subject to approval by the Australian Loan Council. The constitution of the sinking fund and the management of the public debt are regulated by the Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth Government and States, described towards the end of this chapter.

The local government bodies and some of the statutory bodies have power to raise loans under certain conditions. Such loans are subject to the approval of the Governor and (if in excess of \$1,000,000) of the Australian Loan Council.

## TAXATION

Taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.) collections in Australia during 1976-77 were as follows:—

	\$ million	Per cent of total
Commonwealth Government authorities .. .. .	19,770.0	79.7
State Government authorities .. .. .	3,969.3	16.0
Local government authorities .. .. .	1,074.8	4.3
All governmental authorities in Australia .. .. .	24,814.1	100.0

Total taxation collections shown above represented approximately \$1,773 per head of population in Australia.

The main taxes collected by the Commonwealth Government in Australia and by the State Government of New South Wales are described below. The system of local rating in the State is described in the section "Local Government Finance" later in this chapter. Statistics of local taxation (rates, etc.) are shown conjointly with State taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.) in the first two tables in the section on "State and Local Taxation" below.

The amount of Commonwealth taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.) borne by the people of New South Wales cannot be determined definitely. Portion of customs and excise revenues collected in the State relates to goods consumed in other States and portion of the Commonwealth income tax collected in New South Wales relates to residents of other States (and vice versa).

## COMMONWEALTH TAXES

## INCOME TAX

Taxation on incomes has been imposed by the Commonwealth Government since 1915-16. Under a uniform tax arrangement introduced in July 1942, Commonwealth tax, levied at uniform rates throughout Australia, replaced the separate taxes formerly levied by the Commonwealth Government and each of the States. Since then, the Commonwealth Government has been the only authority in Australia levying income tax.

The amount of Commonwealth income tax collected in each of the latest six years available is shown in the next table:—

## INCOME TAX COLLECTIONS IN AUSTRALIA

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
AMOUNT COLLECTED (\$ million)						
From individuals .. .. .	3,765	4,084	5,485	7,709	9,213	11,047
From companies .. .. .	1,477	1,561	1,954	2,359	2,523	2,824
Withholding tax .. .. .	58	72	79	88	95	96
Total .. .. .	5,300	5,717	7,518	10,156	11,831	13,967
PROPORTION OF TOTAL AMOUNT COLLECTED (per cent)						
From individuals .. .. .	71.0	71.4	73.0	75.9	77.9	79.1
From companies .. .. .	27.9	27.3	26.0	23.2	21.3	20.2
Withholding tax .. .. .	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Total .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Residents of Australia* are liable for tax on income derived in Australia; on dividends from sources outside Australia; on interest and royalties from sources outside Australia, where reciprocal taxation agreements with other countries limit the tax imposed by the country in which it is derived; and on other income from non-Australian sources which is not subject to tax in the country where it is derived. The tax on non-Australian dividends, and on interest, and royalties where reciprocal taxation agreements apply, however, is limited to any excess of Australian tax over non-Australian tax thereon.

*Non-residents of Australia* are liable for tax on income derived from sources within Australia.

A withholding tax is imposed at a flat rate on dividends which are subject to taxation and which are payable by companies resident in Australia (and, from 20 July 1972, in Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Norfolk Island, and Christmas Island) to non-residents who are not engaged, through a permanent establishment, in business in Australia. The rate of tax is 15c per \$ on dividends flowing to Papua New Guinea and to countries to which Australia has a reciprocal taxation agreement, and 30c per \$ on other dividends. A withholding tax on interest, introduced from 1 January 1968, is imposed at a flat rate of 10 per cent on interest payable from sources within Australia to non-residents of Australia. Withholding tax is the final liability of the overseas taxpayer for Australian tax on the dividends and interest.

*Exempt Incomes.* Certain classes of income are exempt from income tax. These include the official salary of the Governor-General, the State Governors, and official representatives of other countries and of prescribed international organisations; the revenue of local authorities and of charitable, religious, scientific, and similar institutions not carried on for gain; income from gold mining; scholarships, bursaries, etc. (full-time students); family allowances; war pensions; and invalid pensions.

#### *Income Taxation of Resident Individuals*

*"Pay as you earn" System.* Since July 1944, the taxation on wages and salaries of individuals has been on the "pay as you earn" system. Under this system, individuals are required to make payments at prescribed rates during a year on account of tax on income derived in that year. In the case of employees, instalments are deducted at the source from salaries and wages. Non-employees are required to pay in a lump sum a provisional tax which, as a rule, is calculated on the assumption that income of the current year will be equal to that of the previous year. The actual liability for income tax is finally assessed from returns which all taxpayers must render after the close of the income year, and the instalments or provisional payments are then applied against tax payable and any excess is refunded or credited.

*Assessable Income* includes all receipts within the ordinary meaning of the word "income", except for items of income which are specified as exempt under the Income Tax Assessment Act, 1936-1978, such as gifts, legacies, and lottery wins.

*Taxable Income* is determined by subtracting from the taxpayer's assessable income allowable deductions for:—

- (a) losses and outgoings (not of a capital nature) incurred during the year in gaining or producing assessable income, trading losses incurred in previous years, bad debts, depreciation of plant, investment allowance of a proportion of the cost of certain new plant, trading stock valuation adjustment (in respect of the value of certain trading stock on hand at the beginning of the income year), income equalisation deposits made in respect of receipts from primary production, certain special primary production expenditure, and certain capital expenditure in relation to mining operations;
- (b) subscriptions paid in respect of membership of any trade, business, or professional association or union;

- (c) gifts (of \$2 and upwards) to approved institutions, charities, and building funds for schools conducted by non-profit organisations, etc.;
- (d) housing loan interest payments on a taxpayer's sole or principal residence; the full amount of the payments may be claimed if the combined net income of the husband and wife is less than \$4,100 in the year of income, and the deduction is reduced by one per cent for each \$100 in excess of \$4,000, so that no deduction is allowable when the combined net income exceeds \$14,000;
- (e) amounts relating to any living-away-from-home allowance paid to a taxpayer.

*Gross Tax* is calculated on taxable income by applying the appropriate rate schedule. The rates of income tax which have applied since 1 February 1978 are shown in the following schedule:—

Total taxable income:—		Tax on amount in first column (\$)	Tax on balance of taxable income (cents per \$)
Not less than— (\$)	Not more than— (\$)		
1	3,749	—	—
3,750	15,999	—	32
16,000	31,999	3,920	46
32,000		11,280	60

*Net tax payable* is determined after deducting from gross tax all of the rebates to which a resident taxpayer is entitled. The following rebates are applicable for the income year 1977-78:—

*Rebates for Dependants* allowed to resident taxpayers are:—

	Maximum rebate \$
(a) Spouse of a taxpayer, or daughter keeping house for a widowed taxpayer .. .. .	555
(b) Parents or parents-in-law dependent on a taxpayer each .. .. .	501
(c) Invalid relative (child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or more, each	251

Where a dependant's separate net income exceeds \$189 the rebate is reduced by \$1 for every \$4 by which the separate net income exceeds \$189.

*Housekeeper Rebates.* A concessional rebate of \$555 is allowable to a resident taxpayer in respect of a housekeeper wholly engaged in keeping house in Australia for the taxpayer, and caring for a child under 16 years of age, an invalid spouse, or other invalid relative of the taxpayer.

*Sole Parent Rebates.* A concessional rebate of \$388 is allowable to a parent who has the sole care of a child under 16 years of age or a student (up to 25 years of age) in respect of whom a dependant's rebate is allowable.

*Other Concessional Rebates.* Resident taxpayers may be allowed a concessional rebate in respect of certain expenses listed below amounting in total to more than \$1,590. The amount of the rebate is 32 per cent of the excess of the total allowable expenditure over \$1,590. The allowable expenses are:—

- (a) net medical and hospital expenses paid in respect of a resident taxpayer and his dependants;
- (b) funeral, burial, or cremation expenses, up to \$100 each, in respect of a taxpayer's dependants;

- (c) legal expenses and Court costs incurred in adopting a child;
- (d) life, sickness, and accident insurance premiums and superannuation, etc. contributions, up to an aggregate of \$1,200, for the benefit of a taxpayer, spouse, and children;
- (e) education expenses, up to \$250, for each child, or dependant under 25 years of age, receiving full-time education;
- (f) self-education expenses, up to \$250, paid by the taxpayer for, or in connection with, a course of education for the purpose of gaining qualifications for use in carrying on a profession, business, or trade or in the course of employment;
- (g) rates and land taxes, up to \$300, on a taxpayer's principal residence; and
- (h) one-third of the amount of calls on non-redeemable shares in afforestation companies.

**Zone Rebates.** Because of uncongenial climatic conditions, isolation, and high living costs, residents of certain prescribed areas are allowed a special zone rebate from their gross tax. A special rebate is allowable to members of the Defence Forces serving in certain overseas localities.

**Loan Interest Rebate.** A rebate of 10 cents for each \$1 of interest is allowable in respect of interest received by a taxpayer on Commonwealth Government and certain State and semi-government securities issued before November 1968.

**Indexation of the Personal Income Tax System** has applied since 1 July 1976, with the aim of preventing effective rates of personal income tax from increasing purely because of inflation. Inflation, through the operation of the progressive tax rate scale and through its effect on rebates fixed in money terms, would cause net tax payable to become a larger percentage of taxable income. The indexation provisions have been introduced to prevent this by providing for the income brackets of the rate scale and rebates fixed in money terms to be adjusted each year for increases in the Consumer Price Index—but with any part of the increase attributable to higher indirect taxes imposed by the Commonwealth Government being netted out.

**Assessments for Individuals.** A comparison of the assessments of tax of incomes of individuals in New South Wales and in Australia over the latest six years available is shown in the following table:—

#### INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS FOR INDIVIDUALS, NEW SOUTH WALES AND AUSTRALIA

Income year	New South Wales			Australia		
	Number of taxpayers (thous.)	Taxable income (\$ mill.)	Tax assessed (\$ mill.)	Number of taxpayers (thous.)	Taxable income (\$ mill.)	Tax assessed (\$ mill.)
1970-71	2,038	6,376	1,137	5,571	16,806	2,935
1971-72	(a) 2,123	(a) 7,348	(a) 1,427	5,691	18,941	3,584
1972-73	1,822	7,403	1,362	5,076	20,262	3,681
1973-74	1,934	9,279	1,908	5,420	25,618	5,228
1974-75	1,963	11,635	2,392	5,551	32,336	6,571
1975-76	1,864	14,932	3,079	5,335	42,604	8,768

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

The next table shows details of the number of taxpayers, taxable income, and tax assessed, dissected by grade of net income, for both New South Wales and Australia, in respect of the income year 1975-76:—

# INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS FOR INDIVIDUALS, NEW SOUTH WALES AND AUSTRALIA, 1975-76: GRADE OF NET INCOME

Grade of net income (a) (\$)	Number of taxpayers	Taxable income (\$ thous.)	Tax assessed (\$ thous.)	Proportion of total (per cent)		
				Taxpayers	Taxable income	Tax assessed
NEW SOUTH WALES						
Under 3,000 .. .. .	76,548	203,339	5,763	4.11	1.36	0.19
3,000 to 3,499 .. .. .	80,132	257,376	14,689	4.30	1.72	0.48
3,500 to 3,999 .. .. .	79,380	293,413	24,021	4.26	1.96	0.78
4,000 to 4,499 .. .. .	81,979	343,223	33,774	4.40	2.30	1.10
4,500 to 4,999 .. .. .	83,396	390,046	44,270	4.47	2.61	1.44
Total, under 5,000 .. .. .	401,435	1,487,397	122,517	21.53	9.96	3.98
5,000 to 5,999 .. .. .	187,407	1,015,551	137,775	10.05	6.80	4.47
6,000 to 6,999 .. .. .	237,886	1,523,389	245,026	12.76	10.20	7.95
7,000 to 7,999 .. .. .	234,718	1,722,901	300,279	12.59	11.53	9.75
8,000 to 8,999 .. .. .	202,364	1,675,431	310,782	10.86	11.22	10.10
9,000 to 9,999 .. .. .	158,153	1,458,687	286,947	8.48	9.77	9.32
Total, under 10,000 .. .. .	1,421,963	8,883,356	1,403,326	76.27	59.48	45.58
10,000 to 10,999 .. .. .	116,185	1,184,144	247,674	6.23	7.93	8.04
11,000 to 11,999 .. .. .	85,666	957,074	215,946	4.59	6.41	7.01
12,000 to 12,999 .. .. .	60,752	738,735	177,279	3.26	4.95	5.76
13,000 to 13,999 .. .. .	44,179	580,502	147,345	2.37	3.89	4.79
14,000 to 14,999 .. .. .	31,912	450,241	119,217	1.71	3.01	3.87
Total, under 15,000 .. .. .	1,760,657	12,794,052	2,310,787	94.43	85.67	75.05
15,000 to 19,999 .. .. .	67,089	1,104,852	329,666	3.60	7.40	10.71
20,000 to 24,999 .. .. .	19,422	415,181	149,212	1.04	2.78	4.85
25,000 to 29,999 .. .. .	8,183	214,920	87,499	0.44	1.44	2.84
30,000 or more .. .. .	9,068	403,093	201,846	0.49	2.70	6.56
Total, all incomes .. .. .	1,864,419	14,932,095	3,079,010	100.00	100.00	100.00
AUSTRALIA						
Under 3,000 .. .. .	226,374	600,357	17,358	4.24	1.41	0.20
3,000 to 3,499 .. .. .	238,391	765,780	43,414	4.47	1.80	0.50
3,500 to 3,999 .. .. .	236,886	875,668	70,784	4.44	2.06	0.81
4,000 to 4,499 .. .. .	243,383	1,018,830	99,705	4.56	2.39	1.14
4,500 to 4,999 .. .. .	246,440	1,153,014	130,038	4.62	2.71	1.48
Total, under 5,000 .. .. .	1,191,474	4,413,649	361,299	22.33	10.36	4.12
5,000 to 5,999 .. .. .	542,797	2,941,854	396,975	10.17	6.91	4.53
6,000 to 6,999 .. .. .	678,679	4,341,253	688,466	12.73	10.19	7.85
7,000 to 7,999 .. .. .	672,848	4,932,303	849,434	12.61	11.57	9.69
8,000 to 8,999 .. .. .	570,368	4,718,207	866,450	10.69	11.08	9.88
9,000 to 9,999 .. .. .	436,523	4,026,091	785,992	8.18	9.45	8.96
Total, under 10,000 .. .. .	4,092,689	25,373,357	3,948,616	76.72	59.56	45.03
10,000 to 10,999 .. .. .	322,073	3,283,052	681,577	6.04	7.71	7.77
11,000 to 11,999 .. .. .	232,846	2,603,096	583,361	4.36	6.11	6.65
12,000 to 12,999 .. .. .	166,388	2,023,726	482,868	3.12	4.75	5.51
13,000 to 13,999 .. .. .	119,169	1,566,659	394,491	2.23	3.68	4.50
14,000 to 14,999 .. .. .	90,438	1,278,182	336,801	1.70	3.40	3.84
Total, under 15,000 .. .. .	5,023,603	36,128,072	6,427,714	94.17	84.80	73.31
15,000 to 19,999 .. .. .	198,857	3,277,425	972,319	3.73	7.69	11.09
20,000 to 24,999 .. .. .	57,463	1,229,794	442,294	1.08	2.89	5.04
25,000 to 29,999 .. .. .	24,632	648,508	265,242	0.46	1.52	3.03
30,000 or more .. .. .	30,263	1,320,124	660,409	0.57	3.10	7.53
Total, all incomes .. .. .	5,334,818	42,603,920	8,767,981	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Net income is total assessable income less deductions for expenses incurred in gaining assessable income, investment allowance for certain new plant, and certain expenditure on land used for primary production.



*Income Taxation of Companies*

Company Income Tax is levied on the taxable income of a company derived in the year preceding the year of tax. A co-operative company is allowed a deduction of the amount distributed among its shareholders as rebates or bonuses based on business done by shareholders with the company, as well as the amount of interest or dividends on shares distributed to shareholders. Dividends paid to shareholders by other companies are not allowed as a deduction, but a resident company receives a rebate of the tax on dividends paid to it and included in taxable income.

Both public and private companies are subject to primary tax, and private companies pay additional tax on any undistributed profits in excess of a "retention allowance" (see below). (A private company is a company whose shares are not quoted on a stock exchange and which is capable of being controlled by a relatively few individuals.) The rates of primary tax payable by companies on incomes derived in 1976-77 are 46 per cent for companies other than friendly society dispensaries, and 41 per cent for friendly society dispensaries. Companies other than non-profit companies are liable for tax if the taxable income is \$1 or more and non-profit companies (including friendly society dispensaries) are not liable to tax unless the taxable income exceeds \$416.

*Private Company Undistributed Profits Tax.* The method of applying this tax is broadly illustrated as follows. The distributable income is found by deducting primary tax payable from the taxable income. From the distributable income, a further deduction is made of a "retention allowance". The balance then remaining represents a sufficient distribution, and tax is levied, at the rate of 60 per cent on the excess of this amount over dividends paid from taxable income within a prescribed period.

The "retention allowance" is the portion of the distributable income which a private company may retain free of undistributed profits tax. It is calculated, firstly, by deducting the primary tax on the taxable income proportionately from the components of that income (private company dividends, other property income, and non-property income), and then by taking the sum of (a) 10 per cent of net other property income, and (b) 60 per cent of the net non-property income. No retention allowance is made in respect of dividends received from other private companies.

## HEALTH INSURANCE LEVY

A levy on taxable income, for health insurance purposes, was introduced on 1 October 1976, and for administrative reasons, it is collected in conjunction with income tax. Further details of this levy, and exemptions from it, are given in the section "Health Insurance and Health Benefits" in Chapter 5 "Health Services".

## COMMONWEALTH ESTATE DUTIES

The Estate Duty Assessment Act, 1914-1978, provides for the imposition of a Commonwealth duty on the net estates (after the deduction of debts and taxes, State duties, etc.) of deceased persons.

An amendment to the Act in 1978 provided that, in respect of persons who die on or after 21 November 1977, duty is not payable in respect of that part of the estate passing to the surviving spouse, a child, grandchild, parent or grandparent of the deceased person. In other cases there is an exemption from duty of \$20,000 (\$24,000 for qualifying estates of primary producers) decreased by \$2 for every \$8 by which the value of the estate exceeds \$20,000 (or \$24,000). Rebates of duty are allowed in certain cases (as set out on page 386 of Year Book No. 64). The 1978 amendment also provided that estate duty will not be payable in respect of the estates of persons who die on or after 1 July 1979.

The rates of duty payable are:—

<i>Value for duty of the estate</i>	<i>Rates of duty (Per cent of value for duty)</i>
not exceeding \$20,000 .. .. .	3 per cent.
\$20,001 to \$40,000 .. .. .	3 per cent increasing by $\frac{2}{100}$ per cent for every \$200 of value in excess of \$20,000.
\$40,001 to \$240,000 .. .. .	6 per cent increasing by $\frac{1}{100}$ per cent for every \$200 of value in excess of \$40,000.
\$240,001 to \$999,999 .. .. .	26 per cent increasing by $\frac{1}{100}$ per cent for every \$2,000 of value in excess of \$240,000.
\$1,000,000 or more .. .. .	27·9 per cent

The amount of estate duty collected in Australia was \$63,719,000 in 1974-75, \$76,090,000 in 1975-76, and \$76,044,000 in 1976-77.

#### GIFT DUTY

A gift duty has been imposed by the Commonwealth Government on dispositions of property, both real and personal, made after 28 October 1941 without adequate consideration in money or money's worth. Certain gifts (as listed on page 387 of Year Book No. 64) are exempt from the duty, and gifts made by a person on or after 21 November 1977 to, or for the benefit of, the person's spouse, child, grandchild, parent, or grandparent also have been made exempt from the duty.

Duty is not payable unless the aggregate value of all gifts by the same donor at the same time, or during the period of 18 months previously or 18 months subsequently, exceeds \$10,000. The rates of duty, based on the aggregate value of the donor's gifts within the period of three years, are the same as the rates of estate duty shown above.

The Gift Duty Assessment Amendment Act 1978 provides for the abolition of gift duty in respect of gifts made on or after 1 July 1979.

The amount of gift duty collected in Australia was \$16,204,000 in 1974-75, \$10,454,000 in 1975-76, and \$11,486,000 in 1976-77.

#### COMMONWEALTH PAY-ROLL TAX

A tax on pay-rolls throughout Australia was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in July 1941, but under the 1971 Pay-roll Tax Agreement with the States, this tax was transferred by the Commonwealth Government to the States as from 1 September 1971. However, the Commonwealth Government still continues to levy the tax in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

#### CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND PRIMAGE DUTIES

The power to impose customs and excise duties in Australia is vested exclusively in the Commonwealth Parliament. Particulars regarding the customs and excise tariffs and the *ad valorem* primage duty are shown in the section "Overseas, Interstate, and Coastal Trade" in Chapter 15 "Commerce".

Customs, excise, and primage duties collected in Australia amounted to \$2,569,577,000 in 1974-75, \$3,375,030,000 in 1975-76, and \$3,758,765,000 in 1976-77.

#### SALES TAX

Sales tax has been imposed by the Commonwealth Government since 1 August 1930. It applies to goods only, and not to personal or professional services as such, or to sales of realty or intangible property.

It is a single stage tax which is designed substantially to fall on sales by manufacturers and wholesalers to retailers. The intention is that goods which are produced in, or imported into, Australia for use or consumption here shall bear the tax unless they are specifically exempted from it. Goods which are secondhand because of use in Australia are not ordinarily taxed, but this provision does not apply to goods which have gone into use overseas. Exports are exempt from tax.

The levy is not limited to sales only, but extends also to importations by retailers and consumers, leases of goods not previously taxed, and the application of goods to a taxpayer's own use. It is payable on the "sale value", which is, broadly, the equivalent of a fair wholesale price.

The Sales Tax (Exemptions and Classifications) Act, 1935-1976, prescribes the goods which are exempt from sales tax and the goods which are subject to rates of tax other than the general rate (currently 15 per cent). The rates of tax other than the general rate which are currently imposed are 2.5 per cent and 27.5 per cent.

Goods which are exempt from sales tax include most foodstuffs, clothing, drugs and medicines, building materials, primary products and most machinery and equipment used in agricultural, building, and manufacturing industries. The list of goods which are subject to rates of tax other than the general rate is very extensive and is set out in schedules 2 to 5 of the Act; the 27.5 per cent rate applies to goods such as jewellery, motor cars, cameras, television sets, radios, and tape recorders and the 2.5 per cent rate to furniture, appliances, cutlery, crockery, kitchen hardware, etc.

The amount of sales tax collected in Australia was \$1,154,290,000 in 1974-75, \$1,408,286,000 in 1975-76, and \$1,650,257,000 in 1976-77.

#### LEVIES AND CHARGES ON PRIMARY PRODUCTS

The proceeds of levies and charges imposed by the Commonwealth Government on the production, sale, or export of certain primary products (e.g. wool, wheat, meat, livestock slaughtered, dairy produce, poultry, and canned, dried, and fresh fruit) are used for the special purposes of the industry concerned, and are therefore to be distinguished from taxation for general revenue purposes. Particulars of the main levies and charges on primary products are given in Chapter 13 "Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries".

#### STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION

The concept of taxation adopted in the table shown on the next page includes all levies designed to raise revenue for general government purposes—all compulsory payments (i.e. fees, fines, penalties, etc.) to a government authority which do not entitle the payer to a direct tangible benefit have been included.

## STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(\$ thousand)

Type of tax	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 <sup>p</sup>
<b>State—</b>						
Pay-roll tax .....	126,613	184,987	272,529	404,667	462,631	522,903
Stamp duties, n.e.i. ....	98,720	141,206	155,681	135,945	191,537	219,862
Death duties .....	58,293	69,729	77,077	82,028	90,351	105,468
Land tax .....	46,220	53,638	58,729	81,155	99,197	111,638
Liquor licences .....	18,929	20,826	21,742	28,872	38,226	50,649
Lottery taxes (a) .....	19,894	19,612	22,854	25,606	27,285	29,505
Poker machine taxes .....	38,324	42,585	50,836	71,900	83,417	91,992
Racing taxes (b) .....	28,890	33,479	39,000	51,523	62,845	70,605
Motor vehicle taxes (c) .....	110,616	140,838	146,835	166,709	194,322	234,280
Fire brigade contributions (d) .....	12,489	13,871	14,555	17,981	23,849	28,577
Business franchise licences .....				21,248	64,360	34,820
Licences and registration fees, n.e.i. ....	3,693	7,367	7,398	8,967	14,002	16,731
Other taxes, fees, fines, etc. ....	19,832	24,529	26,883	32,127	44,966	50,046
<b>Total State taxation</b> .....	<b>582,513</b>	<b>752,667</b>	<b>894,119</b>	<b>1,128,727</b>	<b>1,396,988</b>	<b>1,567,076</b>
<b>Local authority (e) —</b>						
Ordinary services, rates, and charges .....	181,316	196,280	219,727	268,583	357,472	425,350
Licences and registration fees .....	5,249	6,158	8,204	7,372	7,712	8,942
<b>Total local authority taxation</b> .....	<b>186,565</b>	<b>202,438</b>	<b>227,931</b>	<b>275,955</b>	<b>365,184</b>	<b>434,292</b>
<b>Total State and local taxation</b> .....	<b>769,078</b>	<b>955,105</b>	<b>1,122,050</b>	<b>1,404,682</b>	<b>1,762,172</b>	<b>2,001,368</b>

(a) Gross profits, etc. of State Lotteries less administrative costs.

(b) Includes stamp duty on betting tickets. For details see "State Taxes on Racing" later in this subsection.

(c) Taxes on ownership and operation of motor vehicles—all amounts, except stamp duty on vehicle registrations (\$41,661,000 in 1976-77), are paid to special road and traffic funds.

(d) Paid by insurance companies.

(e) Figures shown are for year ended 31 December, preceding.

The amounts stated in the previous table are shown in the next table at their equivalent rates per head of population:—

## STATE AND LOCAL TAXES, N.S.W., PER HEAD OF POPULATION

Type of tax	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 <sup>p</sup>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>State —</b>						
Pay-roll tax .....	26.84	38.77	56.58	83.16	94.45	105.99
Stamp duties, n.e.i. ....	20.92	29.59	32.32	27.94	39.10	44.57
Death duties .....	12.36	14.61	16.00	16.86	18.45	21.38
Land tax .....	9.80	11.24	12.19	16.68	20.25	22.63
Liquor licences .....	4.01	4.36	4.51	5.93	7.80	10.27
Lottery taxes .....	4.22	4.11	4.75	5.26	5.57	5.98
Poker machines taxes .....	8.12	8.93	10.56	14.78	17.03	18.65
Racing taxes .....	6.12	7.02	8.10	10.59	12.83	14.31
Motor vehicle taxes .....	23.45	29.52	30.49	34.26	39.67	47.49
Fire brigade contributions .....	2.65	2.91	3.02	3.70	4.87	5.79
Business franchise licences .....				4.37	13.14	7.06
Licences and registration fees, n.e.i. ....	0.78	1.54	1.54	1.84	2.86	3.39
Other taxes, fees, fines, etc. ....	4.20	5.14	5.58	6.60	9.18	10.14
<b>Total State taxation</b> .....	<b>123.47</b>	<b>157.74</b>	<b>185.64</b>	<b>231.97</b>	<b>285.20</b>	<b>317.64</b>
<b>Local authority (a) —</b>						
Ordinary services, rates, and charges .....	38.43	41.14	45.62	55.20	72.98	86.22
Licences and registration fees .....	1.11	1.29	1.70	1.51	1.57	1.81
<b>Total local authority taxation</b> .....	<b>39.54</b>	<b>42.43</b>	<b>47.32</b>	<b>56.71</b>	<b>74.55</b>	<b>88.03</b>
<b>Total State and local taxation</b> .....	<b>163.02</b>	<b>200.17</b>	<b>232.96</b>	<b>288.68</b>	<b>359.76</b>	<b>405.67</b>

(a) Figures shown are for year ended 31 December, preceding.

The more important taxes collected by the State Government are described on the following pages, and the system of local rating is outlined in the section "Local Government Finance" later in this Chapter.

#### STATE PAY-ROLL TAX

A tax on wages paid or payable by employers has been imposed by the State since 1 September 1971; a similar tax has also operated since then under basically uniform legislation in the other five States. Previously, pay-roll tax had been imposed and collected throughout Australia only by the Commonwealth Government.

As well as private employers, State Government departments, State undertakings, local government authorities (in respect of business activities only); and certain Commonwealth Government authorities are subject to the State tax. However, the State Governor, official representatives of other countries, public and non-profit private hospitals, certain non-profit private schools, and religious or benevolent institutions are exempt from the tax.

Subject to the exemption mentioned below, the tax is levied at the rate of 5 per cent on the amount of wages paid in respect of services rendered in New South Wales. A business or a group of related businesses (e.g. where there is a common controlling interest) is exempt from the tax if the wages paid do not exceed \$60,000 per annum. The exemption is reduced by \$2 for each \$3 by which annual wages exceed \$60,000, so that no deduction is allowed for wages exceeding \$150,000 per annum. The exemption is applied to the Australian operations of a business or group of related businesses and is apportioned between States in proportion to the wages paid in each State.

In terms of the Country Industries (Pay-roll Tax Rebates) Act, 1977, rebates of pay-roll tax are made in respect of employees engaged directly or indirectly in eligible, decentralised manufacturing and processing activities; employees engaged in retail selling or any associated distribution, installation, or service activities are not covered by the scheme. Industries located in the County of Cumberland, the Cities of Newcastle, Wollongong, Liverpool, and Penrith and the Municipality of Camden are not eligible for the rebate. A 50 per cent rebate applies to industries located in local government areas in close proximity to these major population centres and a 100 per cent rebate applies to industries located elsewhere in the State. "Naturally Occurring" industries such as sawmills, abattoirs, and cement works are excluded from the scheme. The scheme became effective from 1 July 1976 and, up to 30 June 1978, disbursement of rebates in respect of the year 1976-77 totalled \$6,092,000.

## STATE STAMP DUTIES

Stamp Duty is imposed on a considerable number of legal and commercial documents. A separate duty is prescribed for each type of document.

The rates of duty payable in 1978 on some of the documents which are liable for duty are shown below:—

<i>Document</i>	<i>Duty payable</i>
Agreement or memorandum (not otherwise charged)—	
(a) not under seal .. .. .	50c
(b) under seal .. .. .	\$6
Bill of lading .. .. .	15c
Cheque .. .. .	10c
Instalment purchase arrangements (Credit arrangements and credit purchase agreements where the purchase price—cash price less deposit—is \$400 or more, and hire purchase agreements where the purchase price is \$50 or more.)	Amount equal to 1½ per cent of purchase price (cash price less deposit).
Loan security, etc., exceeding \$500 .. .. .	\$5 for the first \$15,000 or part thereof plus 40c for every \$100 or part of \$100 over \$15,000.
Motor vehicle certificate of registration— On transfer of ownership of new or second-hand vehicle.. .. .	\$2 for every \$100 or part of \$100 of the value of the motor vehicle.
Policy of insurance (for one year or less) and renewal of policy .. .. .	7c for every \$100 or part of \$100 insured.
Policy of life assurance (sum assured \$100 or more)—	
(a) first \$2,000 of sum assured .. .. .	10c for every \$200 or part of \$200 of sum assured.
(b) balance of sum assured .. .. .	20c for every \$200 or part of \$200 of balance of sum assured.
Transfer and conveyance on sale of property other than shares—	
(a) consideration not more than \$100 .. .. .	\$1·25
(b) consideration more than \$100 and up to \$14,000 .. .. .	\$1·25 for each \$100 or part of \$100.
(c) consideration more than \$14,000 and up to \$30,000 .. .. .	\$1·25 for each \$100 up to \$14,000, plus \$1·50 for each \$100 or part of \$100 over \$14,000.
(d) consideration more than \$30,000 and up to \$50,000 .. .. .	\$1·75 for every \$100 or part of \$100.
(e) consideration more than \$50,000 and up to \$100,000 .. .. .	\$2·00 for every \$100 or part of \$100.
(f) consideration more than \$100,000 and up to \$250,000 .. .. .	\$2·25 for every \$100 or part of \$100.
(g) consideration more than \$250,000 .. .. .	\$2·50 for every \$100 or part of \$100.
Transfer of shares by sale (effected by brokers)—	Buyer and seller, each:
(a) consideration less than \$100 .. .. .	7c for every \$25 or part of \$25.
(b) consideration \$100 or more .. .. .	30c for every \$100 or part of \$100.

## STATE DEATH DUTIES

Death duties have been imposed by the State since 1880. The tax is payable on assessment or within six months after the death of the deceased.

The dutiable value of an estate is the assessed value of all property of the deceased situated in New South Wales at his death and, in the case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, the value of personal property outside New South Wales— less all debts due and owing by the deceased. Where duty is paid on personal property situated outside New South Wales, a refund is allowed of the duty so paid, or the duty paid in New South Wales, whichever is the less.

Since 25 November 1952, duty has also been levied on any property in which the deceased or any other person had an estate or interest ceasing on the death of the deceased (referred to as property subject to a “limited interest”). The purpose of this provision is to enable death duty to be collected in respect of property placed under settlement. Property subject to a limited interest is assessed for death duty as a separate estate, and assessment of duty is made only on real and personal property situated in New South Wales. In certain circumstances, exemptions and reductions in the amount of duty payable apply to property subject to a limited interest.

Death duty is levied under several scales of rates graded according to the value of the estate. The lowest scale applies to bequests of a philanthropic nature, as specified in the Stamp Duties Act, 1920–1977; and there are separate scales for the bequests of persons domiciled in New South Wales at death to beneficiaries within certain degrees of kinship. Where different scales apply to various portions of an estate, duty under each scale is calculated according to the rate applicable to the total value of the estate. For example, if the

dutiable value of the estate of a person with local domicile at death is \$80,000, the rate of duty is 11¼ per cent on the portion passing to public hospitals, etc., 13 per cent on the portion passing to lineal issue, 15 per cent on that passing to a lineal ancestor, brother, or sister, or issue of such, and 18 per cent on other property.


Duty is not charged on estates of persons with New South Wales domicile if the value does not exceed \$2,000—nor, since 1 December 1976, on property passing to the widow or widower. Where the value of the estate does not exceed \$60,000, no duty is payable where the property passes to children under 21 years of age, wholly dependent adult children, wholly dependent widowed father, or wholly dependent widowed mother. Concessional rates of duty apply to property passing to these classes of beneficiaries in estates valued between \$60,001 and \$78,000. When the deceased is survived by two or more persons in any of these classes (not necessarily beneficiaries) the \$60,000 exemption level, and the amounts to which the concessional rates apply, are increased by \$4,000 for each such person surviving, other than the first.

A special death duty rebate is allowed on the estates of primary producers, in certain circumstances.

The rates of death duty are summarised in the following table:—

### STATE DEATH DUTIES, NEW SOUTH WALES

(Per cent)

Final balance of estate	Rates of duty payable on property—			
	Passing to public hospital or trust for poor relief or education in New South Wales	Passing to lineal issue (a)	Passing to lineal ancestor, brother or sister or issue of brother or sister (a)	Other
DOMICILE IN NEW SOUTH WALES				
\$2,001 to \$4,000	2¼	3½	5½	8½
\$4,001 to \$6,000	2½	3½	5½	8½
\$6,001 to \$8,000	2¾	4	6	9
	Rising by ¼ per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$120,001 to \$122,000	17	18¼	20¼	23¼
	Rising by ¼ (b) per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$150,001 to \$152,000	20	22	24	27
	Rising by ½ per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$200,001 and over	25	27	29	32
DOMICILE OUTSIDE NEW SOUTH WALES				
\$1,000 or under	3			8
\$1,001 to \$2,000	3½			8½
	Rising by ½ per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$100,001 to \$102,000	20			25
	Rising by ½ (b) per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$130,001 to \$132,000	23			30
	Rising by ½ per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$150,001 and over	25			32

(a) For property subject to a limited interest, the degrees of kinship in these columns relate to kinship with the person who created the limited interest or (if the rate of duty applicable is lower) with the deceased life tenant.

(b) The rate of duty payable on property "Passing to public hospital or trust for poor relief or education in New South Wales" rises by 1/5 per cent per \$2,000.

Note. In certain cases, the rates in this table are subject to concessions and allowances—see text.

Provision is made for abatement of duty, where necessary, so that the value of an estate after tax is not less than the corresponding value of an estate at the top of the next lower value grade.

The number and value of estates assessed annually are shown in Chapter 17 "Private Finance".

#### STATE LAND TAX

A tax on the freehold lands in New South Wales, and on lands held from the Crown on tenures such as conditional purchase, settlement purchase, or lease in perpetuity, has been imposed by the State since 1 November 1956.

Subject to the exemptions and deductions mentioned below, the tax is imposed at graduated rates on the aggregate unimproved capital values of all lands held by a person, company, etc. on 31 December each year. Land which is exempt from the tax includes:—

- (a) land used and occupied by the owner (not a company) as his principal place of residence (and for no other purpose), where the area does not exceed 2,100 square metres (or 2 hectares, where subdivision is precluded by an authorised planning scheme)—partial exemption applies to land exceeding these dimensions; and
- (b) land used for primary production, except when owned by, or jointly with, a company which is not subject to exemptions provided under the Land Tax Management Act, 1956–1975.

In determining the value on which the tax is levied, deductions from total unimproved value of taxable land are allowable as follows:—

- (a) where all the land is used for primary production, \$45,000 less \$3 for every \$1 by which the total unimproved value exceeds \$45,000;
- (b) in other cases, \$30,000 less \$1 for every \$1 by which the total value exceeds \$30,000 (where both primary production land and other land are held, the deductions are based on the proportion of each to the total); and
- (c) to owners of registered sheep studs, a further deduction of \$18 for each registered ewe owned at 31 December.

Where land on which home units are erected is owned by joint owners or a company and exclusive rights of occupancy are held by reason of the interest in the land or shares held, a reduction of the tax is made in respect of each unit occupied by the owner as his principal place of residence.

The rates of land tax levied since 1974 are summarised in the following table:—

#### RATES OF LAND TAX, NEW SOUTH WALES

Taxable value		Tax on amount in first column (\$)	Tax on each complete \$1 of balance of taxable value (cents)
Not less than— (\$)	Not more than— (\$)		
—	5,000	—	0·3
5,000	10,000	15·0	0·45
10,000	20,000	37·5	0·6
20,000	30,000	97·5	0·75
30,000	40,000	172·5	0·9
40,000	50,000	262·5	1·05
50,000	60,000	367·5	1·2
60,000	70,000	487·5	1·35
70,000	80,000	622·5	1·5
80,000	90,000	772·5	1·65
90,000	100,000	937·5	1·8
100,000	110,000	1,117·5	1·95
110,000	120,000	1,312·5	2·1
120,000	130,000	1,522·5	2·25
130,000		1,747·5	2·4



Certain lands other than those previously mentioned are wholly exempt from the tax; for example, land owned by the Crown or other public authorities (except land owned for investment purposes by certain prescribed authorities), land owned by public hospitals, non-profit charitable and educational institutions, sporting clubs, land devoted solely to religious purposes, and land used as the site for a private hospital or nursing home, not carried on for pecuniary profit. The value of lands owned by life assurance companies and used for the conduct of life assurance business is taxed wholly or partly at concessional rates.

### LIQUOR LICENCES

The sale of intoxicating liquor in N.S.W. is subject to regulation by the State Government in terms of the Liquor Act, 1912-1978. The main kinds of liquor licences and permits issued, the authorities they confer, and fees payable are summarised in the section "Wholesale and Retail Trade" in Chapter 15 "Commerce". The amounts of fees assessed for the main classes of licences are also shown in that section.

### POKER MACHINE LICENCES

Licences to operate poker machines have been issued to non-proprietary clubs since 19 September 1956. For this purpose, a non-proprietary club is defined as an association or company of not less than sixty persons (if established at a place within twenty-four kilometres of the General Post Office, Sydney) or of not less than thirty persons (if established elsewhere), formed for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic, and similar purposes, which applies its profits and other income to the purposes for which it was established and which prohibits payment of dividends, profits, etc. to its members.

The clubs must pay annual licence taxes on the machines. The basic licence tax per machine at 19 September 1956, and at each subsequent date of change, is shown below:—

Machine operated by insertion of—	Annual tax on each machine (\$)			
	From 19 September 1956	From 1 January 1960	From 1 July 1966(a)	From 1 January 1975(a)
5 cents .. .. .	100	100	100	100
10 cents—				
First 20 machines .. .. .	200	200	200	200
Machines in excess of 20 .. .. .				
20 cents—				
First 2 machines .. .. .	500	1,000	{ 1,100 1,200	1,000
3rd to 5th machine .. .. .				
6th to 10th machine .. .. .	700	1,400	{ 1,800 2,400 3,000	1,600
11th to 20th machine .. .. .				
Machines in excess of 20 .. .. .				

(a) Tax on single and (since 1972) multi-coin machines. Higher tax is payable on "multiple-coin" machines, of which there are less than 10 in the State.

Since 1964-65, concessions from the basic tax have been granted in the light of a club's net takings (gross receipts less prizes awarded) from poker machines; a maximum rebate of 75 per cent is given to clubs whose annual net takings do not exceed \$30,000. This is reduced according to a graduated scale as net takings increase and, for clubs whose net takings exceed \$100,000, the rebate is 25 per cent less \$1 for every \$1 by which net takings exceed \$100,000. Other concessions are allowed to new clubs with a small membership.

A supplementary tax, which was introduced in December 1962, is levied on a club's net revenue (gross receipts less prizes awarded, maintenance, depreciation allowance, and basic licence tax paid) derived from poker machines, if the net revenue exceeds \$50,000 per annum. The rates at which the supplementary tax is levied are:—

\$50,001 to \$60,000 .. .. .	12½ per cent of six times the amount by which the net revenue exceeds \$50,000
\$60,001 to \$61,800 .. .. .	\$7,500
\$61,801 and over .. .. .	15 per cent of the net revenue

Additional supplementary tax (introduced in June 1965) is payable if a club's net revenue from poker machines exceeds \$100,000 per annum. The basic rate on net revenue from \$100,001 to \$200,000 is 2 per cent; on the next \$300,000, 4 per cent; on the next \$250,000, 8 per cent, and on the amount in excess of \$750,000, 9.33 per cent.

In 1976-77, proceeds from the basic licence tax were \$21,695,000, and from the supplementary tax, \$70,296,000; of these amounts, \$1,000,000 was paid to the Housing Account to provide homes for the aged, and the balance to the New South Wales Hospital Fund.

Further details about clubs, including the numbers of poker machines licensed, are given in Chapter 8 "Culture, Recreation, and Gambling".

#### STATE TAXES ON RACING

Taxes in respect of horse and greyhound racing and trotting contests include taxes on bookmakers, and on totalizator investments. Taxes on racing clubs and associations were discontinued on 1 January 1977; details of the taxes which were previously imposed are given on page 396 of Year Book No. 64.

The next table shows the total amount of taxation collected by the State in connection with horse racing, trotting, and greyhound racing and betting in the last six years:—

#### STATE TAXES ON RACING, N.S.W.

(\$ thousand)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Racing clubs and associations .. .. .	1,061	1,174	1,354	1,911	2,425	(b)1,237
Bookmakers' licences .. .. .	60	63	66	108	138	147
Bookmakers' turnover .. .. .	3,458	3,772	4,402	5,499	8,654	9,859
Betting tickets (stamp duty) .. .. .	473	480	481	966	754	413
Totalizator (a)—						
On-course .. .. .	5,170	5,633	6,150	7,959	8,720	9,481
Off-course .. .. .	18,668	22,357	26,547	35,079	40,862	48,011
<b>Total (a) .. .. .</b>	<b>28,890</b>	<b>33,479</b>	<b>39,001</b>	<b>51,523</b>	<b>61,553</b>	<b>69,148</b>

(a) Excludes unclaimed dividends. In 1976-77 these amounted to \$349,600 for on-course and \$4,539,000 for off-course totalizators.

(b) Taxes on racing clubs and associations were discontinued on 1 January 1977.

#### Taxes on Bookmakers

Taxes payable by bookmakers direct to the State Government comprise a registration tax, stamp duty on bets made, and a tax on the total amount of bets.

The registration tax is payable in respect of the licences issued by the Department of Sport and Recreation to entitle bookmakers to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses.

Stamp duty is payable on betting tickets issued by bookmakers; it is also payable on the number of credit bets made, at the same rate as if tickets were issued. Since 1 January 1976 the rates have been 2c on betting tickets issued in the saddling paddock enclosures of the six major Sydney racecourses (Randwick, Warwick Farm, Canterbury, Rosehill, Harold Park, and Wentworth Park) and 1c in other enclosures of these courses and all enclosures of other courses.

A tax on bookmakers' turnover is charged as a percentage levy on the total amount of bets made by backers; the current rate is 1.25 per cent.

*Totalizator Tax*

A tax is levied on all on-course and off-course totalizator investments, and is assessed as a specific percentage of total investments. Racing clubs (in respect of on-course investments) and the Totalizator Agency Board (in respect of off-course betting) also retain a proportion of total investments as commission. The deductions which are currently made are as follows:—

**PERCENTAGE DEDUCTIONS FROM TOTALIZATOR INVESTMENTS, N.S.W.**

Particulars	Single selections	Doubles selections	Multiple selections
On-course—			
Government tax—			
Six major racecourses .. .. .	8	10	10
Other racecourses .. .. .	5	7	7
Race club's commission—			
Six major racecourses .. .. .	6	6	7
Other racecourses .. .. .	9	9	10
Off-course—			
Government tax .. .. .	6½	8½	8½
Totalizator Agency Board commission .. .. .	7½	7½	8½

Further references to betting and racing are contained in Chapter 8 “Culture, Recreation, and Gambling”.

**STATE MOTOR TAX**

Taxes and fees are levied by the State on motor vehicles, and fees and charges are imposed in respect of motor transport services and the registration and licensing of vehicles and drivers. Details as to the rates of taxes, fees, and charges, are shown in the section “Motor Transport and Road Traffic” in Chapter 12 “Transport and Communication”. The amounts of motor tax, etc. collected in recent years are shown in the following table:—

**STATE TAXES ON OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES, N.S.W.**

(\$ thousand)

Type of tax	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Vehicle registration fees and taxes .. .. .	69,791	95,678	101,802	115,173	122,800	145,330
Drivers', etc. licences and fees .. .. .	11,399	13,976	14,612	21,450	25,539	26,382
Stamp duty on vehicle registration .. .. .	5,398	6,017	7,152	8,400	24,673	41,661
Road transport taxes .. .. .	6,341	6,851	3,574	917	1,042	1,097
Road maintenance contributions .. .. .	17,687	18,316	19,695	20,769	20,268	19,810
Total .. .. .	110,616	140,838	146,835	166,709	194,322	234,280

**BUSINESS FRANCHISE LICENCES***Petroleum*

The Business Franchise Licences (Petroleum) Act, 1974-1977, provided for the licensing of sellers of petroleum products in New South Wales from 2 March 1975. This licensing Scheme was terminated on 1 July 1976. Details of the licence fees imposed are given on page 398 of Year Book No. 64. Proceeds from the fees amounted to \$45,986,000 in 1975-76 and \$4,361,000 in 1976-77.

*Tobacco*

The Business Franchise Licences (Tobacco) Act 1975-1978, requires wholesale tobacco merchants and retail tobacconists to be licensed. The monthly licence fee payable by a wholesale tobacco merchant is assessed at \$10 plus 10 per cent of the value of tobacco sold in the preceding month. Sales made by one licensed wholesaler to another are excluded. The annual licence fee payable by a retail tobacconist is assessed at \$10 plus 10 per cent of the value of sales of tobacco obtained from sources other than licensed wholesalers in the preceding twelve months. Proceeds from these licence fees were \$19,146,000 in 1975-76 and \$31,226,000 in 1976-77.

## SOCCER FOOTBALL POOLS DUTY

In accordance with the Soccer Football Pools Act, 1975-1976, the State Government has imposed a duty on soccer football pools since September 1975. The duty, payable by licensed pools, is equivalent to 30 per cent of all subscriptions paid into the pools. One-third (half prior to 1 January 1977) of the duty is paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund and two-thirds into the Sport and Recreation Fund Special Deposit Account, to provide for the support and development of sporting and recreational facilities in the State.

## COMMONWEALTH GRANTS TO THE STATES

Commonwealth grants to the States are made for general revenue and capital purposes, and for specific revenue and capital purposes.

### GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE GRANTS

With the introduction of the uniform tax arrangements in July 1942 (under which the Commonwealth became the sole Government imposing taxes on income) the Commonwealth Government began to make annual tax reimbursement grants in aid of general revenues to the States. The methods of determining the grants are described on page 788 of Year Book No. 52 (covering the years 1942-43 to 1947-48), and on page 172 of Year Book No. 57 (covering the years 1948-49 to 1958-59).

### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

The financial assistance grants arrangements were instituted in 1959 to replace the annual tax reimbursement grants and were made, in terms of the States Grants Acts, in each of the years 1959-60 to 1975-76. The annual grant payable to a State was based, in general terms, on the following formula:—

- (a) varying the basic grant paid in the previous year in proportion to the annual movement in the population of the State;
- (b) increasing the resultant amount by the percentage increase in average wages (per person employed in Australia); and
- (c) increasing the resultant amount by a "betterment" factor (i.e. 1.8 per cent since 1971-72).

However, the actual amount payable to a State in a particular year, was arrived at after applying other adjustments agreed to at meetings between the State Premiers and the Commonwealth Government.

Revenue assistance, either for particular States or all States, was also provided in each of the years 1966-67 to 1974-75 to supplement the financial assistance grants; on some occasions, this assistance was "built-in" to the formula. "Special grants" are paid on the recommendations of the Commonwealth Grants Commission; each of the four less populous States is free to apply for them but Queensland has been the only applicant State since 1975-76.

The amounts paid in recent years to each State under the above-mentioned arrangements are incorporated in the table below entitled "General Purpose Revenue Grants to States".

### PERSONAL INCOME TAX SHARING ARRANGEMENTS

Commencing in 1976-77, the financial assistance grants were replaced by personal income tax sharing arrangements between the Commonwealth and the States. The arrangements entitle each State to a specified percentage of Commonwealth-imposed personal income tax and, when finalised, will enable each State to legislate to impose a surcharge on personal income tax in the State additional to that imposed by the Commonwealth, or to give a rebate on personal income tax payable under Commonwealth law and to authorise the Commonwealth (as its agent) to collect the surcharge or grant the rebate.

The States (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act, 1976-1978, provides for the States to receive, in respect of 1976-77 and each subsequent year, 33.6 per cent of the net personal income tax collections in the year. This is subject to the guarantee that the entitlement in any year is not less, in absolute terms, than in the previous year and that, in the years 1976-77 to 1979-80, the entitlement will not be less in a year than the amount which would have been yielded in that year by the financial assistance grants formula as laid down in the States Grants Act, 1973-1975. The relative shares of the States are determined on a weighted population basis; the weights (which are based on the per capita relativities in the States'

financial assistance grants in 1975-76) being given in the Act, the populations being determined by the Australian Statistician.

Payments made to the States in 1976-77 (\$3,695.6 million) were based on estimated net personal income tax collections of \$10,990 million. Actual collections in 1976-77 were \$113.2 million less than this estimate. Also, as required by the legislation, the Australian Statistician made his determination of State populations at 31 December 1976, by August 1977. As a result, the States became entitled to \$19.6 million less than had been paid and payments to the States in 1977-78 will be reduced by this amount.

Under existing legislation, the estimated entitlement of the States in 1977-78 would have been \$4,245.3 million. However, in the context of the examination of a proposal to relate the States' entitlements to the previous year's tax collections (instead of the existing procedure of basing them on the current year's collections—with its attendant uncertainty), it was agreed that the amount of \$4,336.1 million be provided in 1977-78. The following table shows the calculations underlying the distribution of this amount between the States:—

**PERSONAL INCOME TAX SHARING ARRANGEMENTS: ESTIMATED STATE ENTITLEMENTS (a) IN 1977-78**

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens—land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
(1) Population, 31 December 1977 (b) (thousand) .. ..	4,970.1	3,797.3	2,146.7	1,279.1	1,208.4	412.4	13,814.0
(2) Per capita relativities (c) .. .. .	1.02740	1.00000	1.39085	1.52676	1.66516	2.00188	..
(3) (1) weighted by (2) .. .. .	5,106.3	3,797.3	2,985.7	1,952.9	2,012.2	825.6	16,680.0
(4) Distribution of (3) between States (per cent) .. ..	30.613	22.766	17.900	11.708	12.063	4.950	100.000
(5) Estimated States' entitlements distributed according to (4) (\$ million) .. .. .	1,327.4	987.1	776.2	507.7	523.1	214.6	4,336.1
(6) Overpayments of entitlements in respect of 1976-77 (\$ million) .. .. .	7.5	1.0	7.1	0.7	3.3	—	19.6
(7) Estimated payments (d) (\$ million) .. .. .	1,319.9	986.1	769.1	507.0	519.8	214.6	4,316.5

(a) Excludes entitlements to local government authorities under the Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act.

(b) Forward estimates of population at 31 December 1977 supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Subject to revision.

(c) These relativities are specified in the States (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act.

(d) Row (5) minus row (6).

The general purpose revenue grants to the States in the last six years are summarised in the table below:—

**GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE GRANTS TO STATES (a)**

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
AMOUNT (\$ thousand)							
1971-72	480,517	362,085	249,209	171,420	176,974	79,473	1,519,678
1972-73	536,963	396,087	281,946	202,430	196,369	87,098	1,700,893
1973-74	593,433	443,624	332,472	227,582	225,243	101,101	1,923,455
1974-75	756,163	562,266	449,671	318,286	286,903	140,204	2,513,495
1975-76	946,660	706,389	573,092	365,591	363,031	156,816	3,111,580
1976-77	1,133,400	841,700	687,200	433,200	440,800	186,294	3,722,594
AMOUNT PER HEAD OF POPULATION (dollars)							
1971-72	101.85	102.02	130.72	143.48	167.24	202.94	118.56
1972-73	112.54	109.92	143.76	167.30	181.76	221.06	130.63
1973-74	123.21	121.49	164.81	185.52	204.14	254.47	145.58
1974-75	155.40	151.95	217.62	255.63	253.20	348.68	187.40
1975-76	193.27	189.25	273.08	290.96	313.44	386.06	229.64
1976-77	229.74	223.59	323.72	341.42	372.52	455.38	272.08

(a) Excludes grants to local government authorities (see next subsection).

An amendment to the States (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act in June 1978 provides for the States' tax sharing entitlements for 1978-79 and subsequent years to be 39.87 per cent of the preceding year's net personal income tax collections.

#### GENERAL PURPOSE ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

Since 1974-75, the Commonwealth Government has provided funds for general purpose assistance to local government authorities. In the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 grants were made to individual authorities on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission—payments were made to State Governments for distribution to the respective individual local government authorities. These arrangements were replaced in 1976 by the tax sharing arrangements incorporated in the Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act, 1976-1977. The Act provides for local government to receive 1.52 per cent of the net personal income tax collections in the previous year; the amount so derived is divided among the States in specified proportions which are subject to recommendation by the Commonwealth Grants Commission. The State Governments are responsible, subject to certain constraints, for the allocation of these funds to individual local government authorities. The grants to New South Wales in 1976-77 and 1977-78 were \$51,289,000 and \$60,341,000 respectively. Further particulars of the distribution of Commonwealth funds to local government authorities in New South Wales are given in the section "Local Government Finance" in this chapter.

#### GENERAL PURPOSE CAPITAL GRANTS

Since 1970-71 the Commonwealth Government has made interest-free capital grants to the States. The grants are primarily designed to help the States finance capital works from which debt charges are not normally recovered (such as schools and police buildings) and they replace borrowings that would otherwise have been made through the State's Loan Council programmes. The grants are not, however, subject to conditions as to the purposes for which they might be expended. The amounts paid to New South Wales in recent years are:—

*General Purpose Capital Grants to New South Wales  
(\$ thousand)*

1971-72 69,690	1972-73 79,051	1973-74 86,551	1974-75 107,313	1975-76 137,057	1976-77 143,958
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#### COMMONWEALTH GRANTS FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES

The Commonwealth Government provides grants to all States for specific current and capital purposes. The table on the following page shows all such grants made to New South Wales in recent years, grouped under functional headings for current and capital purposes:—

**COMMONWEALTH GRANTS TO NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES**  
(\$ thousand)

Purpose	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>FOR CURRENT PURPOSES</b>						
General public services .....	1,675	2,149	2,861	3,024	2,708	4,454
Education .....	41,974	52,955	146,553	317,169	393,874	475,854
Health .....	3,202	3,867	7,486	16,496	344,843	268,186
Social security and welfare .....	10,811	38,764	7,012	18,305	15,495	5,731
Housing and community amenities .....	1,368	2,292	2,639	3,053	3,465	2,047
Economic services (a) .....	2,341	2,975	5,879	6,913	8,748	12,374
Other purposes (b) .....	3,795	11,431	31,029	57,081	46,054	69,335
<b>Total grants for current purposes .....</b>	<b>65,166</b>	<b>114,433</b>	<b>203,460</b>	<b>422,041</b>	<b>815,187</b>	<b>837,981</b>
<b>FOR CAPITAL PURPOSES</b>						
General public services .....	214	10	—	—	—	—
Education .....	29,517	35,988	61,965	146,584	104,350	104,558
Health .....	1,446	945	6,379	17,257	45,157	41,864
Social security and welfare .....	3,460	2,884	2,998	3,432	7,822	3,243
Housing and community amenities .....	1,500	2,624	8,400	23,453	31,391	13,525
Recreation and related cultural services .....	—	—	—	2,829	3,153	1,570
Economic services (a) .....	83,173	96,345	107,268	140,506	149,391	167,098
Other purposes .....	—	—	—	13,239	12,596	10,006
<b>Total grants for capital purposes .....</b>	<b>119,310</b>	<b>138,795</b>	<b>187,010</b>	<b>347,300</b>	<b>353,860</b>	<b>341,864</b>
<b>Total specific purpose grants .....</b>	<b>184,476</b>	<b>253,228</b>	<b>390,470</b>	<b>769,341</b>	<b>1,169,047</b>	<b>1,179,845</b>

(a) Primarily services to the rural industries and (for capital purposes) contributions towards the construction and maintenance of designated roads.

(b) Includes general purpose revenue assistance grants for distribution to local government authorities.

The basic aim of the classification in the above table (and in the following table) is to bring together transactions with like objectives or purposes. In this way it aims to reveal the share of resources devoted to particular objectives.

Detailed definitions and descriptions of the "purpose" classification in the above table are shown in this Bureau's publication *Public Authority Finance: Federal Authorities* (Catalogue No. 5502.0).

**REPAYABLE COMMONWEALTH ADVANCES**

Repayable advances have been received by New South Wales from the Commonwealth Government under separate agreements for various specific purposes. The amounts received under these agreements (which are not reflected in the State's public debt shown later in this section) during recent years are shown in the following table:—

**REPAYABLE COMMONWEALTH ADVANCES RECEIVED BY N.S.W.**  
(\$ thousand)

Purpose	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Defence—housing for servicemen .....	5,545	3,539	4,539	16,350	18,005	15,280
Housing and community amenities .....	—	3,500	97,333	183,330	207,706	167,172
Economic services—						
Soil and water resources management .....	—	675	950	2,302	2,800	1,875
Forest resources management .....	—	3,237	2,000	2,100	2,456	2,497
Assistance to agricultural and pastoral industries .....	8,750	11,045	8,000	9,750	9,076	6,487
Other .....	232	—	267	580	10	384
Other purposes .....	17,500	15,000	216	1,982	672	1,490
<b>Total gross advances .....</b>	<b>32,027</b>	<b>36,996</b>	<b>113,305</b>	<b>216,394</b>	<b>240,725</b>	<b>195,185</b>



## STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCE

The chief operating accounts in the public accounts of the State of New South Wales are as follows:—

The *Consolidated Revenue Fund*. This fund was created by the Constitution Act. All taxes and territorial and other revenues of the Crown are paid to this Fund, unless it is prescribed by statute that they are to be paid into some other fund. Subject to certain charges fixed by the Constitution Act, the Fund may be appropriated by Parliament for expenditure on specific purposes, as prescribed by statute. Parliamentary appropriations may be either special or annual. A special appropriation is one which is contained in an Act, which itself gives authority for the expenditure incurred on the object or function to which it relates. Annual appropriations are made each year to meet expenses of government not covered by special appropriations and not provided for by payments from special funds. Annual appropriations or balances of consolidated revenue are not available for expenditure after the end of the year for which they were voted.

The *revenue and expenditure accounts* for the Rail Services and Bus Services of the Public Transport Commission of New South Wales and the *Maritime Services Board Fund*. Particulars of these accounts are given in the sections “Railways, Buses, and Ferries” and “Shipping” in Chapter 12 “Transport and Communication”.

The *Road Transport and Traffic Funds*. This fund receives moneys from the taxation and registration of road transport vehicles, licensing of drivers, etc. The money is paid into separate funds and devoted to road and traffic purposes. Certain particulars regarding the taxation and fees imposed in respect of the ownership and operation of motor vehicles are given in the subsection “State and Local Taxation” earlier in this chapter.

The *Special Deposits Account*. This account comprises trust moneys (including Commonwealth Government and other moneys received for specific purposes), departmental working funds, and funds of statutory authorities. Funds held in this Account are not subject to annual appropriations by Parliament, and balances may be expended at any time. A statement of the Special Deposits Account balances is shown in the subsection “Ledger Balances” later in this section.

The *General Loan Account*. This account receives moneys borrowed by the Government on the issue of stock, Treasury Bills, and debentures under the authority of a Loan Act. All expenditure from loan moneys must be authorised under a General Loan Appropriation Act, in the same manner as the ordinary expenditure chargeable to the general revenue. At the close of a financial year, unapplied appropriations and balances or appropriations made by a General Loan Appropriation Act passed two years or longer lapse, except for the payment of claims in respect of any outstanding contract or work in progress.

### REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

A summary of the combined revenue operations of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the chief business undertakings of the State is shown in the next table. Though not embracing all State activities, the table covers the field comprised by the State Revenue Budget.

The Consolidated Revenue Fund relates mainly to the administrative functions of government, including the provision of social services. It is on a "cash" or "receipts and payments" basis, while the accounts of the business undertakings are on an "income and expenditure" basis.

In aggregating the "cash" and "income and expenditure" accounts to form a single statement, it is necessary to eliminate double counting of debt charges, which arises from the book-keeping practice of paying all debt charges from Consolidated Revenue Fund in the first instance and offsetting such payments with recoups from the business undertakings of the debt charges applicable to them. When, by reason of unprofitable working, the undertakings are unable to recoup their due proportion of the charges, the amount unrecouped remains as a payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and is also included as an accrued charge in the "income and expenditure" accounts of the undertakings. In the table below, such unrecouped amounts have been deducted from payments of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, as they are fully reflected in the expenditure of the business undertakings.

Another adjustment is made to eliminate duplication arising from inter-fund payments in the nature of grants from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the business undertakings.

The payments which are fully reflected in the expenditure of the business undertakings, and which are therefore omitted from the particulars shown for the Consolidated Revenue Fund in the next table comprise:—

- (a) debt charges (amounting to \$35,830,000, \$42,821,000, \$45,930,000, \$50,777,000, \$58,664,000, and \$66,014,000 in the years covered by the table); and
- (b) grants (amounting to \$5,630,000, \$44,050,000, \$102,600,000, \$148,800,000, \$184,432,000, and \$261,340,000 in the corresponding years) towards the accumulated losses of the railway and bus services.

Inter-fund items included in expenses of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and in revenue of the Railways and Buses but omitted from the item "Total Budget" to avoid duplication, comprise:—

- (a) annual contributions of \$1,600,000 to Railways towards losses on developmental country services; and
- (b) annual contributions towards superannuation costs (amounting to \$2,450,000, \$3,632,000, \$3,570,000, \$3,596,000, \$3,709,000, and \$5,411,000 in the years covered by the table).

## STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, N.S.W.

(\$ thousand)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
REVENUE (a)						
Consolidated Revenue Fund	1,096,052	1,320,204	1,536,005	2,071,442	2,496,151	2,888,929
Business undertakings—						
Railways	269,968	258,792	267,351	296,059	323,562	358,286
Buses	37,000	38,955	39,733	43,020	45,395	40,513
Harbour services (b)	30,371	29,201	40,591	46,764	49,311	66,930
Total	337,339	326,948	347,674	385,843	418,268	465,729
Total budget (c)	1,429,341	1,641,920	1,878,509	2,452,089	2,909,110	3,347,647
EXPENDITURE (a) : EXPENSES (EXCLUDING DEBT CHARGES)						
Consolidated Revenue Fund	942,614	1,103,410	1,269,607	1,764,248	2,100,993	2,368,117
Business undertakings—						
Railways	264,474	299,323	351,197	416,758	472,560	569,055
Buses	43,969	50,843	63,292	77,063	81,653	92,617
Harbour services (b)	23,995	23,312	32,606	38,213	40,034	56,572
Total	332,439	373,478	447,096	532,034	594,247	718,244
Total budget (c)	1,271,003	1,471,656	1,711,532	2,291,086	2,689,931	3,079,350
EXPENDITURE (a) : INTEREST AND EXCHANGE ON INTEREST (d)						
Consolidated Revenue Fund	100,088	105,912	111,724	123,778	128,372	155,201
Business undertakings—						
Railways	30,843	31,641	34,048	38,115	45,847	55,631
Buses	2,130	2,244	2,385	2,646	3,013	3,378
Harbour services (b)	5,082	5,495	6,128	6,790	7,715	8,723
Total	38,055	39,380	42,562	47,550	56,575	67,732
Total budget (c)	138,142	145,292	154,286	171,331	184,946	222,933
EXPENDITURE (a) : CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUNDS (e)						
Consolidated Revenue Fund	16,902	19,109	19,647	20,289	24,289	35,352
Business undertakings—						
Railways	7,258	7,463	7,840	8,125	9,027	8,227
Buses	281	301	324	343	375	690
Harbour services (b)	1,239	1,295	1,424	1,461	1,490	1,550
Total	8,778	9,059	9,587	9,929	10,892	10,467
Total budget (c)	25,680	28,168	29,234	30,217	35,182	45,819
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (a)						
Consolidated Revenue Fund	1,059,603	1,228,431	1,400,977	1,908,316	2,253,654	2,558,672
Business undertakings—						
Railways	302,576	338,426	393,085	462,998	527,434	632,913
Buses	46,380	53,389	66,002	80,053	85,041	96,685
Harbour services (b)	30,316	30,103	40,158	46,464	49,238	66,845
Total	379,272	421,918	499,245	589,515	661,713	796,443
Total budget (c)	1,434,825	1,645,117	1,895,052	2,492,634	2,910,059	3,348,104
SURPLUS OR DEFICIT(-)						
Consolidated Revenue Fund	36,449	91,773	135,027	163,127	242,497	330,257
Business undertakings—						
Railways	(-) 32,608	(-) 79,634	(-) 125,734	(-) 166,939	(-) 203,872	(-) 274,627
Buses	(-) 9,381	(-) 14,434	(-) 26,269	(-) 37,034	(-) 39,646	(-) 56,172
Harbour services (b)	55	(-) 902	433	301	73	85
Total	(-) 41,933	(-) 94,970	(-) 151,571	(-) 203,672	(-) 243,445	(-) 330,714
Total budget (c)	(-) 5,485	(-) 3,197	(-) 16,544	(-) 40,545	(-) 949	(-) 457

(a) State pay-roll tax payments by State Government departments (\$51,936,000 in 1976-77) have been deducted from both revenue and expenditure.

(b) Business undertaking activities of Maritime Services Board at ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay.

(c) Excludes inter-fund transfers—see text preceding table.

(d) Includes interest on special Commonwealth Government advances.

(e) Includes repayments of special Commonwealth Government advances.

## GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS

The following table provides a summary of the main items of Governmental receipts credited to the *Consolidated Revenue Fund* during the last five years:—

## CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, N.S.W.: RECEIPTS

(\$ thousand)

Classification	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Grants from Commonwealth Government for—					
General purposes—					
Financial assistance grants .. .. .	521,963	585,507	737,522	946,660	1,133,400
Special revenue assistance .. .. .	—	7,926	18,641	—	—
Other .. .. .	—	16,000	30,000	—	—
Interest on public debt .. .. .	17,234	21,034	24,834	5,835	5,835
National disaster relief .. .. .	—	—	15,834	13,905	12,729
Education—					
Schools .. .. .	—	6,944	46,030	78,993	91,452
Technical education .. .. .	—	5,801	9,986	16,755	16,500
Colleges of advanced education .. .. .	5,288	8,875	4,315	3,600	3,447
Education of migrant children .. .. .	1,516	2,177	3,853	2,713	—
Other .. .. .	—	—	—	588	830
Health—					
Pharmaceutical benefits .. .. .	11,600	14,387	16,050	10,415	860
Community health services .. .. .	—	944	8,473	16,898	25,172
Tuberculosis control .. .. .	3,425	3,531	3,923	3,030	390
School dental scheme .. .. .	—	658	1,018	1,536	2,486
Milk for school children .. .. .	4,010	2,908	20	—	—
Blood transfusion service .. .. .	267	541	637	1,391	1,437
Hospital benefits .. .. .	2,279	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Other .. .. .	81	148	18	—	11
Social security and welfare—					
Unemployment relief works .. .. .	35,999	5,340	15,105	11,392	—
Assistance for deserted wives .. .. .	2,290	1,769	1,879	2,344	3,836
Home care services .. .. .	212	296	330	487	1,967
Economic services—					
Water resources investigations .. .. .	—	796	1,059	—	1,435
Other .. .. .	555	71	71	—	—
Other purposes .. .. .	—	—	188	655	323
Total of foregoing .. .. .	606,719	685,651	939,786	1,117,196	1,302,110
Taxes .. .. .	538,678	669,819	865,572	1,102,931	1,220,450
Land revenue—					
Land alienations and leases .. .. .	15,077	15,896	14,693	15,648	17,407
Mining royalties .. .. .	8,349	12,362	36,715	31,702	45,479
Forestry .. .. .	4,555	5,118	5,803	6,648	7,317
Other .. .. .	1,798	1,823	1,702	1,623	1,599
Receipts for services rendered—					
Harbour, tonnage, and light rates, pilotage, etc. .. .. .	9,127	10,898	12,137	14,357	17,055
Fees—					
Registrar-General and Corporate Affairs Commission .. .. .	13,396	14,377	13,705	18,323	20,503
Other fees .. .. .	19,463	15,596	16,485	22,799	27,712
Architectural service charges .. .. .	5,434	6,607	18,245	19,638	11,590
Police services—traffic control (a) .. .. .	15,980	14,837	19,641	23,755	19,899
Other .. .. .	17,489	14,651	20,049	22,888	27,581
Interest receipts .. .. .	22,696	37,648	48,872	47,451	78,476
Special budgetary assistance—					
Advance from Commonwealth Government .. .. .	15,000	—	—	—	—
Other .. .. .	26,443	30,721	58,038	51,190	91,751
Total receipts (b) .. .. .	1,320,204	1,536,005	2,071,442	2,496,151	2,888,929

(a) Reimbursement primarily from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund.

(b) See footnote (a) in preceding table.

(c) From 1973-74 these receipts were paid directly into the Special Deposits Account (Hospital Fund).

Receipts from the Commonwealth Government constitute the principal source of governmental revenue. Those shown in the table comprised 45 per cent of the total receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1976-77, whilst State taxation represented 42 per cent, land revenue 2 per cent, and other receipts 11 per cent. Certain Commonwealth grants (such as contributions to sinking funds for repayment of the State debt, and grants for roads, for universities, and for housing) are paid into other funds; all Commonwealth grants paid to New South Wales are shown in the section "Commonwealth Grants to the States" earlier in this chapter.

## GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE

The Governmental expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years is summarised in the following table. The classification of ordinary departmental expenditure as shown in the table is based on the principal functional groupings utilised by the New South Wales State Government.

## CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, N.S.W.: PAYMENTS

(\$ thousand)

Classification	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Ordinary departmental—					
Legislature and general administration					
(exclusive of interest, etc., shown below)	80,838	94,121	129,862	179,337	197,067
Maintenance of law, order, and public safety	127,287	152,160	201,040	243,746	284,376
Regulation of trade and industry	5,516	6,460	8,825	11,111	12,701
Education	481,778	551,813	699,123	871,018	1,012,921
Science, art, and research	9,288	13,588	16,666	20,577	24,980
Health, the environment, and recreation	208,956	262,646	418,983	454,777	449,470
Unemployment relief (a)	35,999	6,336	15,106	11,392	32,300
Social amelioration	37,734	45,824	67,094	82,632	103,709
War obligations	2,311	2,465	2,682	3,337	3,723
Development and maintenance of state resources (b)	101,511	120,624	188,749	203,798	226,663
Local government	12,192	13,570	16,119	19,270	20,207
Total ordinary departmental (c)	1,103,410	1,269,607	1,764,248	2,100,993	2,368,117
Public debt charges—					
Interest	102,845	107,410	117,461	117,624	140,409
Exchange on interest	735	462	573	497	—
Sinking fund	18,020	19,370	19,243	21,849	22,953
Total public debt charges (d)	121,600	127,243	137,277	139,969	163,361
Commonwealth advances—					
Interest	2,332	4,006	5,927	10,251	14,793
Principal repaid	1,089	123	863	2,440	12,399
Total Commonwealth advances	3,421	4,128	6,790	12,691	27,194
Total payments (c)	1,228,431	1,400,977	1,908,316	2,253,654	2,558,672

(a) Funds provided for employment-creating activities and distributed by the Department of Local Government to State and local government authorities.

(b) Includes agricultural and pastoral, public works, land settlement, forestry, navigation, tourist bureau and tourist resorts, water resources, and assistance to Public Transport Commission.

(c) Excludes State pay-roll tax payments by State Government departments (\$51,936,000 in 1976-77).

(d) Excludes payments from Consolidated Revenue Fund of debt charges due, but unpaid by business undertakings.

## LOAN FUNDS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The public borrowings of the Commonwealth and State Governments are co-ordinated by the Australian Loan Council in terms of the Financial Agreement, 1927. All borrowings for or on behalf of the Commonwealth and State Governments are arranged by the Commonwealth Government, in accordance with decisions of the Loan Council, and are secured by the issue of Commonwealth Government securities. The Council determines the

amount, rates, and conditions of loans to be raised, after consideration of the annual programmes submitted by the Commonwealth Government and by each State. Each State is liable to the Commonwealth Government for the loans raised on its behalf. Loans placed on the market for public subscription comprise cash loans, conversion loans (which are offered to holders of maturing loans), and Australian Savings Bonds.

Certain State authorities have statutory power, subject to the terms and conditions laid down by the Loan Council, to raise loans from the public by issuing their own securities, which are also not reflected in the State's public debt. The authorities currently exercising this power are listed in the table "Loans Guaranteed by the State" later in this section.

### GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT

The receipts of the General Loan Account consist of the loan raisings by the Commonwealth Government on behalf of the State, the Commonwealth interest-free grants to assist the financing of capital works from which debt charges are not normally recovered (schools, police buildings, etc.), repayments to the account of loan moneys expended in earlier years, and certain capital grants from the Commonwealth Government for specific purposes. The repayments are derived mainly from the sale of land, works, materials, etc., acquired by means of loan funds.

The expenditure from the General Loan Account is subject to Parliamentary appropriation, and consists of amounts expended on works and services, repayment of maturing loans (mostly from the proceeds of conversion loans), and the payment of flotation expenses.

A summary of transactions of the General Loan Account over recent years is given in the next table. Gross loan expenditure represents the new expenditure in each period; from this, repayments are deducted to obtain net loan expenditure or net amount added to accumulated loan expenditure outstanding.

### GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT, NEW SOUTH WALES

(\$ thousand)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>Receipts—</b>						
Loan raisings (a) . . . . .	214,020	233,285	183,078	226,996	274,114	287,915
Commonwealth Government grants . . . . .	71,170	82,592	(b) 69,701	(b) 76,563	136,457	143,448
<b>Expenditure—</b>						
Works and services—						
Gross expenditure . . . . .	301,453	342,681	308,203	427,283	544,962	583,577
Repayments . . . . .	20,547	24,621	51,102	130,813	134,788	153,099
Net expenditure . . . . .	280,906	318,061	257,100	296,470	410,173	430,478
Stamp duty, loan flotation expenses . . . . .	761	420	201	870	627	751
Towards Consolidated Revenue Fund deficit . . . . .	5,000	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Excludes conversion and renewal loans.

(b) Excludes amounts credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund towards meeting the budgetary deficit (\$16,000,000 in 1973-74 and \$30,000,000 in 1974-75).

The principal items of gross loan expenditure by the State Government on works and services and of repayments to the loan account, during recent years, are given in the following table:—

## DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUAL LOAN EXPENDITURE, N.S.W.

(\$ thousand)

Work or service	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE						
Transport—						
Railways .....	29,750	36,800	42,845	56,345	86,634	118,836
Buses .....	2,250	1,400	2,055	2,150	1,866	1,164
Ferries .....	450	450	500	2,160	445	—
Highways, roads, and bridges .....	2,106	1,590	1,600	2,295	7,325	8,600
Ports, harbours, and rivers .....	13,148	17,100	19,433	19,961	11,808	17,991
Electricity undertakings .....	16,850	19,242	18,674	18,607	20,558	20,508
Trading and service undertakings .....	708	666	527	1,206	1,005	6,575
Water conservation and irrigation—						
Construction of dams .....	15,247	12,624	10,921	11,984	16,863	18,290
Other .....	7,739	9,689	12,085	13,533	16,223	21,494
Soil conservation .....	955	1,210	1,300	1,547	2,350	2,900
Forestry .....	4,350	4,450	4,800	8,600	9,950	12,500
Land settlement .....	3,750	3,500	3,721	4,164	5,100	5,670
Water, sewerage, and drainage works—						
Metropolitan water, sewerage, and drainage .....	19,150	23,000	23,250	24,850	28,000	28,000
Other .....	7,451	8,165	8,581	15,433	18,430	20,301
Local government works, n.e.i. ....	1,068	2,098	2,636	3,978	4,653	3,748
Housing .....	(a) 57,113	(a) 63,472	1,428	3,395	8,614	2,417
Rural and agricultural institutions and services .....	2,905	4,226	3,224	1,260	1,068	1,221
Decentralisation and development .....	2,500	4,442	3,000	8,922	5,000	7,000
Health .....	29,027	26,582	37,214	59,821	88,216	96,187
Education .....	68,905	76,967	91,895	143,988	180,131	152,968
Administrative and miscellaneous services—						
Justice .....	5,357	8,340	8,154	10,700	10,700	14,300
Administrative establishments, etc. ....	4,520	3,070	3,933	5,170	9,978	8,834
Recreation .....	1,846	1,691	1,847	3,227	3,684	5,918
Other .....	4,305	11,904	4,581	3,987	6,360	8,156
Total gross loan expenditure .....	301,453	342,681	308,203	427,283	544,962	583,577
REPAYMENTS TO LOAN ACCOUNT						
Transport—						
Railways .....	159	252	556	13,940	6,360	25,061
Buses .....	211	154	903	341	276	400
Ferries .....	—	—	—	984	280	—
Highways, roads, and bridges .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ports, harbours, and rivers .....	1,035	1,224	2,888	3,004	11,908	662
Electricity undertakings .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trading and service undertakings .....	159	2,136	11	37	30	29
Water conservation and irrigation .....	6,210	5,984	7,063	8,919	5,009	6,147
Soil conservation .....	1	—	—	350	—	—
Forestry .....	—	3,237	2,002	2,115	2,458	2,499
Land settlement .....	3,152	2,732	2,217	6,057	2,955	3,312
Water, sewerage, and drainage works .....	6,134	6,765	8,045	8,362	9,349	10,196
Local government works, n.e.i. ....	117	112	105	81	62	73
Housing .....	274	263	286	302	276	135
Rural and agricultural institutions and services .....	786	822	836	862	885	893
Decentralisation and development .....	8	56	13	14	46	20
Health .....	1,189	782	6,264	17,062	44,807	44,176
Education .....	208	73	19,759	58,911	49,520	53,222
Administrative and miscellaneous services .....	905	30	154	9,472	569	6,274
Total repayments .....	20,547	24,621	51,102	130,813	134,788	153,099
Total, net loan expenditure on works and services .....	280,906	318,061	257,100	296,470	410,173	430,478

(a) In 1971-72 and 1972-73 includes advances to the New South Wales Housing Commission and the Home Builders' Account.

## LEDGER BALANCES

The Audit Act provides that the Treasurer may arrange with any bank for the transaction of the general banking business of the State. The balances held in accounts at 30 June in each of the last six years are shown in the next table. All amounts paid into any of the accounts mentioned are deemed to be "public moneys".

## STATE ACCOUNTS, N.S.W.: LEDGER BALANCES AT 30 JUNE

(\$ thousand)

Account	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<b>Credit balances—</b>						
Government railways .. .. .	4,887	13,163	15,649	9,975	30,039	43,416
Government railways renewals .. .	18,620	10,902	26,422	19,922	18,401	29,711
<b>Special deposits—</b>						
Cash—trust funds .. .	66,481	108,017	165,533	147,669	260,975	180,516
Cash—departmental working funds .. .	39,172	73,720	69,924	56,607	115,397	261,096
Cash—funds of statutory authorities .. .	34,570	39,991	49,062	51,434	44,696	54,394
Securities .. .	26,181	26,540	27,652	30,790	33,969	36,528
Other credit balances .. .	7,628	9,529	11,317	14,978	21,227	27,037
<b>Total credit balances .. .</b>	<b>197,538</b>	<b>281,862</b>	<b>365,559</b>	<b>331,375</b>	<b>524,705</b>	<b>632,698</b>
<b>Debit balances—</b>						
Consolidated Revenue .. .	15,555	12,404	25,907	62,357	62,956	60,052
General Loan .. .	729	3,333	7,855	1,636	1,865	1,732
Other debit balances .. .	8,937	7,018	7,373	11,377	9,314	5,371
<b>Total debit balances .. .</b>	<b>25,221</b>	<b>22,755</b>	<b>41,135</b>	<b>75,370</b>	<b>74,135</b>	<b>67,156</b>
<b>Net credit balance held in—</b>						
New South Wales: current accounts .. .	5,319	3,844	4,765	5,895	2,645	1,953
New South Wales: fixed deposits .. .	138,500	227,000	290,500	217,500	412,500	525,650
London: cash at bankers (a) .. .	1,032	958	967	755	546	969
London: remittances in transit .. .	1,130	612	386	911	756	289
Securities .. .	26,335	26,694	27,806	30,944	34,123	36,682
<b>Total net credit balance .. .</b>	<b>172,317</b>	<b>259,107</b>	<b>324,425</b>	<b>256,005</b>	<b>450,570</b>	<b>565,542</b>

(a) At 31 May.

All the accounts are combined to form the "Treasurer's General Banking Account", in which the balances of the accounts in credit offset the overdrafts on others.

The Special Deposits Account comprises a number of individual accounts for recording transactions on funds deposited with the Treasurer, e.g. working balances of State Departments and undertakings and trust moneys (including Commonwealth Government and other moneys received for specific purposes).

The Fixed Deposit Account is the medium for the withdrawal, for deposit with banks at interest, of the net amount of cash held in other accounts which is not required for immediate use.

The net credit balances at the end of the year are not indicative of the cash position of the State throughout the year. For example, the balance at any time in the Consolidated Revenue Fund is influenced to a degree by seasonal variation in receipts—and in the General Loan Account, by the spread of the loan flotation programme and the rate of spending on loan works.

## STATE ENTERPRISES

The principal State enterprises are those usually known as "business undertakings"—the railways, motor omnibus services, and harbour services. The capital of these enterprises has been provided, for the most part, from State loan funds, but the railways and the Maritime Services Board provide for renewal of assets from revenue and borrow relatively smaller



amounts from the public. The financial operations of the undertakings are kept in a separate account in the State Treasury, and these, combined with the Consolidated Revenue Fund, form the State Revenue Budget (see "Revenue Accounts of New South Wales" earlier in this section).

Apart from the "business undertakings" there is another group of State owned utilities and trading concerns. The capital of enterprises in this group has been provided, for the most part, from State loan and revenue funds and from surplus earnings, but their revenue accounts have not been brought within the scope of the State Revenue Budget. Five of these enterprises (the Electricity Commission, the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority, the Housing Commission, and the Grain Elevators Board) have supplemented State funds by borrowing from the public.

The revenue and expenditure of selected State enterprises during 1975-76 and 1976-77 are summarised in the next table:—

**STATE ENTERPRISES, N.S.W. : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE**  
(thousand)

Enterprise	1975-76			1976-77		
	Revenue	Expend- iture	Surplus or deficit (-)	Revenue	Expend- iture	Surplus or deficit (-)
Electricity Commission of N.S.W. . . . .	335,540	335,345	195	408,811	408,265	546
Elcom Collieries Pty. Ltd. . . . .	45,111	46,227	(-)1,116	60,859	61,291	(-)432
Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking (a) . . . . .	40,566	39,460	1,106	28,425	26,168	2,256
State Brickworks (a) . . . . .	5,076	5,373	(-)297	5,850	6,238	(-)388
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board . . . . .	13,310	15,539	(-)2,229	13,416	15,761	(-)2,345
Dairy Industry Authority of N.S.W. . . . .	103,698	103,490	208	110,459	110,158	301
Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority . . . . .	3,325	4,191	(-)866	4,908	6,587	(-)1,679
Water supply—						
South West Tablelands (b) . . . . .	614	1,422	(-)807	739	1,882	(-)1,143
Fish River (b) . . . . .	905	913	(-)8	1,038	1,018	19
Housing Commission . . . . .	96,157	82,311	13,846	117,630	100,126	(e)17,504
Grain Elevators Board (c) . . . . .	27,931	26,290	1,641	32,239	30,225	2,013
N.S.W. Fish Marketing Authority (d) . . . . .	853	919	(-)66	1,330	1,192	138

(a) Year ended 31 March.

(b) Year ended 31 December.

(c) Year ended 31 October.

(d) Year ended 30 September.

(e) Result after allowing for rebates of rents of \$2,975,529 and \$5,748,067 in 1975-76 and 1976-77 respectively.

## THE PUBLIC DEBT

### AMOUNT AND DOMICILE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt of New South Wales had its origin in 1841, when, on 28 December, the first loan, amounting to \$98,000, was offered locally. The first overseas loan was raised in London in 1854. The growth of the debt is described in earlier issues of the Year Book, where particulars of the amount outstanding in various years since 1901 are also given.

For many years, the London money market was the principal source of New South Wales loan moneys. Of the public debt outstanding in 1931, 63 per cent was held in London, 32 per cent in Australia, and 5 per cent in New York. Since then, the total overseas debt has declined as a result of redemptions through the sinking fund and as a result of repayment of maturing London loans from locally raised loans. At 30 June 1977, 98.6 per cent of the public debt was held in Australia, 0.8 per cent in London, and 0.4 per cent in New York.

Particulars of the State public debt outstanding in Australia and overseas, the annual interest charge, and the average rate of interest on the full value of the debt for the six years to 1977 are given in the following table:—

**PUBLIC DEBT OF NEW SOUTH WALES (a)**  
(at 30 June)

Particulars	Unit of quantity	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<b>Australia—</b>							
Debt .. .. .	\$ thous.	3,196,564	3,398,755	3,552,538	3,747,483	3,650,375	3,904,051
Annual interest .. .. .	\$ thous.	176,359	187,861	207,480	238,427	259,743	292,737
Average rate .. .. .	Per cent	5.52	5.53	5.84	6.36	7.12	7.50
<b>London—</b>							
Debt (b) .. .. .	\$ thous.	119,160	97,445	74,035	58,241	48,745	34,158
Annual interest (b) .. .. .	\$ thous.	5,825	4,698	3,678	3,256	2,722	1,836
Average rate .. .. .	Per cent	4.89	4.82	4.97	5.59	5.58	5.38
<b>New York—</b>							
Debt (b) .. .. .	\$ thous.	35,522	24,602	20,641	19,928	18,322	17,299
Annual interest (b) .. .. .	\$ thous.	1,912	1,338	1,123	1,085	999	945
Average rate .. .. .	Per cent	5.38	5.44	5.44	5.45	5.45	5.46
<b>Canada—</b>							
Debt (b) .. .. .	\$ thous.	2,928	2,272	2,164	2,121	2,324	2,290
Annual interest (b) .. .. .	\$ thous.	168	131	124	122	134	132
Average rate .. .. .	Per cent	5.74	5.77	5.73	5.75	5.77	5.76
<b>Switzerland—</b>							
Debt (b) .. .. .	\$ thous.	3,462	3,825	3,567	4,775	—	—
Annual interest (b) .. .. .	\$ thous.	156	172	160	215	—	—
Average rate .. .. .	Per cent	4.51	4.50	4.49	4.50	—	—
<b>Netherlands—</b>							
Debt (b) .. .. .	\$ thous.	1,791	1,674	1,407	1,505	1,231	1,254
Annual interest (b) .. .. .	\$ thous.	90	84	70	75	62	63
Average rate .. .. .	Per cent	5.03	5.02	4.98	4.98	5.04	5.02
<b>Total—</b>							
Debt (b) .. .. .	\$ thous.	3,359,428	3,528,573	3,654,352	3,834,052	3,720,997	3,959,053
Amount .. .. .	\$	722.85	750.36	768.62	800.81	757.18	798.73
Annual interest (b) .. .. .	\$ thous.	184,510	194,284	212,636	243,181	263,659	295,711
Average rate .. .. .	Per cent	5.49	5.51	5.82	6.34	7.09	7.47

(a) Commonwealth Government securities on issue.

(b) Overseas debt and interest liability have been converted to Australian currency equivalent.

The next table shows the movements which have taken place in the public debt of New South Wales during recent years. It shows the conversion loans and new loans raised, including those arranged privately as well as those raised by public subscription. Redemptions from conversions, sinking fund, and the loan account are also shown. Particulars of Treasury Bills issued and redeemed within the same financial year are excluded from the table.

**TRANSACTIONS ON PUBLIC DEBT (a) OF NEW SOUTH WALES**  
(\$ thousand)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>LOANS RAISED</b>						
Conversion and renewal loans .. .. .	312,074	228,161	372,693	326,176	458,879	381,538
New loans (b) .. .. .	214,059	233,292	183,188	226,996	274,114	287,937
Total face value of conversions, renewals, and new loans .. .. .	526,133	461,453	555,881	553,172	732,993	669,475
<b>LOANS REPAYED</b>						
From conversion and renewal loans—						
Australia .. .. .	270,845	227,579	371,534	325,625	458,531	381,136
Overseas .. .. .	38,368	—	—	—	—	—
From sinking fund and revenue account—						
Australia .. .. .	30,755	31,684	30,564	32,602	41,270	34,663
Overseas .. .. .	11,448	13,568	14,877	22,548	10,029	21,208
Total loans repaid .. .. .	(c)351,415	272,830	416,974	380,775	509,829	437,008
<b>NET INCREASE IN PUBLIC DEBT</b>						
Australia .. .. .	224,534	202,191	153,783	194,945	233,193	253,676
Overseas (c) .. .. .	(-)57,985	(-)33,046	(-)28,004	(-)15,245	(-)15,948	(-)15,620
Total net increase (c) .. .. .	166,549	169,145	125,779	179,700	217,245	238,055

(a) Commonwealth Government securities on issue. Transactions on the public debt domiciled overseas have been converted to Australian currency equivalent.

(b) Loans raised in Australia. In the years covered by the table, there were no overseas loan raisings.

(c) Includes adjustment in the public debt domiciled overseas as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates.

**THE INTEREST BILL OF THE STATE**

The *annual interest charge* on the public debt of New South Wales at 30 June 1975 is shown in the table "Public Debt of New South Wales" as \$295,711,000. This amount represents a full year's interest on the debt, based on the rates of interest applicable to the various loans outstanding at that date. It differs, therefore, from the amount of interest *actually paid* which embodies the effects of changes in the composition of the loan debt during the year, and includes interest paid on temporary deposits lodged with the Government.

The following table shows, in Australian currency, the amount of interest *actually paid* on the public debt of New South Wales in recent years. It also shows the interest paid on moneys temporarily held by the Government (i.e. bank overdrafts and Special Deposits Accounts).

**INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT OF N.S.W. AND TEMPORARY ADVANCES: AMOUNT ACTUALLY PAID**

Particulars	Unit of quantity	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Amount of interest paid on—							
Public debt held in Australia	\$ thous.	167,622	179,172	192,503	211,929	226,697	269,845
Public debt held overseas	\$ thous.	10,493	7,651	5,977	5,517	4,628	3,437
Total public debt	\$ thous.	178,115	186,823	198,481	217,446	231,326	273,282
Moneys in temporary possession and bank advances	\$ thous.	1,681	1,452	3,495	4,686	4,442	5,378
Total interest paid—							
Amount	\$ thous.	179,796	188,275	201,976	222,132	235,768	278,660
Per head of population	\$	38.11	39.46	41.94	45.65	48.13	6.48

A proportion of the interest and sinking fund contributions is allocated to the various business undertakings and other activities that have been provided with capital from State loan funds and are conducted as separate enterprises or accounts. These charges are paid in the first instance from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and then recouped from the respective undertakings, etc. The amounts of interest chargeable to the undertakings in the last six years are shown in the next table. Details of the sinking fund contributions are given in the table "National Debt Sinking Fund. Recoupment from State Undertakings N.S.W." later in this subsection.

**PUBLIC DEBT: INTEREST CHARGEABLE TO STATE UNDERTAKINGS, N.S.W.**  
(\$ thousand)

Undertakings, etc.	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Railways	30,647	31,450	33,862	37,934	44,815	53,265
Buses	2,130	2,244	2,386	2,647	3,013	3,378
Maritime Services Board	4,958	5,355	5,985	6,652	7,589	8,496
Closer Settlement and Public Reserves Fund	2,500	2,500	6,000	5,500	3,000	4,000
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	23,670	24,584	26,280	29,253	32,940	36,915
Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board	9,435	10,247	11,356	13,208	15,755	18,310
Hunter District Water Board	878	940	1,023	1,092	1,258	1,405
Sydney Harbour Bridge	778	758	744	707	668	698
Main Roads Department	2,533	2,626	2,750	3,012	3,599	4,270
Grain Elevators Board	1,348	1,320	1,330	1,431	1,590	1,330
Other	2,571	2,671	2,388	2,845	3,420	6,185
Total	81,448	84,695	94,104	104,281	117,647	138,252

**NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND**

The National Debt Sinking Fund, established in terms of the Financial Agreement, is controlled by the National Debt Commission. Annual payments to the Fund on account of State debts are contributed partly by the Commonwealth Government and partly by the States. The contributions in respect of New South Wales debt commenced from 1 July 1928, one year after the commencing date of other States.

The operations of the National Debt Sinking Fund in regard to the debts of the State of New South Wales during each of the last six years and the aggregate since 1 July 1928 are summarised in the following table:—

**NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: TRANSACTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF N.S.W.**  
(\$ thousand)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	Total, 1928-29 to 1976-77
<b>Receipts—</b>							
Contributions by—							
Commonwealth Government .. .. .	8,673	9,197	9,675	10,079	9,900	10,506	181,015
New South Wales Government .. .. .	32,186	34,776	37,035	39,906	41,500	44,096	661,585
Interest .. .. .	102	128	192	110	82	13	2,201
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>40,961</b>	<b>44,100</b>	<b>46,903</b>	<b>50,096</b>	<b>51,482</b>	<b>54,615</b>	<b>845,738</b>
<b>Payments (a)</b>							
Australia .. .. .	30,746	31,645	30,532	32,591	41,194	34,652	586,211
Overseas .. .. .	10,350	12,945	13,608	22,420	9,377	18,596	255,671
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>41,096</b>	<b>44,590</b>	<b>44,141</b>	<b>55,010</b>	<b>50,571</b>	<b>53,247</b>	<b>841,882</b>
Cash balance at 30 June .. .. .	4,219	3,730	6,492	1,578	2,489	3,857	..

(a) Net cost (in Australian currency) of securities re-purchased and redeemed.

The face value of securities re-purchased and redeemed is shown in the following table. During the forty-nine years the Sinking Fund has been in operation, the average price paid for \$100 face value of securities re-purchased or redeemed in Australia was \$99.38, the average price for 1976-77 being \$99.97. It is not possible to make similar calculations for securities domiciled overseas because of exchange rate fluctuations.

**NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: FACE VALUE OF SECURITIES RE-PURCHASED AND REDEEMED ON ACCOUNT OF N.S.W.**

Country and currency	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	Total, 1928-29 to 1976-77
Australia (\$A thous.) .. .. .	30,755	31,684	30,563	32,602	41,270	34,663	589,875
London (£stg. thous.) .. .. .	2,997	4,365	7,367	11,296	1,020	11,599	87,079
New York (U.S.\$ thous.) .. .. .	4,991	7,458	4,152	4,287	3,781	3,340	99,015
Canada (Can.\$ thous.) .. .. .	208	216	91	225	118	67	2,567
Netherlands (Guilders thous.) .. .. .	692	692	692	692	692	692	6,920

Sinking fund contributions chargeable to State undertakings and other activities conducted as separate enterprises or accounts are shown in the following table. The amount of interest chargeable to these undertakings is given in the table "Public Debt: Interest Chargeable to State Undertakings, N.S.W." earlier in this subsection.

**NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: RECOUPMENT FROM STATE UNDERTAKINGS, N.S.W.**  
(\$ thousand)

Undertakings, etc.	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Railways .. .. .	7,163	7,367	7,744	8,029	8,622	7,175
Buses .. .. .	281	301	324	343	375	690
Maritime Services Board .. .. .	957	1,041	1,098	1,179	1,284	1,373
Electricity Commission of N.S.W. .. .. .	3,032	3,233	3,520	3,756	4,044	7,607
Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board .. .. .	700	729	771	803	848	144
Hunter District Water Board .. .. .	164	171	181	189	199	16
Sydney Harbour Bridge .. .. .	426	444	470	(a)2,435	523	—
Main Roads Department .. .. .	279	299	324	343	377	835
Grain Elevators Board .. .. .	266	279	285	308	320	(-) 93
Other .. .. .	368	386	386	414	464	1,118
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>13,635</b>	<b>14,250</b>	<b>15,103</b>	<b>17,799</b>	<b>17,056</b>	<b>18,865</b>

(a) Includes recoupment of contributions due in earlier years and not paid.

**COMMONWEALTH DEBT ASSISTANCE**

In terms of the Financial Agreement of 1927, the Commonwealth Government took over the debts of the States on 1 July 1929 and assumed, (as between the Commonwealth and States) the liabilities of the States to bond-holders. The Commonwealth agreed to pay, as agent for the States, the interest due on the public debt of the States, and to contribute, for a period of 58 years from 1 July 1927, \$15,169,824 per annum towards the interest. During this period, the States reimburse the Commonwealth for the balance of the interest paid on their behalf and, thereafter, for the whole of the interest. The contribution to New South Wales under this agreement is \$5,834,822 per year.

The Commonwealth Government also contributes part of the payments to the National Debt Sinking Fund in respect of State debts and details of the amounts contributed in recent years are shown in the table "National Debt Sinking Fund: Transactions on Account of N.S.W." above. Details of the rates of contribution by the Commonwealth and the States are set out in the Commonwealth Budget Paper "Payments to or for the States and Local Government Authorities".

At the June 1970 Premiers' Conference, the Commonwealth Government undertook to make grants to meet the interest and sinking fund contributions on \$200 million of all States' debt in 1970-71 and on an additional \$200 million each year from 1971-72 to 1974-75 so that, from the commencement of 1974-75, the Commonwealth Government took over full responsibility for the debt charges on \$1,000 million of existing State debt. The grants were to meet interest and sinking fund charges on a number of specified securities representing State debt. The formal transfer of the \$1,000 million debt from the States to the Commonwealth Government took effect in June 1976 retrospective to June 1975.

The grants received by New South Wales in each of these years are:—

1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
3,800	7,600	11,399	15,199	18,999

## LOANS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE

In addition to liability for its own loans, the State has guaranteed, in terms of various Acts, the loans and overdrafts of certain corporate bodies and institutions, etc. engaged, as a rule, in the promotion of public welfare and development. The loans and overdrafts under State guarantee as at 30 June in the latest three years are summarised in the following table. The amounts shown do not indicate the net amount of the contingent liability of the State, because sinking funds for repayment have been accumulated in respect of some of the loans.

## LOANS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE, N.S.W.

(\$ thousand)

Corporation or body	Guaranteed loans, etc. outstanding at 30 June		
	1975	1976	1977
Loans raised by—			
Broken Hill Water Board .....	3,760	3,574	3,369
Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation .....		700	3,693
Cobar Water Board .....	1,982	1,892	1,831
County councils .....	31,061	27,406	22,049
Electricity Commission of N.S.W. ....	230,939	279,620	311,629
Grain Elevators Board of N.S.W. ....	47,471	53,708	63,375
Health Commission of N.S.W. ....	23,694	23,145	28,518
Housing Commission of N.S.W. ....	10,657	18,223	18,401
Hunter District Water Board .....	109,722	118,781	129,005
Hunter Valley Conservation Trust .....	96	86	76
Main Roads Department .....	67,879	74,778	84,406
Maritime Services Board of N.S.W. ....	1,871	2,486	3,075
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board .....	10,143	14,451	19,173
Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority .....	4,725	5,001	5,305
Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board .....	733,099	845,362	979,280
Minister for Decentralisation and Development .....	2,942	3,598	4,338
Planning and Environment Commission of N.S.W. ....	20,823	26,153	38,699
Public Servant Housing Authority of N.S.W. ....		700	1,451
Public Transport Commission of N.S.W. ....	3,976	12,409	24,208
Rural Bank of N.S.W. ....	19,625	20,324	21,124
Sydney Cove Redevelopment Authority .....	30,303	33,393	40,335
Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority .....	23,448	29,287	31,539
Teacher Housing Authority of N.S.W. ....		700	1,500
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,378,216</b>	<b>1,595,780</b>	<b>1,836,377</b>
Overdraft and advances of—			
Co-operative building societies .....	171,136	152,230	165,628
Other co-operative societies .....	2,499	4,494	5,263
Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Pty Ltd. ....	360	71	360
Trustees of Labour Council of N.S.W. ....	1,810	1,773	1,758
Other .....	—	4,557	1,792
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>175,806</b>	<b>163,124</b>	<b>174,802</b>

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

A description of the system of local government in operation in New South Wales is given in Chapter 2 "Constitution and Government".

Statistics of local government finance in New South Wales are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from statements of accounts and returns furnished by each local government authority. The accounts and returns are kept in prescribed form and relate to the year ended 31 December.

## FUNDS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The provisions of the Local Government Act, 1919-1978, require councils to establish the following funds—moneys received by councils are paid into the different funds according to the purpose for which they are received:—

- (a) a general fund, to which must be credited all moneys receivable in respect of the general rate, loans raised for any general purpose and loan rates levied in respect thereof, and moneys receivable in respect of any matter not appertaining to another fund;
- (b) a special fund for each special rate levied;
- (c) a local fund for each local rate levied;
- (d) a separate trading fund for each trading undertaking conducted by the council; and
- (e) a trust fund for moneys received from the State Government for a specific purpose and for moneys held by way of a deposit or in trust.

The resources of the general fund may be applied to any general purpose throughout the area, such as administration, health, roads, parks, etc., and the payment of interest and principal of loans, but the resources of a special or a local fund may be expended only on the special purpose or in the specified area in respect of which the rate is levied. Conditions governing the accounts of the Sydney County Council are contained in the Gas and Electricity Act.

In the statistical tables which follow, the term "ordinary services" embraces all of the functions of local government (as described in Chapter 2 "Constitution and Government") with the exception of those listed under the title "Trading undertakings". Functions relating to ordinary services come within the scope of the general fund and those special and local funds created to carry out specific works and services.



## VALUATION AND RATING OF PROPERTY IN LOCAL AREAS

The services provided by councils are financed mainly from rates levied on the unimproved value of rateable property situated within the areas served by them.

### VALUATION OF PROPERTY

The Valuer General, appointed in terms of the Valuation of Land Act, 1916-1978, is empowered to assess land values for rating and taxing purposes in all municipalities and shires, but in a very few areas (see below) the valuations are made by valuers appointed by the councils. From 1 January 1973, municipalities and shires serviced by the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board and the Hunter District Water Board are to be valued at least once every two years. For other councils, valuations are to be made at least once every four years.

The valuations which are determined are the unimproved value for all land and the assessed annual value for non-residential properties in areas served by the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board and the Hunter District Water Board. "Land value" is also being determined in respect of all general valuation lists commenced after 1 January 1978.

The unimproved value is the value of land disregarding any improvements, but taking into account surrounding development and services available. This value is determined on the assumption that the land is held in fee-simple with vacant possession. Some invisible improvements such as clearing are disregarded when determining the unimproved value but others, known as site improvements, which have merged with the site, are included. As well as being used as the basis for rates levied by municipal and shire councils, unimproved value is the basis for rates levied by the Water Boards on residential properties.

The assessed annual value is nine-tenths of the fair average rental of the land with improvements (if any) thereon, but must be not less than 5 per cent of the unimproved value. It is used by the Water Boards as the basis for rating non-residential properties.

The land value is the value excluding all buildings and man-made structural improvements, but including improvements to the soil such as clearing, timber treatment, underground drains, and improvements to soil fertility and soil structure. Under the Valuation of Land (Rating and Valuation) Amendment Act, 1978, councils are permitted to use land value as the basis for levying rates. The adoption of this value will be optional until the Valuer General has furnished land values in respect of all districts valued by him, and it is expected that the use of the land value will become mandatory in 1982.

At 30 June 1978, the valuations in force in 80 municipalities and 123 shires were made by the Valuer General, and in one municipality and one shire by valuers appointed by the councils.

All lands are rateable except the following—lands belonging to the Commonwealth Government; lands belonging to the State Government or statutory bodies, unless leased for private purposes or used in connection with a State industrial undertaking; lands vested in the Crown or public body or trustees and used for public cemeteries, commons, reserves, or free libraries; lands vested in and used by universities; lands belonging to and used for public hospitals, benevolent institutions, or charities; lands belonging to and used by religious bodies for public worship, religious teaching or training, or solely for the residence of the official heads or clergymen; and lands belonging to and used for schools registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912-1975, or certified under the Public Instruction Act, 1880-1970, including playgrounds and residences occupied by caretakers, servants, and teachers.

Where water is supplied or sewerage or drainage services are rendered, a charge or fee may be imposed in respect of properties thus exempted from rating. The underground mains of the gas companies are rateable, and in respect of some Crown properties a contribution is made to councils' funds in lieu of rates.

The unimproved value of all rateable property in New South Wales, excluding the lands coming within the exemptions noted above, is shown below. Because valuations are determined for each council at intervals of two or four years, the figures shown do not indicate the annual changes in value but rather a trend over a longer period.

#### UNIMPROVED VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY

<i>At 31 December</i>	<i>Amount (\$ million)</i>	<i>At 31 December</i>	<i>Amount (\$ million)</i>
1971	8,896	1974	19,506
1972	10,131	1975	23,665
1973	11,802	1976	25,994

#### RATING BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

All municipal and shire councils, some county councils, and the special boards constituted to administer water, sewerage, and drainage works, levy rates within the areas served by them.

Under the Local Government Act, municipal and shire councils may levy rates of five kinds—a general rate, differential general rates, and special, local, and loan rates. These rates are levied on the unimproved value of rateable land. General rates are levied on all rateable lands within a municipal or shire area, but other rates, imposed to meet special or local needs, frequently apply to only a portion of an area, because of the special benefits which accrue to the residents.

Councils have the option of setting differential general rates to apply to (a) prescribed areas being towns, villages, urban areas, or centres of population, or (b) some or all rural land (in which case the rate must be lower than the general rate).

A county council may levy rates if the power to do so has been delegated to it by the constituent municipalities and shires.

The State Government has introduced measures to control the revenue which councils raise from rates for ordinary services. In 1976, as an interim measure, legislation was passed to limit the increase in the 1977 ordinary services rates. In terms of this legislation, the increase in the 1977 rate applicable to a parcel of land could not, without Ministerial approval, exceed 12 per cent of the rate levied in respect of 1976. The Local Government (Rating) Amendment Act, 1977, set the conditions under which councils may vary their rates for 1978 and subsequent years. Rates levied for ordinary services may be varied from year to year within limits proclaimed by the Minister each year. These limits are expressed in terms of the maximum percentage by which councils' standard rates may be varied from those of the preceding year (taking into account differential rates, minimum levies, and changes in valuations). The standard rate, varied in each year by the percentage approved by the Minister, multiplied by the unimproved value of land in the council's area, will determine the maximum income that the council can raise from ordinary services rates in that year. A council which does not take full advantage of the allowable increase, or makes a decrease beyond any decrease specified, may recover its position in a subsequent year. The general variation proclaimed for the 1978 rating year was an increase of 9.5 per cent.

Commonwealth age, invalid, widow, or service pensioners who are eligible for free pensioner medical services, and certain classes of war pensioners, are entitled, on application to councils, to have their rates reduced by one-half up to a specified maximum (per year). The maximum reduction at 30 June 1978 was \$120 for general rates, \$60 for water rates, and \$60 for sewerage rates. Councils are recouped by the State Government for the full amount of rates written off up to the maximum specified, and they may also write off further amounts at their own cost. The amounts recouped from the State Government for the year ended 31 December 1976 were: \$14,593,000 for ordinary services rates; \$2,706,000 for water and sewerage rates; and \$61,000 for electricity and gas rates.

Rates are due and payable one month after service of a rate notice, and interest at a maximum of 10 per cent per annum simple interest may be charged on rates overdue for three months or more. However, ratepayers may elect, within one month after service of the rate notice, to pay such rates by four instalments at prescribed intervals. The last instalment must be paid within seven months after service of the rate notice to avoid incurring extra charges. The amount of overdue rates and extra charges (on overdue rates) owing to councils at 31 December 1976 was \$51,375,000.

Ratepayers may apply to councils for postponement of a portion of the rates levied on residential properties located in areas reserved, under a town planning scheme, for industrial or commercial use or for high density housing.

The following table shows the total amount of rates levied by municipal, shire, and county councils in New South Wales in recent years. The rates shown for "ordinary services" include rates levied for the purposes of the general fund, and special and local rates imposed in relation to functions which are similar to those of the general fund (e.g. roads, library services, street lighting, etc.).

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS IN N.S.W.: RATES LEVIED**  
(\$ thousand)

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Ordinary services—						
General .....	171,461	185,276	207,763	255,832	340,998	411,657
Loan, local, and special .....	6,617	7,478	8,550	8,814	10,362	12,470
Total, ordinary services .....	178,078	192,754	216,313	264,646	351,360	424,127
Trading, etc. funds—						
Electricity .....	852	663	768	765	542	498
Gas .....	194	202	250	163	180	220
Abattoir .....	17	20	11	7	8	4
Water supply .....	11,246	12,610	13,907	16,109	20,505	25,086
Sewerage .....	7,509	8,715	9,803	11,895	15,686	20,884
Total, trading, etc. funds—						
Municipalities and shires .....	18,150	20,397	22,751	26,778	34,469	43,944
County councils .....	1,666	1,813	1,988	2,161	2,452	2,748
Total .....	19,816	22,210	24,739	28,939	36,921	46,692
Total, all services .....	197,894	214,964	241,052	293,585	388,281	470,819

The amounts of rates levied, as shown in the above table, represent the amounts taken to account by councils as revenue, after deductions from current assessments in respect of reductions of valuations on appeal and amounts written off as irrecoverable. The amounts shown include the amounts recouped from the State Government on account of pensioners' rates written off.

## FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth and State Governments provide financial assistance to local government authorities by supplementing general revenues and contributing to the cost of specified works and services.

## GENERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM COMMONWEALTH, 1974-75 AND 1975-76

Prior to 1974, Commonwealth financial assistance was not generally provided specifically for local government. However, in 1973, the Commonwealth Government passed legislation to enable it to provide financial assistance, distributed through the State Government, to individual local government councils. The purpose of this financial assistance, as set out in the Grants Commission Act, 1973, was to enable local governing bodies or regional organisations to function at a standard not appreciably below the standards of other local governing bodies or regional organisations. The Act provided for the Commonwealth Grants Commission to inquire into applications by local governing bodies for financial assistance and make recommendations to the Commonwealth Government. The Government accepted the Grants Commission's recommendations and the amounts paid to specific local government bodies in New South Wales in the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 totalled \$21,359,000 and \$29,257,000 respectively.

## ASSISTANCE UNDER THE INCOME TAX SHARING ARRANGEMENTS

The above arrangements were replaced in 1976 by arrangements agreed to between the Commonwealth and the States for the sharing of personal income tax collections with local government. These arrangements, subsequently incorporated in the Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act, 1976-1977, are broadly as follows:—

- (a) Each year local government will be entitled to 1.52 per cent of the net personal income tax collections in the previous year.
- (b) This amount will be divided among the States in specified proportions which are subject to recommendation by the Commonwealth Grants Commission.
- (c) Each State will be required to allocate a minimum of 30 per cent of the assistance to be distributed among all local authorities (excluding county councils) on a basis which takes into account the population within the borders of each authority, but may also take into account area, population density, or other factors agreed to with the Commonwealth.
- (d) The remaining assistance provided is to be distributed among local authorities having regard to their respective financial needs.
- (e) Payments so made to local authorities are to be unconditional in that they may be used for any local government purpose.

State Grants Commissions are responsible for the distribution of these funds and in New South Wales the Local Government Grants Commission is the responsible body. The amounts received by local government in all States from these tax sharing arrangements were \$140,000,000 in 1976-77 and \$165,328,000 in 1977-78. The allocation to New South Wales in each of these years was \$51,289,000 and \$60,341,000 respectively.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FUND

The Local Government (Grants Commission) Amendment Act, 1968, provided for the establishment (from 1 January 1969) of a Local Government Grants Commission and a Local Government Assistance Fund. In terms of the Act, the Commission is required to consider the needs of areas, formulate proposals for distribution of amounts in the Fund, and, in respect of each proposal which has been approved by the Minister, determine the amounts to be paid to individual councils. If a proposal is not approved by the Minister, he must refer it back to the Commission for further consideration. The Assistance Fund is provided with funds (minimum \$4,000,000 annually) from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

## SPECIFIC PURPOSE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

In addition to general financial assistance, grants for specific works and services cover purposes such as roads, lighting of traffic routes, parks, playgrounds, baths, beaches, baby health centres, libraries, the eradication of noxious weeds, flood control, and country water supply, sewerage, gas, and electricity services. Large sums are paid to municipal and shire councils which act as construction authorities for the Department of Main Roads. Other payments to councils for roads include part of the funds received by the State under the Roads Grants Act, 1974-1978, most of the motor bus tax proceeds and approximately half the bus service licence fees collected, and assistance towards flood damage repairs. Since 1971, a substantial proportion of unemployment relief grants made by the Commonwealth Government to the New South Wales Government has been allocated to local government councils. Part of the funds, received by the State Government from the Commonwealth under a programme which commenced in 1973-74 to assist the States in eliminating the backlog of sewerage works, is distributed to local government authorities to undertake approved capital works.

## STATISTICS OF GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Grants to local government authorities by the Commonwealth and State Governments are shown in the following table. Payments to the trading funds include substantial contributions towards the capital cost of new works and extensions. State Government subsidies representing recoupment on account of pensioners' rates written off (described earlier in this section) are regarded as part of councils' revenue from rates and are therefore, excluded from statistics of government grants.

## MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS IN N.S.W.: GOVERNMENT GRANTS (a)

(\$ thousand)

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Ordinary services—						
Main Roads Department (b) .. .. .	20,913	25,044	26,034	31,951	39,334	49,403
Other .. .. .	33,156	44,677	49,602	56,632	146,558	103,250
Total .. .. .	54,069	69,721	75,636	88,583	185,892	152,653
Trading, etc. funds—						
Electricity .. .. .	3,749	3,947	4,091	4,344	5,785	4,698
Gas .. .. .	141	200	211	153	230	171
Abattoir .. .. .	9	105	197	41	657	62
Water supply .. .. .	1,650	2,188	1,438	1,617	5,480	8,591
Sewerage .. .. .	4,074	3,014	3,814	8,914	9,756	13,257
Total grants—						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	58,881	73,909	79,285	97,522	198,421	172,238
County councils .. .. .	4,811	5,266	6,102	6,130	9,379	7,194
Total .. .. .	63,693	79,175	85,387	103,652	207,800	179,432

(a) Excludes recoupment from the State Government on account of pensioners' rates written off (see text above table).

(b) Reimbursement for works carried out by councils as agents for the Main Roads Department.

## STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

The financial statistics of local government authorities presented below are based on data extracted from the annual statements of accounts furnished by municipal, shire, and county councils in New South Wales. These accounts are on an income and expenditure basis and show the income accrued and expenditure incurred during the calendar year to which they relate.

## REVENUE FINANCES OF ORDINARY SERVICES FUNDS

A classification of the revenue on account of ordinary services during the last six years is given in the following table:—

MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS IN N.S.W.: ORDINARY SERVICES—  
CLASSIFICATION OF REVENUE (a)

(\$ thousand)

Item of revenue	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Revenue raised by councils—						
Taxation—						
Rates levied—						
General .....	171,461	185,276	207,763	255,832	340,998	411,657
Loan, local, and special .....	6,617	7,478	8,550	8,814	10,362	12,470
Extra charges on overdue rates .....	1,910	2,048	1,943	2,360	4,450	5,481
Payments in lieu of rates .....	1,270	1,360	1,471	1,577	2,280	2,648
Miscellaneous licence fees and charges for mains, etc. ....	4,840	5,666	7,564	6,537	7,162	8,937
Total taxation .....	186,097	201,828	227,291	275,120	365,302	441,193
Public works .....	12,678	15,607	17,443	22,164	29,238	28,361
Sanitary and garbage charges .....	17,150	19,119	20,716	23,391	31,493	36,614
Parks, reserves, baths, etc. ....	4,779	5,254	5,856	7,112	9,108	10,735
Public markets .....	809	1,064	1,565	1,396	1,589	2,030
Libraries .....	765	890	1,038	1,139	1,696	2,013
Council property (rents, etc.) .....	6,292	7,471	8,799	9,193	11,160	14,194
Assets sold and advances repaid .....	13,080	16,100	24,751	24,551	22,873	22,650
Interest .....	5,927	6,061	8,283	16,058	16,033	19,846
Other (a) .....	10,169	13,856	16,108	18,378	21,182	22,053
Total revenue raised by councils (a) ..	257,747	287,250	331,850	398,502	509,624	599,689
Government grants—						
Roads, bridges, drains, etc.—						
Main Roads Department .....	20,913	25,044	26,034	31,951	39,334	49,403
Flood damage repair, n.e.i. ....	3,059	748	704	4,777	3,246	2,923
Commonwealth aid for roads .....	15,066	16,175	16,544	15,753	16,396	20,713
Other .....	4,927	14,452	16,689	3,969	5,123	2,823
Total, roads, bridges, drains, etc. ....	43,966	56,419	59,971	56,450	64,099	75,862
Parks, reserves, baths, etc. ....	913	1,240	1,554	1,359	3,169	2,011
Libraries .....	1,940	2,239	2,486	2,872	3,579	4,902
Flood mitigation .....	993	719	1,379	2,230	3,731	3,419
Other, for specific purposes .....	6,258	9,104	10,246	25,672	(b) 68,311	20,153
General purposes (untied) .....					43,003	46,306
Total government grants .....	54,069	69,721	75,636	88,583	185,892	152,653
Total ordinary services revenue—						
Municipalities and shires .....	310,655	355,426	405,424	484,866	692,511	749,663
County councils .....	1,628	2,088	2,645	2,849	3,617	3,359
Total (a) .....	311,817	356,971	407,486	487,085	695,516	752,342

(a) Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires are omitted to avoid duplication. In 1976 these contributions amounted to \$680,000.

(b) Includes grants in respect of the Regional Employment Development Scheme amounting to \$51.4 million.

Rates form the largest item of ordinary services revenue and (with interest on overdue rates) represented 72 per cent of the revenue raised by councils and 57 per cent of the councils' total revenue during 1976.

Ratepayers who directly benefit are charged a proportion of the cost of certain works carried out by councils (e.g. construction of footpaths and kerbing and guttering). These charges, together with payments received by councils for works carried out by them on behalf of other councils, individuals, or organisations (e.g. the Housing Commission of N.S.W.), are included under "Public works" in the table above.

Government grants for ordinary services include substantial reimbursements of expenditure on works carried out by councils on behalf of the Main Roads Department (\$49,403,000 in 1976) and grants for "rural" roads from the Commonwealth Government (\$20,713,000 in 1976).

Government grants represented 17 per cent of councils' ordinary services revenue in 1971 and 20 per cent in 1976. In these years, the proportion of government grants allocated for purposes other than roads, etc. rose from 19 per cent to 50 per cent.

The summary of the annual expenditure from revenue on ordinary services, as shown in the following table, is divided into two parts:—

- (i) *Gross expenditure*, which is the expenditure from revenue derived from all sources, i.e. revenue raised by the councils and government grants towards the cost of councils' services and for main roads and national works undertaken by councils for the Government;
- (ii) *Net expenditure*, which represents expenditure from councils' own revenue and has been ascertained by deducting from *gross expenditure* the amounts received from the Government (as shown in the previous table).

#### MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS IN N.S.W.—ORDINARY SERVICES: GROSS AND NET EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE

(\$ thousand)

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
GROSS EXPENDITURE (a)						
Administration, works, and services .. ..	280,465	307,450	358,315	454,906	613,427	622,969
Debt charges—						
Interest .. .. .	14,175	15,587	17,371	21,107	27,355	35,047
Loan repayment .. .. .	20,298	21,925	23,967	25,094	28,504	31,727
Total, gross expenditure .. .. .	314,938	344,962	399,653	501,107	669,286	689,743
NET EXPENDITURE (a)						
Administration, works, and services .. ..	226,402	237,734	282,681	366,330	427,539	470,320
Interest and loan repayment .. .. .	34,467	37,507	41,336	46,194	55,855	66,770
Total, net expenditure .. .. .	260,868	275,241	324,017	412,524	483,394	537,090

(a) See explanation in text above table.

Expenditure on interest relates to amounts payable on overdrafts, fixed loans, deferred or time payment debts, repayable government advances, and other liabilities. The loan repayments shown are the amounts provided from revenue for ordinary services, and include an amount equivalent to interest earnings on sinking fund investments.

The net outgo on debt charges borne by the councils represented 12 per cent of the total net expenditure on ordinary services in 1976.

Particulars of gross expenditure from revenue in each of the last six years are shown in the next table. A similar statement relating to net expenditure has not been compiled because complete details are not available as to the objects on which moneys received from government sources were expended.

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS IN N.S.W.: ORDINARY SERVICES—  
CLASSIFICATION OF GROSS EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE**  
(\$ thousand)

Item of expenditure	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<b>Works and services—</b>						
Administration, n.e.i. . . . .	25,674	28,161	33,752	43,486	51,777	60,270
Roads, bridges, drains, etc. . . . .	127,123	144,990	161,350	198,338	268,160	266,338
Contribution to Main Roads Department (a) . . . . .	10,746	49	21	23	12	—
Car parking areas . . . . .	2,832	2,154	3,223	8,819	5,789	4,104
Flood mitigation and flood emergency(b) . . . . .	1,144	1,369	1,766	2,503	5,294	4,389
Noxious weeds destruction . . . . .	1,053	1,307	1,430	1,710	2,015	1,921
Street lighting . . . . .	7,391	7,732	8,297	9,486	10,941	12,756
Sanitary and garbage . . . . .	21,861	26,119	29,352	37,314	46,972	53,742
Parks, reserves, baths, etc. . . . .	22,346	26,289	31,337	41,072	74,426	57,117
Baby health centres . . . . .	340	487	562	645	1,241	1,060
Health services . . . . .	8,341	9,682	11,378	14,483	17,799	19,924
Public markets . . . . .	627	1,372	1,067	1,113	2,177	1,480
Libraries . . . . .	7,875	8,980	10,436	13,901	19,038	20,633
Contributions to: Fire Board . . . . .	1,943	2,162	2,250	2,872	3,753	4,434
Contributions to: Bush Fire Fund . . . . .	407	428	563	571	639	918
Fire prevention . . . . .	1,489	1,578	1,545	2,182	4,061	3,449
Town planning (c) . . . . .	4,476	6,057	9,741	11,260	13,179	15,482
Donations to hospitals, charities, bands, public bodies	1,070	1,396	1,251	2,003	2,070	2,782
Housing (construction, advances) . . . . .	428	913	1,971	2,886	5,018	4,572
Council property, n.e.i. (d) . . . . .	13,485	17,168	20,848	30,926	41,340	40,321
Other (b) . . . . .	19,815	19,057	26,175	29,313	37,726	47,277
<b>Total works and services (b) . . . . .</b>	<b>280,465</b>	<b>307,450</b>	<b>358,315</b>	<b>454,906</b>	<b>613,427</b>	<b>622,969</b>
<b>Debt charges—</b>						
Interest on loans, etc. . . . .	14,175	15,587	17,371	21,107	27,355	35,047
Repayment of loans, etc. . . . .	20,298	21,925	23,967	25,094	28,504	31,727
<b>Total debt charges . . . . .</b>	<b>34,473</b>	<b>37,512</b>	<b>41,338</b>	<b>46,201</b>	<b>55,859</b>	<b>66,774</b>
<b>Total ordinary services expenditure from revenue—</b>						
Municipalities and shires . . . . .	313,753	343,376	397,656	498,954	666,461	687,127
County councils . . . . .	1,651	2,129	2,580	2,783	3,437	3,296
<b>Total (b) . . . . .</b>	<b>314,938</b>	<b>344,962</b>	<b>399,653</b>	<b>501,107</b>	<b>669,286</b>	<b>689,743</b>

(a) Levies on councils in the Metropolitan Road District towards the cost of main roads (these ceased in January 1972). Other contributions by councils are included in "Roads, bridges, drains, etc."; in many instances, these contributions are effected by constructing road works on behalf of the Main Roads Department.

(b) Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires are omitted to avoid duplication. These amounted to \$680,000 in 1976.

(c) Includes contributions to N.S.W. Planning and Environment Commission (\$2,870,000 in 1971, \$3,671,000 in 1972, \$4,713,000 in 1973, \$5,559,000 in 1974, \$7,056,000 in 1975, and \$9,484,000 in 1976).

(d) Includes purchases of public works plant and machinery, less amounts equal to depreciation on these assets charged to "Roads, bridges, drains, etc."



## FINANCES OF TRADING UNDERTAKINGS

Many local government authorities conduct electricity supply undertakings and water supply and sewerage services, some operate gas works and abattoirs, but other trading activities are negligible. Particulars of the numbers of councils operating each class of trading undertaking and their revenue and expenditure for the year 1976 are given in the next table:—

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS IN N.S.W.: NUMBER OF TRADING, ETC. UNDERTAKINGS AND SUMMARY OF FINANCES, 1976**

(Preliminary)

Particulars	Electricity	Gas	Abattoir	Water supply	Sewerage	Total
NUMBER OF COUNCILS						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	6	18	9	140	136	309
County councils .. .. .	33	1	5	6	—	45
Total .. .. .	39	19	14	146	136	354
REVENUE (\$ thousand)						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	17,919	9,902	34,392	39,214	38,788	140,215
County councils .. .. .	685,671	1,403	26,454	5,925	—	719,453
Total .. .. .	703,590	11,305	60,846	45,139	38,788	859,668
EXPENDITURE (\$ thousand)						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	16,399	9,136	32,924	26,577	21,613	106,649
County councils .. .. .	624,623	1,472	25,723	4,516	—	656,334
Total .. .. .	641,022	10,608	58,647	31,093	21,613	762,983

*Electricity Trading Funds*

In New South Wales, many of the establishments for the supply of electricity for public and private use are conducted by local government authorities, principally by county councils formed by groups of municipalities and shires for this purpose. A few of the larger councils, and some situated in remote parts of the State, have works for the generation as well as the distribution of electricity, but most councils purchase supplies in bulk and distribute them to consumers. Most of the bulk supplies purchased are obtained from the Electricity Commission of New South Wales.

At the end of 1976, electricity services were provided by 3 municipalities, 3 shires, and 33 county councils. Of these 39 councils, 4 generated electricity and also purchased additional supplies for distribution, and 35 distributed electricity purchased in bulk.

The largest undertaking is the Sydney County Council, which buys electricity in bulk from the Electricity Commission, and distributes it direct to customers in the City of Sydney and in 24 metropolitan municipalities and 2 metropolitan shires. The electricity distributed by the Sydney County Council in 1976 (8,347 million kWh) accounted for 42 per cent of the total distributed by all councils.

The revenue and expenditure during recent years of councils operating electricity undertakings are shown in the following table:—

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS IN N.S.W.: ELECTRICITY TRADING  
UNDERTAKINGS—  
REVENUE ACCOUNTS**  
(*\$ thousand*)

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Revenue—						
Electricity sales .. . . .	325,814	363,144	383,205	446,376	523,594	628,240
Loan rates .. . . .	851	663	768	765	542	498
Government grants .. . . .	3,749	3,947	4,091	4,344	5,785	4,698
Meter rents, installations, and other ..	21,491	26,535	38,415	53,674	61,926	70,154
Total revenue .. . . .	351,905	394,289	426,479	505,159	591,847	703,590
Expenditure .. . . .	338,197	365,661	397,749	471,343	543,957	(a) 641,022
Surplus .. . . .	13,708	28,628	28,730	33,816	47,890	62,568

(a) Includes depreciation of assets, \$45,021,000 and interest on loans, overdrafts, etc., \$34,970,000.

Capital expenditure of electricity undertakings in 1976 amounted to \$108,079,000 of which \$50,374,000 was financed from loans. Repayment of capital debt (not included in the above table) totalled \$25,148,000 in that year. At 31 December 1976, assets were valued at \$1,023,906,000 and exceeded liabilities by \$417,707,000.

*Gas Trading Funds*

The supply of gas for domestic and industrial, etc. purposes in New South Wales is undertaken mainly by private companies. However, in 1976 gasworks were operated by 18 municipal and shire councils and one county council. The following table summarises their revenue accounts for recent years:—

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS IN N.S.W.: GAS TRADING  
UNDERTAKINGS—  
REVENUE ACCOUNTS**  
(*\$ thousand*)

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Revenue—						
Gas sales .. . . .	3,793	4,041	4,157	5,101	6,660	8,572
Loan rates .. . . .	194	202	250	163	180	215
Government grants .. . . .	141	200	211	153	230	171
Other .. . . .	1,191	1,192	1,242	1,593	2,138	2,347
Total revenue .. . . .	5,319	5,635	5,860	7,010	9,208	11,305
Expenditure .. . . .	5,167	5,674	5,792	6,717	8,926	(a) 10,608
Surplus or deficiency (–) .. . . .	152	(–)39	68	293	282	697

(a) Includes depreciation of assets, \$658,000 and interest on loans, overdrafts, etc., \$565,000.

Capital expenditure of gas undertakings in 1976 amounted to \$1,386,000 of which \$832,000 was financed from loans. Repayment of capital debt (not included in the above table) totalled \$584,000 in that year. Assets were valued at \$13,504,000 at 31 December 1976 and exceeded liabilities by \$3,346,000.

### *Abattoir Trading Funds*

The Local Government Act authorises councils to conduct abattoirs. In terms of the Meat Industry Act, 1978, approval to establish abattoirs must be obtained from the New South Wales Meat Industry Authority. At the end of 1976 eight municipal, one shire, and five county councils conducted abattoirs.

A summary of the revenue and expenditure of these council-operated abattoirs in recent years is given in the next table:—

### MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS IN N.S.W.: ABATTOIR TRADING UNDERTAKINGS—REVENUE ACCOUNTS (*\$ thousand*)

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Revenue—						
Abattoir sales, dues, etc. . . . .	22,885	23,833	31,679	33,123	45,443	58,563
Loan rates . . . . .	17	20	11	7	8	4
Government grants . . . . .	9	105	197	41	657	62
Other . . . . .	2,301	4,181	3,549	1,428	1,909	2,217
Total revenue . . . . .	25,212	28,141	35,436	34,599	48,017	60,846
Expenditure . . . . .	25,140	28,358	33,598	34,563	46,726	(a)58,647
Surplus or deficiency(—) . . . . .	72	(—)217	1,838	36	1,291	2,199

(a) Includes depreciation of assets, \$1,447,000 and interest on loans, overdrafts, etc., \$2,421,000.

Capital expenditure of abattoir undertakings in 1976 amounted to \$7,967,000 of which \$7,217,000 was financed from loans. Repayment of capital debt (not included in the above table) totalled \$1,534,000 in that year. At 31 December 1976, assets of these undertakings were valued at \$56,441,000 and exceeded liabilities by \$8,148,000.

The largest local authority abattoir is at Newcastle, where revenue amounted to \$11,173,000 and expenditure to \$11,117,000 in 1976. Assets at the Newcastle abattoir at the end of 1976 exceeded liabilities by \$1,865,000.

### *Water Supply and Sewerage Funds*

The water supply and sewerage systems of the metropolitan (including Wollongong) and Newcastle districts and of Broken Hill and Cobar are administered by statutory boards, representative of the State Government and the local councils, with several water storage systems being under direct Government control. The larger systems are described later in this section. Other domestic water supply and sewerage works in New South Wales, except those associated with irrigation schemes, are vested in municipal, shire, and county councils.

Under a scheme of assistance to councils for the establishment and extension of water supply and sewerage works, the State makes capital grants in approved cases (in country areas not served by the Metropolitan or Newcastle Boards) which are determined on the basis that the annual charge per head to be borne by the population served should not exceed \$22 for water and \$22 for sewerage. As a general rule, however, the State grant is limited to one-half of the total capital cost. Some assistance is also given in respect of outlying areas served by the Metropolitan and Newcastle Boards.

At 31 December 1976, country water supply services were conducted or were being constructed by 39 municipalities, 101 shires, and 6 county councils, and sewerage services by 44 municipalities (including 4 in the Sydney Statistical Division) and 92 shires.

The following table summarises the revenue accounts of the water supply undertakings in recent years:—

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS IN N.S.W.: WATER SUPPLY  
UNDERTAKINGS—  
REVENUE ACCOUNTS**  
(\$ thousand)

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Revenue—						
Water sales .. .. .	3,871	4,041	4,210	4,521	5,800	6,407
Rates levied .. .. .	11,246	12,610	13,907	16,109	20,505	23,594
Government grants .. .. .	1,650	2,188	1,438	1,617	5,480	8,591
Other .. .. .	1,696	2,187	2,874	3,305	4,006	6,547
Total revenue .. .. .	18,463	21,026	22,429	25,552	35,791	45,139
Expenditure .. .. .	15,864	17,038	18,379	21,422	26,706	(a)31,093
Surplus .. .. .	2,599	3,989	4,050	4,130	9,085	14,046

(a) Includes depreciation of assets, \$2,929,000 and interest on loans, overdrafts, etc., \$8,595,000.

In 1976, capital expenditure in respect of water supply undertakings amounted to \$23,816,000 of which \$13,285,000 was financed from loans. Repayment of capital debt (not included in the above table) totalled \$3,435,000 in that year. Assets of water supply undertakings were valued at \$222,950,000 at 31 December 1976 and exceeded liabilities by \$79,519,000.

The revenue accounts of sewerage undertakings are summarised, for recent years, in the next table:—

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS IN N.S.W.: SEWERAGE  
UNDERTAKINGS—  
REVENUE ACCOUNTS**  
(\$ thousand)

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Revenue—						
Rates levied .. .. .	7,509	8,715	9,803	11,895	15,686	20,884
Government grants .. .. .	4,074	3,014	3,814	8,914	9,756	13,257
Other .. .. .	1,403	1,918	3,277	3,557	4,939	4,647
Total revenue .. .. .	12,986	13,650	16,894	24,366	30,381	38,788
Expenditure .. .. .	8,155	9,653	11,406	13,459	17,387	(a)21,613
Surplus .. .. .	4,831	3,998	5,488	10,907	12,994	17,175

(a) Includes depreciation of assets, \$2,741,000 and interest on loans, overdrafts, etc., \$7,553,000.

Capital expenditure in respect of sewerage undertakings in 1976 amounted to \$30,104,000 of which \$15,187,000 was financed from loans. Repayment of capital debt (not included in the above table) totalled \$2,201,000 in that year. At 31 December 1976, assets of the sewerage undertakings were valued at \$207,424,000 and exceeded liabilities by \$89,012,000.

#### LOAN FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

Long-term borrowing by local government authorities in New South Wales is classified for statistical purposes under three headings:—

(i) *Loans*, i.e. amounts raised by the issue of mortgage-deeds, debentures, bonds, and inscribed stock to private individuals and financial institutions (mostly banks, superannuation boards, and life assurance societies), and advances from ratepayers;

(ii) *Government Advances*, comprising repayable cash advances by the State, and debts incurred to the Commonwealth and State Governments (including the Electricity Commission of N.S.W.) for the cost of works and services performed and materials supplied or for the purchase of assets on terms;

(iii) *Time Payment Debts*, also known as deferred payment debts, relating generally to plant and property acquired by hire purchase, and sometimes to work performed under terms of extended payment.

#### *Borrowing Powers*

Under the Local Government Act, loans may be raised by three methods, viz., by limited overdraft, by renewal, and by ordinary loans. The Governor's approval is required for all loan raisings with the exception of limited overdrafts. Loans may be expended only for the specific purposes approved by the Governor, or for repaying principal of the loan. The Minister, however, may consent to the residue of a loan, after completion of all approved works, being expended on further works of the same kind.

Limited overdrafts may be obtained for any purpose upon which a council is authorised to expend a fund other than a trust fund. The amount of overdraft may not exceed half the income in the preceding year of the fund in respect of which it is obtained.

Renewal loans may be raised for the repayment or renewal of existing loans and the payment of incidental expenses of such renewals; ordinary loans may be raised for any other purpose.

The Treasurer is empowered, on the recommendation of the Minister, to guarantee the repayment of loans raised by the municipalities and shires situated within the Western Division and by county councils engaged in the supply of water or electricity services. The amount of guaranteed loans outstanding was \$22,048,807 at 30 June 1977.

Loan rates must be levied in respect of renewal and ordinary loans, but a council may be exempted from doing so if it satisfies the Minister that it will meet interest and principal from its ordinary funds. Such loans are repayable in accordance with the terms as approved by the Governor, and unless they are repayable by instalments at yearly or half-yearly intervals, a sinking fund must be established to which appropriations are made in each year and to which interest earnings are credited.

County councils may raise loans if expressly authorised under the powers delegated by constituent councils.

A ratepayer's advance may be accepted by a council for the purpose of carrying out necessary work applied for by the ratepayer. The maximum amount of any such advance is \$10,000, and the total liability for ratepayers advances is restricted to 10 per cent of the total revenue in the preceding year unless authorised by the Minister. The rate of interest payable may not exceed 5 per cent per annum and repayments may not extend beyond fifteen years.

Time payment contracts may be entered into by councils to pay for purchases and works by instalments spread over a period of years. In a particular fund, the annual charges payable under time payment contracts may not exceed 10 per cent of the income of that fund.

### *Loan Expenditure*

The following table shows particulars, for recent years, of the expenditure on ordinary services by local government authorities from loans, government advances, and time payment debts. Repayments of old loans, government advances, and time payment debts from borrowed funds are excluded from this table and the one following it.

#### **MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS IN N.S.W.: CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE ON ORDINARY SERVICES FROM LOANS, GOVERNMENT ADVANCES, AND TIME PAYMENT DEBTS CONTRACTED**

(\$ thousand)

Item of expenditure	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Roads, bridges, drains, etc. . . . .	15,263	15,398	17,433	19,503	29,883	29,981
Flood mitigation works . . . . .	154	215	367	377	879	736
Parks, reserves, baths, etc. . . . .	2,689	3,084	3,908	5,699	6,928	8,097
Sanitary and garbage . . . . .	1,561	2,336	1,043	1,231	1,393	2,801
Baby health centres . . . . .	7	36	16	31	40	—
Libraries . . . . .	1,049	428	406	556	481	1,087
Public markets . . . . .	760	803	487	571	703	818
Parking facilities . . . . .	1,311	1,348	950	1,513	1,362	2,076
Housing construction . . . . .	531	353	652	1,691	1,239	1,805
Advances: housing . . . . .	1,308	1,797	2,290	3,229	4,162	3,907
Advances: other . . . . .	276	334	1,215	2,869	2,258	2,114
Town planning . . . . .	538	368	527	201	385	1,535
Council property and plant, n.e.i. . . . .	9,584	10,355	15,696	27,645	32,152	31,302
Other . . . . .	947	1,046	522	852	656	1,282
<b>Total, ordinary services—</b>						
Municipalities and shires . . . . .	35,831	37,710	45,228	65,689	82,190	87,210
County councils . . . . .	146	191	284	279	331	331
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>35,978</b>	<b>37,901</b>	<b>45,512</b>	<b>65,968</b>	<b>82,521</b>	<b>(a)87,541</b>

(a) Includes government advances of \$1,346,000 and time payment debts of \$2,433,000.

Expenditure in recent years by the trading undertakings of local government authorities from loans, government advances, and time payment debts contracted are summarised in the next table. Expenditure from government advances by trading undertakings in 1976 comprised \$2,500,000 for electricity, \$269,000 for abattoirs, \$378,000 for water supply, and \$319,000 for sewerage. Time payment debts contracted for trading undertakings in 1976 amounted to \$76,000.

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS IN N.S.W.: EXPENDITURE BY  
TRADING UNDERTAKINGS FROM LOANS, GOVERNMENT ADVANCES, AND TIME  
PAYMENT DEBTS CONTRACTED**  
(\$ thousand)

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<b>ELECTRICITY</b>						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	608	789	834	1,128	1,136	1,510
County councils .. .. .	34,746	29,999	30,708	36,558	44,484	48,864
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>35,354</b>	<b>30,788</b>	<b>31,542</b>	<b>37,686</b>	<b>45,620</b>	<b>50,374</b>
<b>GAS</b>						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	421	444	174	337	514	534
County councils .. .. .	77	58	57	170	90	298
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>832</b>
<b>ABATTOIRS</b>						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	413	657	688	1,066	5,075	3,127
County councils .. .. .	972	1,213	655	1,954	4,255	4,090
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>9,330</b>	<b>7,217</b>
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	4,371	5,137	5,173	6,257	8,484	11,360
County councils .. .. .	553	744	959	1,128	1,052	1,925
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>4,924</b>	<b>5,881</b>	<b>6,132</b>	<b>7,385</b>	<b>9,536</b>	<b>13,285</b>
<b>SEWERAGE</b>						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	7,892	6,906	7,994	11,802	15,889	15,187
County councils .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>7,892</b>	<b>6,906</b>	<b>7,994</b>	<b>11,802</b>	<b>15,889</b>	<b>15,187</b>
<b>TOTAL, TRADING UNDERTAKINGS</b>						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	13,705	13,933	14,863	20,590	31,098	31,718
County councils .. .. .	36,348	32,014	32,379	39,810	49,881	55,177
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>50,053</b>	<b>45,947</b>	<b>47,242</b>	<b>60,400</b>	<b>80,979</b>	<b>86,895</b>

*Long-term Indebtedness of Councils*

Practically all the loan debts owing by councils under the Local Government Act (with the exception of the City of Sydney) are repayable by half-yearly instalments, and consequently their accumulated sinking funds are small. On the other hand, most of the loans of the City of Sydney and Sydney County Council were floated for fixed terms with provision for sinking funds, and thus these two bodies have accumulated large sinking funds (which, at the end of 1976, amounted to \$5.9 million for the City of Sydney and \$53.3 million for the Sydney County Council). Since 1966 the whole of the gross loan debt has been domiciled in Australia.

The table shown on the next page shows the amount of indebtedness in recent years classified by type of debt and service:—

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS IN N.S.W.: LONG-TERM DEBT (AT  
31 DECEMBER) CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF DEBT AND SERVICE**  
(\$ thousand)

Service	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<b>GROSS LOAN DEBT</b>						
Ordinary services.. . . . .	230,406	253,507	275,830	313,782	372,715	449,173
Electricity .. . . . .	377,947	404,802	418,325	434,931	467,319	504,270
Gas .. . . . .	7,567	7,400	7,073	6,890	6,820	7,647
Abattoir .. . . . .	15,220	14,861	15,546	20,486	27,014	32,689
Water supply .. . . . .	97,506	101,969	105,283	110,394	119,470	133,065
Sewerage .. . . . .	63,196	71,404	78,053	84,725	100,749	114,396
Total, all services.. . . . .	791,842	853,943	900,110	971,208	1,094,087	1,241,240
<b>NET LOAN DEBT (a)</b>						
Ordinary services.. . . . .	220,938	244,374	266,824	304,225	362,645	440,772
Electricity .. . . . .	333,778	355,266	360,228	375,409	402,485	431,357
Gas .. . . . .	7,466	7,297	6,955	6,757	6,669	7,579
Abattoir .. . . . .	14,460	14,608	15,271	20,114	26,598	32,258
Water supply .. . . . .	96,940	101,355	104,360	109,499	118,435	131,848
Sewerage .. . . . .	62,984	71,174	77,799	84,394	100,329	113,967
Total, all services.. . . . .	736,566	794,074	831,437	900,398	1,017,161	1,157,781
<b>GOVERNMENT ADVANCES</b>						
Ordinary services.. . . . .	362	1,026	2,872	3,965	5,851	8,180
Electricity .. . . . .	2,064	1,607	1,547	1,457	930	3,355
Gas .. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abattoir .. . . . .	5,413	5,666	5,681	5,669	5,925	6,129
Water supply .. . . . .	622	583	577	716	1,104	2,578
Sewerage .. . . . .	51	48	45	109	968	2,543
Total, all services .. . . . .	8,512	8,930	10,722	11,916	14,778	22,785
<b>TIME PAYMENT DEBT</b>						
Ordinary services.. . . . .	3,528	3,322	4,170	6,305	5,613	4,906
Electricity .. . . . .	1,052	547	467	403	371	322
Gas .. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abattoir .. . . . .	56	94	43	1	—	5
Water supply .. . . . .	75	36	49	29	71	14
Sewerage .. . . . .	28	6	3	—	—	18
Total, all services .. . . . .	4,739	4,005	4,732	6,738	6,055	5,265
<b>TOTAL, NET LONG-TERM DEBT</b>						
Ordinary services.. . . . .	224,828	248,722	273,866	314,495	374,109	453,858
Electricity .. . . . .	336,894	357,420	362,242	377,269	403,786	435,034
Gas .. . . . .	7,466	7,297	6,955	6,757	6,669	7,579
Abattoir .. . . . .	19,928	20,368	20,995	25,784	32,523	38,392
Water supply .. . . . .	97,637	101,974	104,986	110,244	119,610	134,440
Sewerage .. . . . .	63,063	71,228	77,847	84,503	101,297	116,528
Total, all services— Municipalities and shires .. . . . .	382,065	418,082	452,987	507,065	600,501	712,641
County councils .. . . . .	367,752	388,927	393,904	411,987	437,493	473,190
Total .. . . . .	749,816	807,009	846,891	919,052	1,037,994	1,185,831

(a) Gross loan debt less accumulated sinking funds for debt redemption.

### *Repayment of Debt*

Amounts applied in each year to the redemption of debt, as shown in the following table, include direct repayments to lenders (where loans, etc. are repayable by yearly or half-yearly instalments) and credits to sinking fund, including interest earnings on accumulated balances (where loans are of fixed term). Repayments of loans from sinking funds and from renewal or conversion loans are not included.



### MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS IN N.S.W.: REPAYMENT OF LONG-TERM DEBT

(\$ thousand)

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Repayment of loans—						
Sinking fund .. .. .	6,195	6,699	6,952	7,448	8,432	9,723
Principal repaid .. .. .	34,556	36,838	40,280	42,318	45,516	50,711
Government advances repaid .. .. .	574	694	338	306	759	829
Time payment debt repaid .. .. .	1,057	1,359	1,769	1,935	3,174	3,366
Total repayments—						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	24,092	26,069	28,793	30,220	34,174	38,439
County councils .. .. .	18,290	19,521	20,546	21,787	23,707	26,190
Total .. .. .	42,382	45,590	49,339	52,007	57,881	64,629

### Debt Charges

The debt charges borne by municipal, shire, and county councils comprise interest on gross loan debt, government advances, time payment debts, and bank overdrafts, and provisions for redemption of debt as described above. Particulars of the debt charges in each of the last six years are given in the following table:—

### MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS IN N.S.W.: DEBT CHARGES

(\$ thousand)

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
INTEREST						
Ordinary services .. .. .	14,175	15,587	17,371	21,107	27,355	35,047
Trading, water, and sewerage .. .. .	31,693	34,831	36,876	39,274	45,756	54,104
Total, all services—						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	22,459	24,693	27,211	31,891	40,763	51,707
County councils .. .. .	23,409	25,725	27,036	28,490	32,348	37,444
Total .. .. .	45,868	50,418	54,247	60,381	73,111	89,151
DEBT REDEMPTION						
Ordinary services .. .. .	20,298	21,925	23,967	25,094	28,504	31,727
Trading, water, and sewerage .. .. .	22,084	23,665	25,372	26,913	29,377	32,902
Total, all services—						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	24,093	26,069	28,793	30,220	34,174	38,439
County councils .. .. .	18,290	19,521	20,546	21,787	23,707	26,190
Total .. .. .	42,382	45,590	49,339	52,007	57,881	64,629
TOTAL, DEBT CHARGES						
Ordinary services .. .. .	34,473	37,512	41,338	46,201	55,859	66,774
Trading, water, and sewerage .. .. .	53,777	58,496	62,248	66,187	75,133	87,006
Total, all services—						
Municipalities and shires .. .. .	46,552	50,762	56,004	62,111	74,937	90,146
County councils .. .. .	41,699	45,246	47,582	50,277	56,055	63,634
Total .. .. .	88,250	96,008	103,586	112,388	130,992	153,780

## METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board controls water supply and sewerage services in an area which extends over 11,500 square kilometres and covers the County of Cumberland, the City of Wollongong, and Shellharbour and Kiama Municipalities. It supplies water to an estimated population of 3,065,000 in this area, and sewerage services to an estimated population of 2,790,000.

The Board is composed of eight members, all appointed by the Governor; two members, the president and vice-president, are appointed for a period of seven years and the other members for four years. Three of the other members are persons who, in the opinion of the Minister, have special knowledge and appropriate experience, and the remaining three members are officers of constituent municipalities and shires, appointed from a panel nominated by the Local Government and Shires Associations of New South Wales.

The Board's water catchment areas extend over an area of approximately 16,850 square kilometres. The capacity of the Board's eight storage reservoirs is 2,338,160 megalitres and there are 204 service reservoirs with a total capacity of 4,426 megalitres. Water consumption for the year 1976-77 totalled 570,623 megalitres (492,254 megalitres during 1971-72); the average daily consumption was 1,563 megalitres in 1976-77 and 1,341 megalitres in 1971-72.

Up to 1974-75, rates for water, sewerage, and drainage were levied on the assessed annual value of premises. The rating system was changed in 1975-76 to provide for residential properties to be rated on unimproved values (with a tapering rating scale on properties with unimproved values higher than \$20,000), non-residential properties on assessed annual values, and mixed development properties (lands containing buildings having both residential and non-residential sections) on a combination of these values. The rates applicable for the year ended 30 June 1977 were:—

	Water	Sewerage (cents in \$)	Drainage
<i>Residential properties—</i>			
On part of unimproved value up to \$20,000 .. .. .	0.372	0.588	0.0528
On part of unimproved value over \$20,000 up to \$40,000 .. .. .	0.186	0.294	0.0264
On part of unimproved value exceeding \$40,000 .. .. .	0.093	0.147	0.0132
<i>Non-residential properties—on assessed annual value .. .. .</i>	4.47	6.78	0.86

Most properties are serviced with water through a meter, and the Board imposes an additional charge for the water supplied in excess of a volume allowance determined for the property. The charge in 1976-77 was 15.6 cents per excess kilolitre.

Instead of levying a drainage rate, the Board may arrange that the council of an area pay from its general fund a sum equivalent to the proceeds of such rate.

Commonwealth age, invalid, widow, or service pensioners who are eligible for free pensioner medical services, and certain classes of war pensioners, are entitled, on application to the Board, to have their rates reduced by one-half up to a maximum reduction of \$60 for water rates and \$60 for sewerage rates. The Board is recouped by the State Government for the full amount of rates written off.

The Board's expenditure on new construction works (which amounted to \$185,300,000 in 1976-77) is financed from loan raisings, repayable advances and grants from the State Government, revenue, and funds contributed by subdivider-developers. This expenditure excludes payments for the renewal of assets.

The capital debt of the Board at 30 June 1977 was \$1,304.0 million comprising \$258.5 million owing to the State Government, \$65.7 million owing to the Commonwealth Government, \$979.3 million owing in respect of loans raised by the Board (against which \$166.3 million was accumulated in a sinking fund for repayment), and \$0.5 million for other loans and advances. The net capital debt was, therefore, \$1,137.7 million.

The table opposite shows particulars of the financial transactions relating to the services controlled by the Board:—

## METROPOLITAN WATER SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE BOARD: FINANCES

(\$ thousand)

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
WATER SUPPLY						
Revenue—						
Rates .....	46,145	52,040	57,718	60,692	80,845	89,839
Other .....	13,014	14,255	14,467	16,724	18,440	22,285
Total .....	59,159	66,295	72,185	77,416	99,285	112,124
Expenditure—						
Working expenses—						
Management and maintenance ..	20,760	23,305	27,712	36,115	44,005	48,828
Renewals (a) .....	13,430	16,015	16,490	8,850	14,130	19,400
Capital charges—						
Interest (b) .....	18,188	19,597	19,924	23,625	30,858	32,803
Debt redemption .....	6,779	7,377	8,046	8,818	10,292	11,091
Total expenditure .....	59,157	66,293	72,172	77,408	99,284	112,121
Capital debt at 30 June .....	355,031	363,839	379,950	433,662	491,160	533,687
SEWERAGE						
Revenue—						
Rates .....	55,801	64,192	72,307	76,400	112,669	128,975
Other .....	1,584	2,158	2,332	2,402	3,200	3,975
Total .....	57,385	66,350	74,639	78,802	115,869	132,950
Expenditure—						
Working expenses—						
Management and maintenance ..	18,784	21,646	27,106	36,089	46,318	54,581
Renewals (a) .....	12,880	14,710	12,520	1,180	15,140	11,720
Capital charges—						
Interest (b) .....	18,673	22,044	25,780	30,908	41,976	52,123
Debt redemption .....	7,041	7,946	9,224	10,618	12,433	14,517
Total expenditure .....	57,378	66,345	74,630	78,795	115,866	132,941
Capital debt at 30 June .....	345,258	390,478	460,257	543,188	635,838	752,182
DRAINAGE						
Revenue—						
Rates .....	3,117	3,724	4,043	4,258	4,344	5,305
Other .....	190	223	161	143	89	98
Total .....	3,307	3,947	4,204	4,401	4,433	5,403
Expenditure—						
Working expenses—						
Management and maintenance ..	1,239	1,432	1,672	2,268	2,837	3,349
Renewals (a) .....	990	1,430	1,440	1,110	400	920
Capital charges—						
Interest (b) .....	874	881	884	813	969	898
Debt redemption .....	198	201	207	203	219	236
Total expenditure .....	3,301	3,943	4,203	4,394	4,426	5,402
Capital debt at 30 June .....	15,689	15,613	15,534	15,511	17,099	18,128

(a) Transfers to Renewals and Other Purposes Reserve Account.

(b) Includes exchange on interest.

Expenditure from the Renewals and Other Purposes Reserve Account in 1976-77 amounted to \$13,550,000.

## HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The Hunter District Water Board provides water, sewerage, and drainage services in Newcastle, Maitland, Greater Cessnock, and four shires. It supplies water to an estimated population of 361,000 and sewerage services to an estimated population of 291,000.

Water is obtained from the Chichester and Grahamstown Reservoirs (which have a combined storage capacity of 170,000 megalitres) and (by extraction) from sandbeds at Tomago and Nelson Bay — Anna Bay. In addition, there are 129 service reservoirs. Water consumption for the year 1976–77 totalled 85,669 megalitres (72,292 megalitres during 1971–72); the average daily consumption was 229 megalitres in 1976–77 and 197 megalitres in 1971–72.

The Hunter District Water Board consists of eight members, all appointed by the Governor; two members, the president and vice-president, are appointed for a period of seven years and the other members for four years. Three of the other members are persons who, in the opinion of the Minister, have special knowledge and appropriate experience, and the remaining three are officers of constituent municipalities and shires, appointed from a panel nominated by the Local Government and Shires Associations of New South Wales.

Up to 1974–75, rates for water, sewerage, and drainage were levied on the assessed annual value of properties. The rating system was changed in 1975–76 to provide for residential properties to be rated on unimproved values (with a tapering rating scale on properties with unimproved values higher than \$7,000), non-residential properties on assessed annual values, and mixed development properties (land containing buildings having both residential and non-residential sections) on a combination of these values. The rates applicable for the year ended 30 June 1977 were:—

	<i>Water</i>	<i>Sewerage (cents in \$)</i>	<i>Drainage</i>
<i>Residential properties—</i>			
On part of unimproved value up to \$7,000 .. .. .	1·5290	1·2705	0·1895
On part of unimproved value over \$7,000 up to \$14,000 .. .. .	0·7645	0·6352	0·0947
On part of unimproved value exceeding \$14,000 .. .. .	0·3822	0·3176	0·0474
<i>Non-residential properties—on assessed annual value .. .. .</i>	8·2115	8·1290	1·1361

Where properties are served with water through a meter, the Board imposes an additional charge for water supplied in excess of a volume allowance determined for the property. Unless fixed by special agreement, this charge for 1976–77 was 17.25 cents per excess kilolitre.

Provisions apply for the reduction of pensioners' rates similar to those for the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board.

The capital debt of the Board at 30 June 1977 was \$158,181,000 comprising \$19,769,000 owing to the State Government, \$8,670,000 owing to the Commonwealth Government, and \$129,742,000 owing in respect of loans raised by the Board (against which \$13,406,000 was accumulated in a sinking fund for repayment). The net debt, therefore, was \$144,775,000.

The Board's expenditure on new capital works is financed mainly from loan raisings and State Government grants and amounted to \$14,797,000 in 1976–77.

Particulars of the finances of the Hunter District Water Board for recent years are shown in the table opposite:—

**HUNTER DISTRICT WATER BOARD: FINANCES**

(\$ thousand)

Particulars	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>						
Revenue—						
Rates .....	7,167	7,653	8,630	9,254	12,316	13,688
Other .....	2,284	2,911	3,242	3,394	5,849	6,687
Total revenue .....	9,451	10,564	11,872	12,648	18,165	20,375
Expenditure—						
Working expenses (a) .....	4,364	4,824	5,894	6,717	8,785	10,644
Capital charges—						
Interest (b) .....	4,051	4,335	4,468	4,926	6,567	7,412
Debt redemption .....	971	1,163	1,367	1,485	2,053	2,177
Total expenditure .....	9,385	10,322	11,728	13,127	17,405	20,234
Capital debt at 30 June (c) .....	75,460	79,058	82,102	86,873	93,835	100,094
<b>SEWERAGE</b>						
Revenue—						
Rates .....	4,372	4,710	5,528	6,452	9,741	11,251
Other .....	90	133	160	173	838	1,115
Total revenue .....	4,462	4,843	5,688	6,625	10,579	12,366
Expenditure—						
Working expenses (a) .....	2,747	2,761	3,620	4,338	6,350	7,172
Capital charges—						
Interest (b) .....	1,301	1,493	1,492	1,809	3,194	3,934
Debt redemption .....	364	483	560	675	947	1,017
Total expenditure .....	4,412	4,737	5,672	6,821	10,490	12,123
Capital debt at 30 June (c) .....	25,550	27,882	32,302	38,845	44,251	49,160
<b>DRAINAGE</b>						
Revenue—						
Rates .....	258	274	376	478	625	661
Other .....	12	10	40	16	73	95
Total revenue .....	270	284	416	494	698	756
Expenditure—						
Working expenses (a) .....	151	173	248	269	355	369
Capital charges—						
Interest (b) .....	75	113	129	164	239	269
Debt redemption .....	18	27	32	35	55	62
Total expenditure .....	243	313	410	469	650	699
Capital debt at 30 June (c) .....	1,481	2,154	2,674	3,042	3,234	3,573

(a) Includes management and maintenance expenses and transfers to Renewals Reserve Account.

(b) Includes exchange on interest.

(c) Capital debt in respect of the Board's General Fund, amounting to \$3,767,000, \$4,349,000, \$4,812,000, \$4,038,000, \$4,716,000, and \$5,353,000 for the years shown, is omitted from this table.

Expenditure on renewals from the Renewals Reserve Account amounted to \$251,000 in 1976-77.



## CHAPTER 17

# PRIVATE FINANCE

## MONEY

### CURRENCY

Under the Constitution, the control of currency, coinage, and legal tender is vested in the Australian Government.

Since 14 February 1966, Australia has had a decimal currency system, in which the monetary unit (the dollar—\$) is divided into 100 cents. The denomination of Australian notes and coins currently on issue are:—

Notes: \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, and \$50.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 cents.

Notes are legal tender in Australia for any amount. The 1 and 2 cent coins are legal tender for any amount not exceeding 20 cents, and the other coins are legal tender for any amount not exceeding \$5. Australian notes are issued by the Reserve Bank of Australia (under the authority of the Reserve Bank Act, 1959–1973). Australian coins are minted by the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra.

Details regarding the introduction of decimal currency are shown on pages 147 and 148 of Year Book No. 64, 1976.

### OVERSEAS RESERVES AND INTERNATIONAL LIQUIDITY

Australia's central reserves of international currency are held by the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank provides facilities for the Australian banks to cover, each day, their net foreign currency positions arising from their net foreign currency receipts (or payments) flow to (or from) the central reserves.

Regulations under the Banking Act, 1959–1977, provide for the control of foreign exchange transactions (including the fixing of rates of exchange) and place restrictions on the transmission of money (including Australian notes and gold) from Australia, the transfer from Australia of securities in any form, and dealings in foreign securities.

Since 1972, borrowings from overseas countries by Australian companies, banks, etc. and certain types of deposits held in Australia by overseas residents, have been subject to overseas borrowing restrictions administered by the Reserve Bank under the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations. From June 1977, borrowings greater than \$200,000 in any period of twelve months and repayable in less than six months have not been permitted.

The Reserve Bank administers the exchange control on behalf of the Australian Treasurer, but considerable discretionary powers are delegated to the trading banks authorised, as agents of the Reserve Bank, to handle foreign exchange transactions.

Statistics of Australia's reserves of international currency (gold and foreign exchange holdings of official and banking institutions) at the end of each of the last five years, as compiled by the Reserve Bank, are shown in the following table:—

**OFFICIAL RESERVE ASSETS AND INTERNATIONAL LIQUIDITY**  
(SA million)

Particulars	At 30 June				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Official reserve assets—					
Gold .....	220	210	238	(c) 749	947
I.M.F.—					
Special drawing rights .....	200	150	89	37	27
Gold tranche .....	143	149	156	155	174
Foreign exchange—					
Dollars (United States) .....	2,064	1,852	2,252	1,457	1,312
Sterling (a) .....	1,334	845	270	125	n.a.
Total foreign exchange (b) .....	3,684	3,051	3,010	2,145	2,164
Total official reserve assets .....	4,248	3,560	3,493	(c) 3,086	3,312
I.M.F. credit tranche position .....	566	539	620	617	694

(a) At end of June 1977 "Sterling" is included in "Total foreign exchange" but is not shown separately.

(b) Includes foreign exchange other than US dollars and Sterling.

(c) Since June 1976, the basis of valuation is the average London gold price for the month converted to Australian dollars at the market rate of exchange applying on the last day of the month. (Previously gold holdings were valued at the Reserve Bank buying price.)

The statistics of gold and foreign assets include two components of Australia's drawing rights with the International Monetary Fund—the Gold Tranche and Special Drawing Rights (SDR's)—but they exclude a third component, the Credit Tranche, which is shown separately in the table.

The Gold Tranche (also known as the Reserve Tranche) is virtually drawable on demand and the Credit Tranche is drawable under the Fund's conditions. Special Drawing Rights were created by the International Monetary Fund in January 1970 as a primary reserve asset to supplement the existing stock of reserve assets (gold, U.S. dollars, etc.) in the international monetary system and for use by member countries experiencing balance of payments difficulties. Special Drawing Rights have been allocated to participating countries in proportion to their subscriptions (quotas) to the Fund. If a member country has a balance of payments need and declining international reserves, it may transfer Special Drawings Rights to a participant in return for convertible currency.

### OVERSEAS EXCHANGE RATES

From 1970 to 1974 Australia's currency relationship was fixed to the U.S. dollar rather than to Sterling (which had been the relationship since 1931).

On 25 September 1974 Australia's fixed link to the United States dollar was discontinued. Since then, in order to maintain a constant effective (trade-weighted) rate of exchange for the Australian dollar, the exchange rate is determined by changes in an average of foreign currency values weighted in accordance with trading significance to Australia. From 29 November 1976, when the Australian dollar was devalued by 17.5 per cent, a small group of officials, composed of the Governor of the Reserve Bank, the Secretary to the Treasury, and the Secretary to the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, keep the exchange rate under review and, where necessary, make smaller and more frequent adjustments than were made previously.



A comparison of the rates of exchange between Australia and a number of important overseas centres is shown in the next table. The rates quoted are the mean of daily buying and selling rates during the month of June for telegraphic transfers quoted by the Commonwealth Trading Bank.

## OVERSEAS EXCHANGE RATES

Australia on—	Basis of quotation	June					
		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
United Kingdom .. .. .	£stg. to \$A1 .. .. .	0.458	0.550	0.622	0.585	0.697	0.645
New Zealand .. .. .	\$N.Z. to \$A1 .. .. .	1.000	1.067	1.023	1.018	1.248	1.150
U.S.A. .. .. .	U.S. \$ to \$A1 .. .. .	1.19	1.42	1.49	1.34	1.23	1.11
Canada .. .. .	Can. \$ to \$A1 .. .. .	1.17	1.41	1.44	1.37	1.20	1.17
Belgium .. .. .	Francs to \$A1 .. .. .	(a) 52.36	(a) 53.31	(a) 58.45	(a) 48.38	49.37	39.97
Denmark .. .. .	Kroner to \$A1 .. .. .	8.27	8.27	8.69	7.27	7.53	6.70
France .. .. .	Francs to \$A1 .. .. .	(a) 5.78	(a) 6.02	7.28	5.35	5.82	5.48
Netherlands .. .. .	Florins to \$A1 .. .. .	3.82	5.86	3.88	3.22	3.37	2.75
Italy .. .. .	Lire to \$A1 .. .. .	692.0	(a) 864.0	966.0	836.0	1,042.0	981.0
Norway .. .. .	Kroner to \$A1 .. .. .	7.79	7.78	7.90	6.55	6.82	5.86
Sweden .. .. .	Kroner to \$A1 .. .. .	5.65	5.97	6.44	5.24	5.47	4.90
Switzerland .. .. .	Francs to \$A1 .. .. .	4.55	4.33	4.44	3.34	3.03	2.76
West Germany .. .. .	D'marks to \$A1 .. .. .	3.78	3.67	3.75	3.13	3.17	2.61
Hong Kong .. .. .	H.K. \$ to \$A1 .. .. .	6.67	7.19	7.52	6.62	6.05	5.20
India .. .. .	Rupees to \$A1 .. .. .	8.50	10.22	11.57	10.88	10.97	9.68
Japan .. .. .	Yen to \$A1 .. .. .	361.91	374.11	420.73	392.44	368.12	302.81
Malaysia .. .. .	Mal. \$ to \$A1 .. .. .	3.36	3.49	3.56	3.05	3.14	2.75
Singapore .. .. .	\$S to \$A1 .. .. .	3.364	3.508	3.616	3.043	3.039	2.730
China, People's Republic ..	New yuan to \$A1 .. ..	n.a.	2.699	2.863	2.349	2.416	2.086

(a) Separate daily rates quoted for international trade transactions.

## BANKING

The Australian banking system comprises a central bank (the Reserve Bank of Australia), two development banks, thirteen trading banks, and thirteen savings banks.

Statistics of general banking business are given in respect of (a) the major trading banks, and (b) all trading banks. The "major trading banks" comprise six private trading banks and an Australian Government Bank (the Commonwealth Trading Bank), all of which have branches and agencies throughout Australia. The group "all trading banks" comprises the major trading banks, three State Government banks (including the Rural Bank of New South Wales) which trade mainly in their respective States, and three other banks (two of them overseas institutions) whose business is specialised and limited to a particular area.

The savings banks comprise the Commonwealth Savings Bank, three State savings banks, seven private savings banks associated with private trading banks, and two trustee savings banks.

### AUSTRALIAN BANKING LEGISLATION

Banking in Australia, apart from the business of State Government banks, is controlled by Australian Government legislation. The State banks are regulated by State legislation, but are subject to certain provisions of the Australian law relating to the control of gold and foreign exchange.

The current Federal banking legislation, which is described below, was enacted in 1959 and became operative from 14 January 1960.

The legislation replaced by the current legislation is described on page 341 of Year Book No. 56.

### BANKING ACT

The Banking Act, 1959-1977, regulates the business of all trading and savings banks operating in Australia, except the State Government banks trading in their own State. The objects of the Act are (a) to provide a uniform legal framework for regulating the banking system; (b) to safeguard depositors; (c) to provide for the co-ordination of banking policy under the direction of the Reserve Bank; and (d) to mobilise and to provide machinery for the control of the foreign exchange and gold reserves of the Australian economy.

Under the Act, banking business in Australia may be conducted only by a body corporate possessing the written authority of the Governor-General. Bodies (such as pastoral companies, building societies, and merchant banks) which transact some banking business, though not engaged in the general business of banking, may be exempted from all or part of the Act.

The Banking Act requires each trading bank subject to the Act to maintain a Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with the Reserve Bank, and to keep in the account an amount equal to a specified percentage of its Australian deposits. This percentage, known as the Statutory Reserve Deposit (S.R.D.) ratio, is determined by the Reserve Bank. The Statutory Reserve Deposits are used, in conjunction with a liquidity convention (the L.G.S. ratio described below), as a means of control over bank credit. Changes in the S.R.D. ratio in the years 1975, 1976, and 1977 are:—

<i>Date of change</i> 1975	<i>Ratio</i> (per cent)	<i>Date of change</i> 1976	<i>Ratio</i> (per cent)	<i>Date of change</i> 1977	<i>Ratio</i> (per cent)
<i>July 16</i>	4.0	<i>Jan. 16</i>	7.6	<i>Jan. 18</i>	8.0
<i>July 17</i>	3.6	<i>Apr. 14</i>	6.6	<i>Jan. 25</i>	9.0
<i>Aug. 5</i>	4.6	<i>Apr. 28</i>	5.6	<i>Feb. 21</i>	10.0
<i>Sept. 16</i>	5.6	<i>June 23</i>	5.0	<i>June 20</i>	9.0
<i>Nov. 5</i>	6.6	<i>Nov. 16</i>	6.0	<i>July 1</i>	8.0
		<i>Dec. 30</i>	7.0	<i>Sept. 9</i>	6.5

The Reserve Bank implements its Statutory Reserve Deposit policy in conjunction with a convention, established in the present form in 1956, by agreement between the Reserve Bank and the trading banks. Under this convention the trading banks agreed to endeavour to observe a minimum ratio of liquid assets plus government securities to total deposits (known as the L.G.S. ratio) and, if necessary, to borrow temporarily from the Reserve Bank (at penal rates if considered justified) to maintain this ratio. The Reserve Bank undertook to administer the Statutory Reserve Deposit policy so that trading banks generally would be able to maintain the L.G.S. ratio above the minimum if their lending was in accord with central banking policy. The agreed minimum L.G.S. ratio was initially 14 per cent but was increased to 16 per cent in 1959 and 18 per cent in April 1962. As a temporary arrangement the minimum L.G.S. ratio was increased to 23 per cent in the period February 1976 to March 1977, after which it reverted to 18 per cent.

In accordance with the Banking Act, savings banks subject to the Act must keep the Reserve Bank informed of their loan and investment policy, and must comply with regulations under the Act prescribing the ways in which depositors' funds may be invested. The provisions relating to savings banks are described in more detail in the subsection "Savings Banks" later in this section.

In terms of the Banking Act, the Reserve Bank may determine the general policy to be followed by banks in making advances. With the approval of the Federal Treasurer, the Bank may also make regulations to control rates of interest payable to or by the banks or other bodies in the course of banking business.

#### RESERVE BANK ACT AND COMMONWEALTH BANKS ACT

The Reserve Bank Act, 1959–1973, established the Reserve Bank of Australia as the Central Bank, imposed duties on the Bank Board in respect of the Bank's monetary and banking policy, and defined the relationship between the Board and the Australian Government.

The Commonwealth Banks Act, 1959–1974, established the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, and placed under its general control the Commonwealth Development Bank, the Commonwealth Trading Bank, and the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

Further particulars of the Reserve Bank and Commonwealth Banking Corporation are given below.

### RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA

Under the Reserve Bank Act, 1959–1973, the Central Banking Business, the Note Issue Department, and the Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia were reconstituted as the Reserve Bank of Australia. The Reserve Bank continues in existence the body corporate formerly known as the Commonwealth Bank, the development of which is discussed on page 342 of Year Book No. 56.

The Reserve Bank is the Central Bank. It controls the note issue, is custodian of Australia's international currency reserves, and exercises controls over trading and savings banks—see text in the subsection "Australian Banking Legislation" earlier in this section. Most of its central banking powers are derived from the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959–1977. The Bank also acts as banker to the Australian and some State Governments and provides special banking facilities through its Rural Credits Department.

The Reserve Bank is controlled by a Board of Directors which comprises the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank (who are chairman and deputy-chairman respectively), the Secretary of the Australian Treasury, and seven other members, of whom at least five must not be officers of the Bank or of the Australian Public Service. The Governor and Deputy Governor are appointed for a maximum term of seven years. Of the seven other members, those who are officers of the Bank or the Australian Public Service are appointed during the pleasure of the Governor-General, and the remainder for a maximum term of

five years. The administration of the Bank is controlled by the Governor.

Under the Reserve Bank Act, it is the duty of the Board to ensure that the monetary and banking policy of the Bank is directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia and that the powers of the Bank are exercised in the manner that will best contribute to the stability of the currency, the maintenance of full employment, and the economic prosperity and welfare of the people of Australia.

The Bank Board must keep the Australian Government informed of the monetary and banking policy of the Bank. In the event of a difference of opinion, the Board must endeavour to reach agreement with the Treasurer. Failing agreement, the Treasurer may make a recommendation to the Governor-General-in-Council who may, by order, determine the policy to be followed by the Bank.

Statistics of the central banking business (including the Note Issue Department) of the Reserve Bank during recent years are shown in the following table:—

**RESERVE BANK: CENTRAL BANKING BUSINESS**  
Averages of Weekly Figures (Australia and elsewhere)  
(\$ million)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<b>LIABILITIES</b>						
Capital and reserves .. . . .	70·2	66·2	48·3	45·6	45·6	45·6
Special reserve—						
I.M.F. special drawing rights .. . . .	170·7	196·9	185·0	202·1	205·5	217·0
Australian notes on issue .. . . .	1,448·6	1,633·2	1,958·1	2,373·9	2,762·5	3,171·8
Deposits of trading banks—						
Statutory Reserve Deposit .. . . .	589·7	641·6	1,025·9	462·2	909·0	1,303·6
Term Loan Fund .. . . .	49·0	33·2	32·5	22·9	17·0	35·5
Farm Development Loan Fund .. . . .	36·1	45·2	10·5	19·8	14·7	25·3
Other .. . . .	10·7	5·3	10·6	9·7	9·9	8·4
Deposits of savings banks .. . . .	745·6	1,200·9	1,311·2	1,056·9	1,089·9	1,213·4
Other liabilities .. . . .	785·1	1,454·2	1,209·5	1,200·3	747·8	1,255·3
<b>Total liabilities .. . . .</b>	<b>3,905·6</b>	<b>5,276·6</b>	<b>5,791·6</b>	<b>5,393·3</b>	<b>5,802·0</b>	<b>7,275·9</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Gold and foreign exchange .. . . .	2,774·8	4,122·1	3,767·7	3,110·9	2,778·7	2,612·1
Australian Government securities—						
Redeemable in Australia—						
Treasury bills and Treasury notes .. . . .	192·9	98·1	72·2	146·5	1,290·4	1,758·3
Other securities .. . . .	523·7	406·4	730·2	1,041·4	906·6	2,189·7
All other assets .. . . .	414·2	650·0	1,221·6	1,094·5	826·2	715·7
<b>Total assets .. . . .</b>	<b>3,905·6</b>	<b>5,276·6</b>	<b>5,791·6</b>	<b>5,393·3</b>	<b>5,802·0</b>	<b>7,275·9</b>

The Rural Credits Department, which was established in 1925 as a separate department of the Commonwealth Bank, may make seasonal advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in marketing or processing primary produce. In lieu of making advances the Department may discount bills on behalf of these institutions. Advances for the purposes of the Department may be obtained from the Treasurer and the Reserve Bank; the amount due to the Treasurer at any time may not exceed \$6,000,000.

The aggregate capital of the Reserve Bank amounted to \$49,428,000 and general reserves totalled \$21,119,000 at 30 June 1977.

The balance sheet of each department of the Reserve Bank at 30 June 1977 and an aggregate balance sheet from which inter-departmental accounts totalling \$1,554,608,000 have been excluded, are summarised in the following table:—

### RESERVE BANK: BALANCE SHEETS AT 30 JUNE 1977

(\$ thousand)

Item	Central banking business	Note Issue Department	Rural Credits Department	All departments (a)
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Capital .. .. .	40,000	..	9,428	49,428
Reserve funds .. .. .	5,568	..	15,551	21,119
Special reserve -- I.M.F. drawing rights .. .. .	218,208	..	..	218,208
Australian notes on issue .. .. .	..	3,319,313	..	3,319,313
Deposits, bills payable, etc. (including provisions) .. .. .	(c) 5,374,852	138,227	543,315	4,501,786
Total liabilities.. .. .	5,638,628	3,457,540	568,294	8,109,854
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Gold and foreign exchange holdings .. .. .	2,272,641	167,054	..	2,439,695
I.M.F. special drawing rights .. .. .	26,877	..	..	26,877
Australian Government securities (b) .. .. .	2,067,860	2,137,296	..	4,205,156
Bills, remittances in transit .. .. .	237,384	..	..	237,384
Premises .. .. .	60,249	5,326	..	65,575
Loans, advances, etc. and all other assets .. .. .	973,617	(d) 1,147,864	(e) 568,294	1,135,167
Total assets.. .. .	5,638,628	3,457,540	568,294	8,109,854

(a) Excludes inter-departmental accounts, \$1,554,608,000.

(b) Includes Treasury bills and Treasury notes.

(c) Comprises Statutory Reserve Deposit accounts of trading banks (\$1,584,429,000), Term Loan Fund accounts of trading banks (\$15,515,000), Farm Development Loan Fund accounts of trading banks (\$8,509,000), other deposits of trading banks (\$5,481,000), deposits of savings banks (\$1,055,694,000), deposits of overseas institutions (\$508,588,000), and other deposits and provisions for contingencies (\$2,196,636,000).

(d) Includes interest-bearing deposit with the Central Bank, \$1,061,506,000.

(e) Includes a balance due to the Central Bank, \$493,102,000.

### COMMONWEALTH BANKING CORPORATION

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation, which was constituted on 14 January 1960, under the Commonwealth Banks Act, 1959-1974, controls the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Each of the three banks under the control of the Corporation has its own statutory functions and responsibilities and its separate identity within the framework of the Corporation. The Corporation and the banks under its control are guaranteed by the Australian Government.

The Corporation is controlled by a Board of Directors which comprises eight members (of whom one is Chairman and another Deputy Chairman) appointed by the Governor-General for a maximum term of five years and three ex officio members (the Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director of the Corporation and the Secretary of the Treasury). Apart from the ex officio members, no officer of the Australian Public Service and no director or officer of a bank is eligible for appointment to the Board.

The Board determines the policy of the Corporation and its constituent banks and controls their affairs. Under the Commonwealth Banks Act, it is the duty of the Board to ensure that the policy of the Corporation and the banking policy of the banks under its control are directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia and have due regard to the stability and balanced development of the Australian economy.

The statutory relationship between the Board and the Government, and the procedure to be followed in the event of differences of opinion between them, are similar to those

outlined above in respect of the Reserve Bank. The Board must keep the Government informed of the policy of the Corporation and the banking policy of the banks under its control. If there is a difference of opinion which cannot be reconciled, the Governor-General-in-Council may, by order, determine the policy to be followed.

An Executive Committee of the Board, comprising the Managing Director of the Corporation and four other members of the Board, is appointed for each of the three banks under the control of the Corporation. The Chairman of the Board may not be a member of an executive committee, and the Secretary of the Treasury may be a member only of the committee for the Savings Bank. The Committee for a bank must ensure that the bank follows the policy laid down for it and complies with directions issued to it by the Board.

The Corporation is managed, under the Board, by the Managing Director and his Deputy, and each of the banks under the control of the Corporation is managed, under the Managing Director of the Corporation, by a general manager. The Managing Director and the Deputy Managing Director of the Corporation, and the general manager of each of the banks, are appointed by the Governor-General.

The balance sheets of the Corporation and the banks under its control at 30 June 1977 are shown later in the section.

#### COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Trading Bank commenced business on 3 December 1953, when it took over the assets, liabilities, and trading business of the General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank. It was brought under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation on 14 January 1960.

The Trading Bank is empowered to carry on general banking business. It functions and competes on a similar basis with other trading banks operating in the Australian market. It is subject to the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959–1977, and since 1959–60 has been liable for Federal tax on profits.

In 1975 the Commonwealth Trading Bank and the Commonwealth Savings Bank formed a general finance company CBFC Ltd (with its own subsidiary CBFC Leasing Pty Limited) whose issued capital is owned equally by those two Banks. The principal activities of CBFC Ltd and its subsidiary CBFC Leasing Pty Limited relate to the financing of commercial loans, personal loans, hire purchase and leasing transactions. In the same year the two banks also formed a travel company, Travelstrength Limited.

#### COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened as a separate department of the Commonwealth Bank, in Victoria, on 15 July 1912 and in the other States within the following six months. Operations in New South Wales commenced on 13 January 1913. The department was established as a separate institution—the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia—on 9 June 1928, but remained under the control of the management of the Commonwealth Bank. The Savings Bank was brought under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation on 14 January 1960.

Since 14 January 1960, the Savings Bank has been subject to the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959–1977. Regulations under this Act (see text in subsection “Savings Bank” later in this section) prescribe the ways in which savings banks may invest depositors’ funds.

The Bank provides housing loans to individuals and building societies at the lowest practicable interest rates. Finance is also made available to local and semi-government bodies to assist in providing roads, water, sewerage, electricity, and other essential services, and to schools, churches, and non-profit organisations for various community projects.

In 1975 the Bank, in conjunction with the Commonwealth Trading Bank, formed a finance company and a travel company (see text in that part of the subsection “Commonwealth Banking Corporation” relating to “Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia”).

## COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Commonwealth Development Bank was constituted under the Commonwealth Banks Act, 1959-1974, and commenced operations on 14 January 1960. It was formed basically from an amalgamation of the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank, and is under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation.

The main function of the Development Bank is to provide finance to primary producers and to persons seeking to establish or develop industrial undertakings (particularly small undertakings) and certain types of tourist development, in cases where the granting of assistance is considered desirable and finance would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions.

Finance is provided by the Bank by way of fixed-term loans and hire purchase. At 30 June 1977, the fixed-term loans outstanding amounted to \$303,106,000 (primary production \$254,421,000; industrial undertakings \$48,685,000) and the outstanding balances on hire purchase agreements to \$80,300,000.

The Bank is subject to the Banking Act, 1959-1977, but it is not required to maintain a Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with the Reserve Bank.

## BALANCE SHEETS OF COMMONWEALTH BANKING CORPORATION

The balance sheets of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation and the banks and subsidiary under its control at 30 June 1977, and an aggregate balance sheet from which inter-bank accounts have been excluded, are summarised in the next table:—

**COMMONWEALTH BANKING CORPORATION—BANKS AND SUBSIDIARY UNDER ITS CONTROL: BALANCE SHEETS AT 30 JUNE 1977**  
(£ thousand)

Item	Common- wealth Banking Corporation	Common- wealth Trading Bank	Common- wealth Savings Bank	Common- wealth Development Bank	CBFC Ltd (a)	Total (b)
<b>LIABILITIES</b>						
Capital .. .. .	..	(d) 14,858	..	(e) 61,714	15,000	76,572
Reserve funds .. .. .	..	39,078	75,822	46,064	755	161,719
Balances due to other banks .. .. .	..	86,244	..	157,923	10,000	86,244
Deposits, bills payable, and all other liabilities .. .. .	83,444	5,153,136	6,193,081	142,742	164,393	11,681,455
<b>Total liabilities .. .. .</b>	<b>83,444</b>	<b>5,293,316</b>	<b>6,268,903</b>	<b>408,443</b>	<b>190,148</b>	<b>12,005,990</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Cash balances, cash at bankers, and money at short call (c) .. .. .	2,968	94,783	488,139	3,349	14,287	567,246
Statutory Reserve Deposit Ac- count with Reserve Bank .. .. .	..	364,203	..	..	..	364,203
Australian public securities, including Treasury bills .. .. .	14,960	886,970	2,749,343	995	200	3,652,468
Loans, advances, etc. .. .. .	..	2,807,240	2,811,056	392,585	174,733	6,003,886
Premises .. .. .	65,009	54,098	127,300	549	375	247,331
Other assets .. .. .	507	1,086,022	93,065	10,965	553	1,170,856
<b>Total assets .. .. .</b>	<b>83,444</b>	<b>5,293,316</b>	<b>6,268,903</b>	<b>408,443</b>	<b>190,148</b>	<b>12,005,990</b>

(a) Includes subsidiary CBFC Leasing Pty Ltd.

(b) Excludes amounts owing between the banks and the subsidiary under the control of the Corporation.

(c) Includes \$20,259,000 held by the Trading Bank at short call overseas, loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market (Trading Bank, \$10,300,000, and Development Bank, \$2,000,000), cash with Reserve Bank (Savings Bank, \$449,210,000), deposits with Australian trading banks (Savings bank, \$33,091,000), and funds at short-call (CBFC Ltd, \$13,221,000).

(d) Includes \$4,000,000 transferred during 1959-60 from reserves of the Reserve Bank.

(e) Includes \$10,000,000 transferred during 1959-60 from reserves of the Reserve Bank and amounts provided by the Australian Government (\$20,000,000 in 1961-62 and \$10,000,000 in 1963-64).

### AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Australian Resources Development Bank is wholly owned by the major trading banks, and is authorised by the Banking Act, 1959-1977, to carry on banking business in Australia. It provides finance (by way of direct loans or equity investment, or by refinancing loans made by trading banks) to Australian enterprises to assist them to participate in the development of Australia's natural resources. The Banking Act provides that the structure and ownership of the Resources Bank may not be varied without the written consent of the Australian Treasurer. The Bank commenced operations on 29 March 1968.

The Resources Bank has an equity capital of \$7,000,000 subscribed equally by the seven major trading banks, and a loan capital of \$2,250,000—from the Reserve Bank (\$2,100,000), the Rural Bank of N.S.W. (\$100,000), and the Industries Bank of Western Australia (\$50,000).

Loans made by the Bank are to finance an extensive range of natural resources. The projects include nationally important ventures between Australian and overseas partners and other medium and smaller projects which are wholly or partly Australian owned. Finance has also been provided for local processing of natural resources, transport to markets, and to help build new towns, port facilities, railways, roads, and airstrips. The growth of "Loans and Advances" made by the Bank is shown in the following table:—

**AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT BANK: BALANCE SHEET**  
**AT 30 SEPTEMBER 1972 TO 1977**  
(\$ thousand)

Item	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<b>LIABILITIES</b>						
Issued share capital	3,000	3,000	3,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Loans from other banks—						
Loan capital	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250
Subordinated loans (a)	47,250	47,250	47,250	47,250	47,250	47,250
Bridging loans	—	—	36,190	—	—	—
Deposits—						
Transferable certificates of deposit	253,814	256,588	273,339	337,173	410,842	444,409
Overseas	35,333	8,741	9,616	65,605	102,804	114,662
Term deposits	1,719	2,989	2,343	3,005	4,100	4,358
Negotiable certificates of deposit	—	—	9,797	9,861	—	1,472
Reserve fund and other liabilities	20,759	19,484	21,310	39,853	42,677	43,278
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>364,124</b>	<b>340,302</b>	<b>405,095</b>	<b>511,997</b>	<b>616,923</b>	<b>664,680</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Cash at bankers	134	17	1,095	1,356	6,186	3,578
Loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market	9,970	12,220	13,100	27,760	27,560	22,830
Treasury notes	697	99	200	6,657	100	98
Loans and advances	337,472	294,650	387,850	471,050	575,421	622,313
Other assets	15,852	33,316	2,850	5,174	7,656	15,861
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>364,124</b>	<b>340,302</b>	<b>405,095</b>	<b>511,997</b>	<b>616,923</b>	<b>664,680</b>

(a) These loans are subordinate, in right of repayment, to deposits and other funds lodged with the bank.



### RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars of the foundation and development of the Rural Bank of New South Wales are given on page 708 of the 1930-31 edition and in subsequent issues of the Year Book.

The Bank was reconstituted in 1947, and restrictions on its lending activities were then removed. It comprises a General Bank Department, which is empowered to conduct general banking business, and a Government Agency Department, which administers various lending activities on behalf of the State Government. Control of the Bank is exercised by three full-time commissioners (one of whom is President) appointed until sixty-five years of age, subject to ability and good behaviour, and two part-time commissioners appointed for a maximum period of five years.

At 30 June 1977, there were 201 branches and 24 agencies of the Bank in Sydney and important country centres. In other places, the Commonwealth Trading Bank acts as agent of the Rural Bank.

#### GENERAL BANK DEPARTMENT

The balance sheet and profit of the General Bank Department in the last six years are shown in the following table:—

#### RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES: GENERAL DEPARTMENT BALANCE SHEET AND

##### PROFIT (\$ thousand)

Item	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>LIABILITIES AT 30 JUNE</b>						
Inscribed stock and debentures .. .. .	18,418	18,821	19,230	19,739	20,462	21,290
General reserve .. .. .	15,344	16,455	17,691	18,875	20,467	22,924
Special reserve .. .. .	37,771	41,082	44,850	48,210	52,147	59,532
Deposits, other liabilities, and reserves for contingencies .. .. .	474,806	626,650	766,345	928,169	1,222,250	1,440,018
Re-establishment and Employment Act .. .. .	174	133	89	64	43	26
<b>Total liabilities .. .. .</b>	<b>546,513</b>	<b>703,139</b>	<b>848,205</b>	<b>1,015,057</b>	<b>1,315,369</b>	<b>1,543,790</b>
<b>ASSETS AT 30 JUNE</b>						
Cash and bank balances .. .. .	6,140	6,955	8,986	13,046	12,378	12,689
Money at short call or on short term .. .. .	41,338	94,320	54,846	95,015	200,365	145,700
Cheques, etc., and balances with and due by other banks .. .. .	16,063	2,468	14,082	793	5,595	45,872
Government and public securities .. .. .	112,182	119,370	135,304	167,619	234,118	277,119
Loans and advances .. .. .	326,793	403,888	563,127	638,395	774,714	916,496
Bank premises and sites .. .. .	20,408	22,333	24,894	26,885	30,463	56,205
Sundry debtors and other assets .. .. .	23,588	53,805	46,966	73,304	57,736	89,708
<b>Total assets .. .. .</b>	<b>546,513</b>	<b>703,139</b>	<b>848,205</b>	<b>1,015,057</b>	<b>1,315,369</b>	<b>1,543,790</b>
<b>NET PROFIT</b>						
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>2,221</b>	<b>2,472</b>	<b>2,369</b>	<b>3,184</b>	<b>4,914</b>

One half of the General Bank Department's net profits in each year are paid into the State's Consolidated Revenue Fund and the balance into the Bank's General Reserve.

In terms of the agreement under which the savings business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was amalgamated with the Commonwealth Savings Bank in 1931, the Commissioners of the Rural Bank receive one-half of the profits earned in New South Wales by the Commonwealth Savings Bank. Amounts received in this manner to 30 June 1977, totalled \$62,751,000 of which \$59,532,000 has been credited to a special reserve. The share of the profits received was \$3,937,000 in 1975-76 and \$7,385,000 in 1976-77.

The Bank is required to hold at least twenty per cent of its deposits in cash, bank balances, deposits at not more than six months call, Australian Government securities, and (from 1969) certain New South Wales public authorities' securities (provided they are listed on a recognised stock exchange in Australia).

#### GOVERNMENT AGENCY DEPARTMENT

A Government Agency Department was established under the Rural Bank of New South Wales Act, 1932-1976, with the object of co-ordinating, under the control of a central authority, certain lending activities formerly conducted through State Government departments. The scope of the Department's functions and powers is defined by the Rural Bank (Agency) Act, 1934-1976, in terms of which various agencies have been created.

In respect of each agency, the Rural Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy.

The Sale of Homes Agency which commenced in 1954 arranges the sale on terms of houses erected by the Housing Commission, while the Building Society Agency which commenced in 1956 makes advances to co-operative building societies from funds allocated to the State under Commonwealth-States Housing Agreements. Further particulars of these agencies are given in the section "Housing and Building" in the Chapter "Physical Development".

The other agencies within the Government Agency Department are concerned with rural finance. Particulars of their activities are given in the section "General Rural Activities and Services" in the Chapter "Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries".

The financial operations of the various agencies during 1976-77 are summarised in the following table:—

**RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES: GOVERNMENT AGENCY DEPARTMENT**  
(\$ thousand)

Agency	Revenue collections	Adminis- trative expenses	Advances (a)		
			Made during year	Repaid during year	Outstanding
Advances to Settlers .. .. .	287	350	1,579	1,119	6,005
Rural Industries .. .. .	303	624	1,436	2,435	9,185
Rural Reconstruction .. .. .	3,274	2,332	11,223	8,903	70,605
Irrigation .. .. .	7,291	679	6,465	2,174	29,041
Closer Settlement .. .. .	—	—	—	3	14
Building Relief .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Sale of Homes .. .. .	8,121	1,455	888	10,614	149,720
Building Society .. .. .	14,506	1,369	51,893	24,370	296,050
<b>Total, all agencies .. .. .</b>	<b>33,783</b>	<b>6,811</b>	<b>73,483</b>	<b>49,617</b>	<b>560,620</b>

(a) Amounts advanced and repaid during the year represent capital sums only, but balances outstanding at 30 June comprise principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

It is not possible from the figures in the table to calculate the net profit or loss of the various agencies, as no charge is made for interest on capital resources used in making loans and advances.

### TRADING BANKS

Thirteen trading banks conduct business in Australia. They comprise nine private banks authorised in terms of the Banking Act, 1959-1977, the Commonwealth Trading Bank (which is subject to the Banking Act), and three State Government banks (including the Rural Bank of N.S.W.). Of these, eight private banks and two government banks conduct business in New South Wales.

The number of branches and amount of deposits and advances of each bank in New South Wales and Australia in June 1977 are shown below. Large sums held by the banks in the form of cash balances, Statutory Reserve Deposits with the Reserve Bank, and investments in Government securities are omitted from this statement, but the totals for all banks are shown in later tables.

#### TRADING BANKS: BRANCHES, DEPOSITS, AND ADVANCES, JUNE 1977

Bank	Number of branches (a)	Deposits	Loans and advances (b)
Average of weekly figures — \$million			
IN NEW SOUTH WALES			
Commonwealth Trading Bank (c) .. .. .	419	1,963.0	1,160.6
Bank of N.S.W. .. .. .	408	2,275.4	1,661.7
Commercial of Sydney .. .. .	286	950.2	750.2
Commercial of Australia .. .. .	137	338.0	269.2
National of Australasia .. .. .	148	375.1	428.8
Bank of Adelaide .. .. .	1	13.8	7.2
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group .. .. .	255	955.8	717.5
Major trading banks .. .. .	1,654	6,871.2	4,995.3
Rural Bank of N.S.W. (c) .. .. .	201	1,253.7	1,051.8
Bank of New Zealand .. .. .	1	24.5	15.4
Banque Nationale de Paris .. .. .	2	84.4	74.4
Total, banks operating in N.S.W. .. .. .	1,858	8,233.7	6,136.9
IN AUSTRALIA			
Major trading banks .. .. .	4,778	17,197.8	12,177.0
Other trading banks .. .. .	335	1,898.0	1,808.3
Total, all banks .. .. .	5,113	19,095.8	13,985.3

(a) Excludes agencies, numbering 286 in New South Wales and 927 in Australia.

(b) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

(c) Government bank.

The trading banks' liabilities and assets within Australia in each of the last six years are summarised in the following two tables:—

### TRADING BANKS: DEPOSITS AND OTHER LIABILITIES IN AUSTRALIA (a)

(Average of weekly figures — \$ million)

Period	Deposits			Balances due to other banks (b)	Bills payable and all other liabilities to the public	Total liabilities (c)
	Current	Fixed	Total			
MAJOR TRADING BANKS						
Year ended June—						
1972	4,104.8	3,413.5	7,518.3	329.3	333.2	8,180.7
1973	4,969.8	4,428.5	9,398.3	363.0	386.8	10,148.1
1974	5,683.3	6,063.7	11,747.0	378.1	628.7	12,754.2
1975	5,449.0	7,259.8	12,708.8	568.9	1,248.7	14,526.5
1976	6,547.3	8,584.9	15,132.3	513.8	1,496.4	17,142.5
1977	7,022.6	10,286.3	17,308.8	565.6	1,718.6	19,593.0
Month of June—						
1972	4,286.4	3,432.9	7,719.3	354.3	371.9	8,445.4
1973	5,546.2	4,774.7	10,321.0	330.4	510.0	11,161.5
1974	5,311.8	6,443.0	11,754.8	644.5	953.2	13,352.6
1975	5,841.1	7,824.2	13,665.3	556.6	1,407.5	15,629.4
1976	6,680.2	8,705.0	15,385.2	563.0	1,736.5	17,684.6
1977	7,069.1	10,128.8	17,197.8	564.7	1,932.1	19,694.6
ALL TRADING BANKS						
Year ended June—						
1972	4,372.0	3,718.6	8,090.6	352.5	523.3	9,128.3
1973	5,289.1	4,800.0	10,089.1	380.8	584.4	11,054.3
1974	6,092.9	6,543.2	12,636.1	401.7	849.5	13,887.8
1975	5,867.7	8,004.8	13,872.5	597.0	1,520.3	15,989.8
1976	7,022.1	9,587.2	16,609.4	547.8	1,818.7	18,975.8
1977	7,568.4	11,550.4	19,118.8	604.8	2,117.1	21,840.7
Month of June—						
1972	4,580.0	3,742.1	8,322.1	372.0	559.3	9,253.4
1973	5,920.3	5,152.2	11,072.5	351.0	726.3	12,149.7
1974	5,728.1	6,985.9	12,714.0	669.2	1,196.9	14,580.0
1975	6,300.7	8,635.0	14,935.7	588.0	1,695.2	17,218.9
1976	7,180.9	9,775.4	16,956.3	603.9	2,094.9	19,655.1
1977	7,633.1	11,462.7	19,095.8	605.7	2,373.4	22,075.0

(a) Includes Papua New Guinea for June 1973 and earlier periods.

(b) Includes short-term loans from Reserve Bank made in conjunction with the operation of the Statutory Reserve Deposit system.

(c) Excludes shareholders' funds.

## TRADING BANKS: ASSETS IN AUSTRALIA (a)

(Average of weekly figures—\$ million)

Period	Cash items (b)	Government securities		Other (including local and semi-govt.) securities	Statutory Reserve Deposit with Reserve Bank (d)	Loans to authorised dealers in short-term money market	Loans, advances, and bills discounted (e)	Other assets (f)	Total, assets within Australia
		Treasury bills and Treasury notes (c)	Other						
MAJOR TRADING BANKS									
Year ended June—									
1972	179.2	262.7	r1,506.2	r230.2	587.4	146.0	r4,911.5	641.1	r8,464.3
1973	188.1	448.9	2,113.9	281.2	636.6	164.8	5,922.6	750.3	10,506.4
1974	230.3	251.2	r2,198.5	r346.8	1,021.0	123.7	r8,066.7	961.9	r13,200.1
1975	274.6	752.6	2,118.4	395.9	455.8	143.7	9,348.4	1,653.1	15,142.6
1976	311.5	658.2	3,079.4	432.6	895.9	120.5	10,344.9	1,870.9	17,713.9
1977	357.3	591.3	3,609.3	510.8	1,287.7	129.7	11,615.7	2,200.2	20,302.0
Month of June—									
1972	178.3	110.5	1,542.6	247.0	555.7	205.6	5,257.0	614.1	8,710.7
1973	200.1	184.0	2,001.2	304.8	780.8	119.1	7,087.6	792.0	11,469.6
1974	256.1	72.4	1,929.7	363.6	1,026.9	27.4	9,099.2	1,177.4	13,952.7
1975	282.2	1,100.7	2,204.2	409.4	414.4	118.2	9,932.3	1,730.5	16,191.9
1976	325.2	169.4	3,183.5	461.4	827.5	122.7	11,016.5	2,056.5	18,162.8
1977	358.2	37.7	3,305.8	538.6	1,685.7	102.5	12,177.0	2,314.1	20,519.6
ALL TRADING BANKS									
Year ended June—									
1972	194.6	268.7	1,675.5	r260.2	589.6	177.6	r5,490.2	696.6	r9,352.9
1973	200.0	457.1	2,314.1	r316.7	639.9	196.4	r6,618.5	823.7	r11,566.3
1974	244.5	r259.7	r2,410.3	r398.2	r1,025.9	154.6	r8,969.4	1,046.1	14,508.7
1975	291.3	780.8	2,268.0	454.9	462.2	187.1	10,529.6	1,810.5	16,784.3
1976	330.4	698.6	3,285.8	511.0	909.0	157.5	11,793.8	2,078.0	19,764.1
1977	380.6	641.1	3,852.9	667.2	1,303.6	165.2	13,328.7	2,446.6	22,785.6
Month of June—									
1972	190.1	116.7	1,702.9	272.8	558.2	249.8	5,875.7	677.6	9,643.7
1973	213.6	189.0	2,221.0	r344.5	784.7	149.6	r7,854.8	864.3	r12,622.9
1974	273.0	79.8	2,084.3	r417.7	1,032.6	65.4	r10,120.3	1,276.6	r15,349.6
1975	299.0	1,167.8	2,358.9	466.3	421.4	167.4	11,205.0	1,887.7	17,973.5
1976	345.6	191.0	3,410.9	543.5	840.5	182.3	12,559.5	2,276.8	20,349.9
1977	379.9	78.8	3,567.9	696.0	1,704.2	144.8	13,985.3	2,571.9	23,128.8

(a) Includes Papua New Guinea for June 1973 and earlier periods.

(b) Includes coin and bullion, Australian notes, and cash with Reserve Bank. For the Major trading banks for month of June 1977, cash items comprised \$19,909,000 coin and bullion, \$33,010,000 Australian notes, and \$5,248,000 cash with Reserve Bank.

(c) Short-term Australian Government securities.

(d) For description, see subsection "Australian Banking Legislation" earlier in this section.

(e) Comprises mainly overdrafts repayable on demand. Excludes loans to authorised dealers in short-term money market.

(f) Includes Term Loan Fund and Farm Development Loan Fund accounts with Reserve Bank.

Deposits on current account may be withdrawn on demand; for the most part they do not bear interest, but some of them (including some deposits of governments and of other banks, and the deposits of some non-profit organisations) are interest-bearing. Fixed deposits bear interest, and are made for fixed terms of up to forty-eight months.

Particulars of new and increased lending commitments in Australia in each of the last six years, and of overdraft limits and advances outstanding at the end of each of these years, are given in respect of the major trading banks in the following table:—

**MAJOR TRADING BANKS: NEW AND INCREASED LENDING COMMITMENTS,  
OVERDRAFT LIMITS, AND ADVANCES OUTSTANDING, AUSTRALIA (a)**  
(\$ million)

Particulars	Year ended second Wednesday of July					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
New and increased lending commitments in year (b)—						
Term loans .....	263·6	290·8	386·1	342·8	316·8	333·8
Farm development loans .....	48·6	173·3	79·2	67·4	107·9	145·2
Other loans, advances, etc. (b) (c) .....	2,771·8	5,256·3	4,308·1	4,312·5	5,082·7	4,974·1
Amount outstanding at end of year—						
Overdraft limits (b) (c) (d) .....	7,023·9	9,558·6	10,439·4	11,968·4	13,523·3	14,703·3
Loans, advances, etc.—						
Term loans .....	722·5	727·6	907·5	1,015·7	1,171·3	1,254·9
Farm development loans .....	113·0	215·4	267·0	286·5	323·8	379·7
Other (c) (e) .....	4,429·1	6,209·7	7,676·1	8,653·4	9,444·8	10,709·5

(a) Includes Papua New Guinea for July 1973 and earlier periods.

(b) Compiled by Reserve Bank of Australia.

(c) Excludes temporary advances to woolbuyers and loans to authorised dealers in short-term money market.

(d) Excludes term loans and farm development loans.

(e) Mainly overdrafts.

New and increased lending commitments (mainly new and increased overdraft limits) represent the gross new lending approved by the banks. Broad estimates of cancellations and reductions of existing overdraft limits in a year may be made by subtracting the overdraft limits outstanding at the end of the year from the sum of (a) overdraft limits outstanding at the end of the previous year and (b) new and increased lending commitments in respect of "Other Loans, Advances, etc." entered into in the year. Movements in overdraft limits from year to year show the net addition to these limits in the year; estimates of unused overdraft limits at the end of each year may be made by subtracting "Other Loans, Advances, etc." outstanding from the overdraft limits outstanding.

Important factors affecting the level of deposits of the trading banks are movements in international reserves, changes in government expenditure, and the advance policy followed by the banks themselves. The level of advances is determined largely by the demand for overdraft accommodation, the liquidity of the trading banks (which may be modified by Central Bank action), and the advance policy of the banks.

The next table shows, in respect of the major trading banks, the ratio of not-bearing-interest deposits and of various classes of assets to total deposits in Australia in the last four years:—

**MAJOR TRADING BANKS: RATIOS IN AUSTRALIA**  
(Ratio per cent to total deposits — average of weekly figures)

Item	Month of June			
	1974	1975	1976	1977
Deposits not bearing interest .....	40·7	37·8	38·5	36·3
Liquid assets and Government securities—				
Cash items .....	2·2	2·1	2·1	2·1
Commonwealth and State Government securities—				
Treasury bills and Treasury notes .....	0·6	8·1	1·1	0·2
Other .....	16·4	16·1	20·7	19·2
Statutory reserve with Central Bank .....	8·7	3·0	5·4	9·8
Loans, advances, and bills discounted .....	77·4	72·7	71·6	70·8

## TRADING BANK DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars of the deposits and advances in New South Wales of the trading banks listed in the table "Trading Banks: Branches, Deposits, and Advances, June 1977", shown earlier in this subsection "Trading Banks", are shown below. The business of the banks is conducted on an Australia-wide basis and little significance attaches to the cash balances, Government securities, etc., held by the banks in any one State; hence such figures have been omitted from the table.

## TRADING BANKS: DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(Average of weekly figures—\$ million)

Period	Deposits				Total deposits	Loans, advances, and bills discounted (a)
	Current		Fixed			
	Commonwealth and State Governments	Other	Commonwealth and State Governments	Other		
MAJOR TRADING BANKS						
Year ended June—						
1972	20.2	1,659.3	144.8	1,263.9	3,088.3	2,092.2
1973	22.7	2,013.1	156.4	1,689.8	3,882.1	2,710.3
1974	28.6	2,286.0	192.8	2,287.4	4,794.8	3,804.4
1975	37.8	2,113.2	142.4	2,910.6	5,204.0	4,414.8
1976	52.1	2,467.7	167.9	3,313.5	6,001.3	4,716.1
1977	52.9	2,630.2	374.9	3,732.0	6,790.0	4,912.5
Month of June—						
1972	33.5	1,731.7	105.3	1,300.0	3,170.5	2,302.1
1973	51.0	2,253.6	153.2	1,778.5	4,236.3	3,304.3
1974	46.9	2,105.9	115.8	2,601.4	4,870.0	4,286.3
1975	75.2	2,247.0	118.7	3,074.1	5,515.1	4,651.9
1976	82.4	2,502.5	196.9	3,303.2	6,085.1	4,828.8
1977	102.8	2,635.6	379.5	3,753.3	6,871.2	4,995.3
ALL TRADING BANKS						
Year ended June—						
1972	38.2	1,837.4	212.9	1,425.7	3,514.2	2,422.0
1973	43.3	2,227.8	228.9	1,885.1	4,385.2	3,094.4
1974	65.1	2,553.3	279.6	2,563.5	5,461.6	4,339.0
1975	76.4	2,372.7	196.7	3,408.9	6,054.7	5,129.8
1976	89.1	2,762.8	249.4	3,978.4	7,079.7	5,599.5
1977	109.5	2,962.6	553.4	4,484.4	8,109.8	6,010.5
Month of June—						
1972	59.5	1,924.3	153.0	1,479.8	3,616.7	2,657.0
1973	85.3	2,504.1	221.2	1,979.5	4,790.1	3,741.2
1974	95.0	2,367.0	160.9	2,965.8	5,588.7	4,903.2
1975	131.6	2,523.0	165.7	3,625.3	6,445.7	5,414.2
1976	147.9	2,799.1	295.4	4,004.7	7,247.1	5,779.8
1977	182.9	2,963.5	589.9	4,497.4	8,233.7	6,136.9

(a) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

## CLASSIFICATION OF TRADING BANK ADVANCES AND DEPOSITS

The following classification of trading bank advances outstanding in New South Wales and Australia has been compiled from returns supplied by the major trading banks listed in the table "Trading Banks: Branches, Deposits, and Advances, June 1977" shown earlier in this subsection "Trading Banks".

**MAJOR TRADING BANKS: CLASSIFICATION OF ADVANCES (a) OUTSTANDING,  
NEW SOUTH WALES AND AUSTRALIA**

Source: Reserve Bank  
(\$ million)

Classification	Advances (a) outstanding on second Wednesday in July in—			
	New South Wales (b)		Australia	
	1976	1977	1976	1977
<b>Resident borrowers (c)</b>				
Business advances—				
Agriculture, grazing, and dairying—				
Sheep grazing .. .. .	198.3	190.3	365.3	363.6
Wheat growing .. .. .	55.2	75.9	161.3	201.4
Dairying and pig raising .. .. .	34.8	35.6	150.5	147.3
Other .. .. .	216.0	234.0	640.2	685.1
Total .. .. .	504.3	535.9	1,317.4	1,397.4
Manufacturing .. .. .	770.6	782.4	1,629.3	1,711.2
Transport, storage, and communication .. .. .	91.4	88.6	201.0	208.7
Finance—				
Building and housing societies .. .. .	28.7	24.3	74.0	43.7
Pastoral finance companies .. .. .	6.1	7.3	25.7	41.1
Hire purchase and other finance companies .. .. .	162.5	143.4	242.5	224.4
Other .. .. .	139.8	140.2	288.7	318.4
Total .. .. .	337.0	315.2	630.9	627.6
Commerce—				
Retail trade .. .. .	257.2	313.6	642.1	792.0
Wholesale trade (d) .. .. .	392.6	345.9	500.5	552.3
Temporary advances to woolbuyers .. .. .	(d) —	(d) —	200.4	110.5
Total .. .. .	649.8	659.5	1,343.1	1,454.8
Building and construction .. .. .	154.8	160.5	370.2	416.8
Other businesses: mining .. .. .	236.0	205.1	532.4	539.5
other .. .. .	750.9	752.5	1,470.4	1,597.5
Unclassified .. .. .	149.2	138.4	243.6	263.9
Total business advances—				
Companies .. .. .	2,534.9	2,346.0	4,983.4	5,025.2
Other .. .. .	1,109.0	1,292.2	2,754.7	3,192.2
Total .. .. .	3,644.0	3,638.2	7,738.1	8,217.4
Advances to public authorities (e) .. .. .	59.8	27.6	144.0	155.5
Personal advances (main purpose)—				
For building or purchasing own home .. .. .	312.1	332.9	668.1	724.0
Other (including personal loans) .. .. .	997.8	1,295.9	2,433.7	3,215.0
Total .. .. .	1,309.9	1,628.8	3,101.8	3,939.0
Advances to non-profit organisations .. .. .	56.5	56.7	127.4	128.3
Total advances to resident borrowers .. .. .	5,070.1	5,351.2	11,111.3	12,440.1
Non-resident borrowers .. .. .	20.0	5.5	29.0	14.4
<b>Total advances .. .. .</b>	<b>5,090.1</b>	<b>5,356.8</b>	<b>11,140.3</b>	<b>12,454.6</b>

(a) Loans (excluding loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market), advances, and bills discounted. Includes term loans.

(b) Includes Australian Capital Territory and Australian External Territories.

(c) Includes branches of overseas institutions.

(d) Temporary advances to woolbuyers included in Wholesale trade for New South Wales only.

(e) Comprises local and semi-government authorities (including government business undertakings). Excludes Australian and State Governments.



The Small Businesses' Loans Guarantee Act, 1977, enables the New South Wales Government to guarantee the repayment of loans made by banks to enterprises which employ between 5 and 50 persons and are engaged in the manufacture or processing of goods. Guarantees are made on money used for the acquisition of land and for the purchase or alteration of buildings and equipment. The scheme provides for guarantees on term loans up to a maximum of \$50,000 to be repaid over a period of 5 to 8 years and subject to normal bank overdraft rates.

A classification of total deposits held in Australia by the major trading banks in July of 1972 to 1977 is shown in the next table. The classification corresponds with that used for advances.

**MAJOR TRADING BANKS: CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL DEPOSITS (a) HELD IN AUSTRALIA (b) ON SECOND WEDNESDAY IN JULY**

Source: Reserve Bank  
(\$ million)

Classification of deposits	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Business deposits—						
Agriculture, dairying, and grazing .. . . .	792.8	1,008.1	1,031.8	1,194.3	1,226.7	1,227.6
Manufacturing .. . . .	363.6	498.5	284.7	562.2	551.7	445.1
Transport, storage, and communication .. .	100.9	133.2	110.6	153.9	178.6	211.9
Finance .. . . .	552.1	829.4	579.2	1,182.8	1,151.2	1,226.1
Commerce .. . . .	476.5	642.9	546.1	692.4	780.2	745.1
Building and construction .. . . .	223.4	258.0	220.9	317.2	382.8	365.1
Other businesses .. . . .	1,081.6	1,571.1	1,219.2	1,620.7	1,773.3	1,879.7
Unclassified .. . . .	114.1	146.2	122.3	164.9	221.0	280.4
Total business deposits .. . . .	3,705.0	5,087.4	4,114.8	5,888.3	6,265.5	6,380.9
Deposits of public authorities .. . . .	552.3	852.2	482.3	1,144.0	1,549.2	1,580.8
Personal deposits .. . . .	2,565.7	3,000.9	3,305.5	4,539.4	5,004.0	5,749.7
Deposits of non-profit organisations .. . .	361.7	410.6	408.2	646.7	709.3	848.2
Deposits of non-residents .. . . .	132.8	230.6	133.5	139.9	170.3	210.3
Total deposits .. . . .	7,317.5	9,581.7	8,444.3	12,358.4	13,698.3	14,769.9

(a) Excludes deposits of the Australian and State Governments and certificates of deposit.

(b) Excludes Papua New Guinea from July 1973.

### SAVINGS BANKS

Savings bank business is conducted in Australia by the Commonwealth Savings Bank, three State savings banks (in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia), seven private savings banks associated with private trading banks, and two trustee savings banks in Tasmania. The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the seven private banks have branches in all States.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank is controlled by the Commonwealth Banking Corporation (see text in that part of the subsection "Commonwealth Banking Corporation" relating to "Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia"). The first private savings bank was opened in 1956.

Deposits are accepted by the savings banks in sums of ten cents or more, and interest is payable on the minimum monthly balance. Particulars of the deposits held by savings banks in Australia in each of the last six years are shown in the next table:—

#### SAVINGS BANKS: DEPOSITS IN AUSTRALIA (a)

At end of June	Operative accounts (b) (thousands)	Depositors' balances (\$ thousand)			Total
		Commonwealth Savings Bank	State and trustee savings banks	Private savings banks	
1972	16,726	3,389,031	2,035,508	2,966,860	8,391,399
1973	17,468	3,994,241	2,421,489	3,822,170	10,237,900
1974	18,369	4,329,632	2,764,060	4,101,956	11,195,648
1975	19,390	4,836,041	3,251,743	4,680,379	(c) 12,768,163
1976	20,171	5,418,873	3,752,213	5,651,454	14,822,540
1977	20,667	5,947,746	4,126,534	6,291,119	16,365,399

(a) Excludes External Territories.

(b) Excludes accounts at school savings bank agencies.

(c) Prior to July 1975, figures are not comparable with those for later periods due to a change in accounting procedures adopted by one bank.

The depositors' balances held by savings banks per head of population in Australia at the end of June in the last six years is as follows:—

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Depositors' balances per head of population (\$)	637	765	823	929	1,065	1,163

All savings banks except the State savings banks are subject to the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959–1977. Regulations under this Act provide that a savings bank must maintain in prescribed investments an amount which, together with cash on hand in Australia, is not less than the amount on deposit in Australia with the bank. The prescribed investments are—deposits with the Reserve Bank and other prescribed banks, Australian and State Government securities, securities issued or guaranteed by a Federal or State authority, loans guaranteed by the Australian or a State Government, loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market, and loans on the security of land in Australia. The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the private savings banks must hold at least 7½ per cent of their depositors' funds on deposit with the Reserve Bank or in Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes, and must hold a further 37½ per cent in cash, deposits with the Reserve Bank and other prescribed banks, Australian or State Government securities, securities issued or guaranteed by a Federal or State authority, and loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market (previously the ratios were:— from September 1974 to May 1977, 7½ per cent and 42½ per cent; from October 1970 to September 1974, 10 per cent and 50 per cent; and prior to October 1970, 10 per cent and 55 per cent); if, however, deposits with a bank fall below their maximum level in the preceding year, the proportion of deposits held in these investments may be reduced. A savings bank's deposits with trading banks in Australia may not exceed an amount equal to 2½ per cent of its depositors' funds, plus \$4,000,000. Deposits may not be accepted from companies or other bodies carried on for profit.

The next table shows the savings banks' assets within Australia in June of each of the last six years. In June 1977, loans, etc., for housing accounted for \$7,258,700 (90 per cent) of the loans and advances outstanding.

**SAVINGS BANKS: ASSETS WITHIN AUSTRALIA (a)**  
(*\$ thousand*)

At end of June	Coin, bullion, notes	Deposits with—		Australian public securities		Loans to authorised money market dealers	Loans, advances, etc.	Other assets	Total assets
		Reserve Bank	Trading banks	Government (b)	Other				
1972	18,974	802,862	161,816	2,406,740	2,149,604	67,465	2,889,907	375,131	8,872,498
1973	22,988	1,326,007	227,582	2,834,336	2,439,215	124,020	3,366,498	429,147	10,769,793
1974	27,278	1,052,669	231,497	2,940,561	2,830,274	51,850	4,186,116	446,071	11,766,316
1975	32,387	907,561	391,126	2,962,157	(c) 3,296,920	80,150	(c) 5,319,104	576,674	(c) 13,566,079
1976	40,364	1,053,815	266,231	2,824,637	3,893,552	70,055	6,745,012	674,519	15,568,185
1977	40,432	1,055,588	169,273	2,720,680	4,461,357	70,845	8,033,781	742,549	17,294,505

(a) Includes assets in Norfolk Island and, for 1973 and earlier years, in Papua New Guinea.

(b) Includes Australian and State Government securities (including Treasury bills and Treasury notes).

(c) From 1976, figures are not comparable with those for earlier years due to a change in accounting practice adopted by one of the banks.

#### SAVINGS BANKS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Savings bank business in New South Wales is conducted by the Commonwealth Savings Bank and seven private savings banks (including one overseas institution). It had been conducted solely by the Commonwealth Savings Bank from 1931 (when the savings bank business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was merged with that institution) until 1956 (when the first private savings bank was opened). At 30 June 1977, savings bank business was transacted in New South Wales at 1,660 branches of the savings banks and at numerous post offices and other agencies.

Particulars of the deposits held by savings banks in New South Wales in each of the last six years are shown in the next table:—

**SAVINGS BANKS: DEPOSITS IN NEW SOUTH WALES**

Year ended 30 June	Operative accounts at end of year (a) (thousands)	Transactions during year (\$ thousand)			Depositors' balances at end of year (\$ thousand)
		Deposits (b)	Withdrawals (b)	Interest added	
1972	5,688	4,386,822	4,279,510	492,198	2,753,672
1973	5,885	5,297,635	4,861,682	4104,651	3,294,281
1974	6,145	6,414,386	6,336,531	4131,607	3,503,743
1975	6,401	7,614,540	7,446,072	4163,708	3,835,919
1976	6,565	8,426,122	8,106,528	4193,390	4,348,883
1977	6,667	9,409,651	9,179,140	4223,761	4,803,155

(a) Excludes accounts at school savings bank agencies.

(b) Includes interbranch transfers.

The depositors' balances held by savings banks per head of population in New South Wales at the end of June in the last six years is as follows:—

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<i>Depositors' balances per head of population (\$)</i>	580	687	724	785	885	969

## NON-BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

### GENERAL LEGISLATION

#### FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS ACT

To assist in achieving effective management of the economy, the Australian Government passed the Financial Corporations Act, 1974-1976, which provides the basis for the examination and, as necessary, regulation of activities in the non-bank financial sector. The Act requires a wide range of financial corporations, whose assets exceed \$1 million, to register with the Reserve Bank and to provide statistical information. Those whose assets exceed \$5 million are subject to any controls on asset ratios, lending policy, and interest rates, applicable to their particular category, which may be determined by the Reserve Bank and authorised by regulations. The corporations to which the Act applies have been allocated to the nine separate categories shown in the following table or to the category "retailers" (i.e. those corporations which provide finance predominantly in the form of credit to finance their own retail sales), for which statistics are not available.

In February 1976 seven committees were established principally to advise the Treasurer on matters to be included in any regulations made under the Act, and on the operation of the legislation.

The following table shows for each category of financial corporation the number of corporations registered together with their paid up capital and the extent of their borrowings at 30 June 1977:—

**FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS WITH ASSETS GREATER THAN \$1 MILLION, AUSTRALIA,  
AT 30 JUNE 1977**  
(\$ million)

Type of financial corporation	Number of reporting corporations	Total paid up capital (a)	Total borrowings		
			From residents	From non-residents	Total
Building societies .....	122	18.2	6,045.0	6.1	6,051.1
Credit co-operatives .....	166	—	819.8	—	819.8
Authorised money market dealers .....	9	24.0	1,042.7	3.6	1,046.3
Money market corporations .....	51	175.1	2,743.7	101.6	2,845.3
Pastoral finance companies .....	20	116.8	350.0	2.7	352.7
Finance companies .....	118	722.5	10,354.3	291.5	10,645.8
General financiers .....	168	92.0	636.4	34.9	671.3
Intra-group financiers .....	19	47.7	254.2	19.0	273.2
Other financial corporations .....	8	1.2	55.6	—	55.6
<b>Total, financial corporations .....</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>1,197.8</b>	<b>22,301.2</b>	<b>459.5</b>	<b>22,760.7</b>

(a) Comprises fixed share capital only; for Building societies and Credit co-operatives, withdrawable share capital is included in "Borrowing from residents".

Total borrowings from residents of Australia by source of lender are shown below for financial corporations with assets greater than \$1 million in Australia at 30 June 1977:—

	Borrowings from residents (\$ million)		
	Related companies	Banks	Other
Building societies .....	8.8	74.4	5,961.8
Credit co-operatives .....	—	7.0	812.8
Authorised money market dealers .....	13.6	246.1	783.0
Money market corporations .....	193.0	183.2	2,367.5
Pastoral finance companies .....	73.9	66.8	209.3
Finance companies .....	2,098.5	232.0	8,023.8
General financiers .....	269.2	43.5	323.7
Intra-group financiers .....	118.4	33.1	102.7
Other financial corporations .....	—	1.2	54.4
<b>Total, financial corporations .....</b>	<b>2,775.2</b>	<b>887.3</b>	<b>18,638.7</b>

### MONEYLENDING ACT

The business of money-lending is regulated by the (State) Moneylending Act, 1941–1975. Persons whose business is that of money-lending at a rate of interest greater than 12 per cent per annum must obtain a licence issued by a Court of Petty Sessions. Exclusions from this Act however, cover the following types of money-lenders (which are required to be registered under other Acts)—pawnbrokers, friendly societies, permanent building societies, credit unions, banks, and insurance companies. Generally, the Act specifies the form that money-lender's contracts should take and requires that a married borrower obtains the consent of the spouse if the loan exceeds \$100. Restrictions are placed upon advertising by money-lenders and powers are conferred on courts to re-open money-lenders transactions, and to afford relief to borrowers, where interest or charges are excessive, or terms are harsh and unconscionable.

The number of money-lender's licences in force in New South Wales at 31 March 1977 was 1,445.

### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The laws relating to co-operation in New South Wales are embodied in the Co-operation Act, 1923–1974, the Permanent Building Societies Act, 1967–1974 and the Credit Union Act, 1969–1978. In terms of these Acts, co-operative societies may engage in all forms of

economic activity except insurance (unless specially authorised by the Governor) and banking.

Co-operative societies may be of various kinds—(a) rural societies to assist producers in conducting their operations and in marketing products; (b) trading societies to carry on business, trade, or industry; (c) community settlement societies to acquire land and settle or retain persons thereon, and to provide any common service or benefits; (d) community advancement societies to provide any community service (e.g., water, gas, electricity, transport, recreation, etc.); (e) building societies to assist members to acquire homes or other property; (f) rural credit societies to make or arrange loans to members for the purpose of assisting rural production; (g) credit unions to make loans to members; (h) investment societies to enable members to combine to secure shares in a company or business or to invest in securities. Societies of the same kind may combine into co-operative associations, and such associations of all kinds may form unions of associations.

Societies are corporate bodies with limited liability, except that a rural credit society may be formed with unlimited liability. Provision is made to safeguard the funds and financial interests of the societies. Powers of supervision are vested in the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Co-operative effort for production is a prominent feature of the dairying industry, most of the butter factories being organised on this basis.

The number of co-operative societies on the register at 30 June 1977 was 4,477, including 5 permanent building societies registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act, 1902–1970. There were 152 trading, 185 rural, 3,319 building, 3 investment, 1 community settlement, 408 community advancement societies, and 363 credit unions. In addition, there were 44 associations of co-operative societies and 2 unions of co-operative associations. Of these societies, 44 were in liquidation at 30 June 1977.

Further details of co-operative societies are given below and in the section “General Rural Activities and Services” in Chapter 13 “Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries” and the section “Wholesale and Retail Trade” in Chapter 15 “Commerce”.

#### CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES

There are three main groups of co-operative building societies operating in New South Wales—permanent societies (registered under the Permanent Building Societies Act, 1967–1974) and non-terminating societies (registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act, 1902–1970, or the Co-operation Act, 1923–1974), Starr-Bowkett societies, and terminating societies. Although their structure and methods of operation differ, all societies provide finance for the erection or purchase of homes.

The Permanent Building Societies Act provides *inter alia* that the funds of a permanent building society must not be less than \$2,000,000 (including \$1,000,000 paid-up share capital) and that the society must hold liquid assets not less than 10 per cent of the aggregate of its paid-up capital and deposits. Permanent and non-terminating societies obtain funds from the general public (mainly by the issue of shares which give the purchaser the right, under certain conditions, to withdraw his capital on short notice) and from lending institutions (by way of advances or deposits). Borrowers from the societies may be required to take up shares in the societies (usually for a relatively small amount), and they obtain loans on credit foncier terms for periods generally ranging from 10 to 25 years.

In Starr-Bowkett building societies, members pay regular subscriptions on the number of shares corresponding to the advance they wish to obtain. The funds thus made available to a society are used to make advances to members by ballot (interest-free advances) or by auction (the prospective borrower bidding a rate of interest). After receiving an advance, a member makes regular repayments of principal and (where applicable) pays interest, and continues to pay his share subscriptions. When an advance has been made to all members in a society, the process of winding-up commences and share subscriptions are repaid to members as repayments in respect of advances accumulated.

Terminating building societies comprise actuarial-type societies, non-actuarial-type societies (credit foncier or endowment assurance societies), and series-type societies (of either actuarial or credit foncier structure). These societies obtain their funds from trading and savings banks, life and fire insurance companies, and other financial institutions, and (from 1956-57) from Government loan moneys made available (through the Home Builders' Account) under arrangements between the Australian and State Governments for the provision of finance for housing. The repayment of the loans obtained from private sources by nearly all the societies is guaranteed by the State Government. The societies make advances as their members apply for them. When all advances have been made and external obligations have been met, the society is wound up. The maximum amount that may be advanced to a member by a terminating society financed with Government-guaranteed funds, or funds received from the Home Builders' Account, has been increased progressively over the years. The maximum advance is currently 95 per cent of the value of the security offered, subject to a limit of \$23,000 plus the value of the member's share subscriptions up to \$1,200. The rate of interest on the advances varies according to the source of the society's funds; from November 1977, the maximum rate which could be charged by a lender of an advance protected by Government guarantee was 9¼ per cent, while 5 per cent was charged on new funds made available from the Home Builders' Account. A small management fee is also charged.

In an actuarial-type society, a member is required to take up shares in the society of a face value equal to the amount he wishes to borrow. He pays equal monthly instalments of subscriptions on shares during the life of the society, and is credited with interest on his subscription at the same rate as he is charged on his loan. After taking up a loan, the member also makes equal monthly payments of interest, which is charged at a flat rate (equivalent to a reducible rate when interest earned on subscriptions is taken into account) on the total amount borrowed. Advances made by actuarial-type societies in New South Wales during 1975-76 totalled \$16,408,767.

Non-actuarial-type terminating societies were first formed in New South Wales in 1965. The majority of these societies operate with Government-guaranteed funds or with funds provided from the Home Builders' Account; they operate on a credit foncier basis, and are either newly-formed societies or societies which have converted from an actuarial structure. The remainder of the non-actuarial-type terminating societies obtain their funds from insurance companies and other loan institutions. Members of either type of society are required to take up a nominal share-holding in the society. A member who borrows on credit foncier terms makes repayments of principal and interest in equal monthly instalments; interest is calculated on the reducing balance. The member may also be required to effect life assurance to the value of the amount borrowed. A member who elects to borrow on an endowment assurance basis is required to take out an endowment assurance policy (with the company providing the funds to the society) with a sum assured equal in value to the amount of the loan required; the policy is assigned to the building society. The member makes equal monthly payments of premium and interest—but repayment of principal is not effected until the policy matures, and the sum assured is paid to the building society. If the policy provides for the member to participate in bonuses, the bonuses accumulated over the life of the policy are paid to the member. Interest on the loan is charged at a flat rate on the total amount borrowed. In 1975-76, there were 2,077 non-actuarial-type building societies operating in New South Wales; advances made by the societies during the year amounted to \$361,808,442.

The structure of series-type societies is similar to that of the actuarial or credit foncier-type terminating societies; each of the self-contained series or cells operated by the parent society is designed to terminate after a notional period.

Particulars of the co-operative building societies for which annual returns were made in the last six years are summarised in the next table. The figures for a particular year relate to societies which were in active existence at the end of the year, and exclude those societies which were terminated during the year.

## CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES, N.S.W.

		At 30 June					
		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
PERMANENT AND NON-TERMINATING BUILDING SOCIETIES							
Societies .....	No.	69	70	66	64	61	60
Members .....	No.	369,472	549,532	684,581	821,619	1,011,148	1,197,059
Assets—							
Advances on mortgage .....	\$thous	622,945	801,080	1,132,131	1,203,282	1,283,461	1,637,602
Other assets .....	\$thous	141,789	212,873	236,618	323,712	498,075	454,730
Liabilities—							
Members' funds (net) .....	\$thous	696,870	943,069	1,226,081	1,428,844	1,697,512	2,000,669
Deposits .....	\$thous	12,511	11,522	13,940	11,203	11,570	11,204
Other liabilities .....	\$thous	55,353	59,362	128,728	86,947	72,455	80,460
Total assets and liabilities .....	\$thous	764,734	1,013,953	1,368,749	1,526,994	1,781,536	2,092,332
Loans made during year .....	\$thous	183,196	259,683	471,158	223,082	223,573	555,049
Loans repaid during year .....	\$thous	59,228	82,479	127,790	162,905	135,356	203,018
STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETIES							
Societies .....	No.	79	67	69	64	62	62
Members .....	No.	29,690	29,485	24,997	23,718	22,888	22,260
Assets—							
Advances on mortgage .....	\$thous	19,010	20,292	21,028	21,940	23,527	24,200
Other assets .....	\$thous	3,824	4,296	4,911	5,057	4,150	4,806
Liabilities—							
Members' funds .....	\$thous	21,645	23,230	24,405	25,300	26,098	27,302
Other .....	\$thous	1,188	1,358	1,534	1,696	1,579	1,704
Total assets and liabilities .....	\$thous	22,834	24,588	25,939	26,997	27,677	29,006
Loans made during year .....	\$thous	3,977	4,039	3,954	4,600	4,929	3,871
Loans repaid during year .....	\$thous	2,512	2,468	2,456	2,533	3,308	3,161
TERMINATING BUILDING SOCIETIES (a)							
Societies .....	No.	2,766	2,786	2,916	2,957	2,996	3,055
Members .....	No.	78,060	75,600	71,037	68,254	68,712	66,900
Assets—							
Advances on mortgage (b) .....	\$thous	434,042	435,032	433,254	454,489	507,658	530,384
Other assets .....	\$thous	2,316	2,995	3,593	4,344	4,227	4,323
Liabilities—							
Members' funds—							
Share subscriptions .....	\$thous	47,384	39,804	36,040	29,223	24,381	19,293
Provision for interest .....	\$thous	22,330	18,583	17,237	14,267	14,612	11,735
Other .....	\$thous	10,637	9,429	9,100	7,782	7,279	6,198
Advances .....	\$thous	354,985	369,081	373,108	404,762	462,575	494,077
Other liabilities .....	\$thous	1,023	1,129	1,363	2,800	3,038	3,403
Total assets and liabilities .....	\$thous	436,358	438,027	436,848	458,832	511,885	534,707
Loans made during year .....	\$thous	44,965	45,234	53,462	79,450	91,303	80,438
Reduction in members' indebtedness (c) .....	\$thous	35,879	31,138	49,435	47,796	33,490	48,936

(a) Actuarial-type societies, non-actuarial-type societies, and series-type societies.

(b) For credit foncier loans, total advances less repayments to date; for other loans, total advances less those fully discharged.

(c) Estimated.



## CREDIT UNIONS

From 1 July 1969 the affairs of Credit Unions in New South Wales have been conducted in accordance with the Credit Union Act, 1969-1975.

Credit unions utilise members' funds (share capital and deposits) and (to a limited extent) moneys borrowed from non-members to make loans to members for a wide variety of purposes. Profits may be distributed as dividends on shares or rebates of interest paid by borrowing members.

In 1978 a Credit Union Savings Reserve Fund was established to protect the interests of all members of credit unions. Credit Unions are required to keep on deposit with the Fund three quarters of one per cent of their share capital and deposits. The Fund may finance any credit union which encounters financial difficulties.

The first credit union was formed in 1945. Details of the operations of the unions during the last six years are shown in the following table:—

## CREDIT UNIONS: FINANCES, NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Number of unions (a)	381	382	411	315	354	345
Number of members	280,358	332,329	392,332	434,673	489,670	533,198
\$ thousand						
Liabilities at 30 June—						
Share capital	2,198	2,526	3,008	3,477	3,819	4,118
Deposits	98,369	132,679	181,785	232,820	301,077	390,519
Other	7,833	9,605	12,175	16,114	21,299	3,505
Total	108,400	144,810	196,968	252,411	326,195	398,142
Assets at 30 June—						
Loans to members	94,062	123,896	166,138	216,555	268,998	334,530
Other	14,338	20,914	30,830	35,856	57,197	63,612
Total	108,400	144,810	196,968	252,411	326,195	398,142
Operations during year—						
Loans made	70,858	94,715	127,512	160,837	187,151	255,655
Loans repaid	48,204	65,270	88,729	111,680	136,607	190,123
Income	9,499	12,868	17,034	24,358	37,271	46,967
Working expenses	9,127	12,615	16,932	25,188	37,417	44,876

(a) Number making returns, exclusive of unions not operating.

## PASTORAL FINANCE COMPANIES

The rural advances of major pastoral finance companies outstanding in New South Wales at the end of June in each of the last six years are shown below:—

At end of June	\$ million	At end of June	\$ million	At end of June	\$ million
1972	60.6	1974	78.0	1976	46.6
1973	65.3	1975	51.6	1977	44.8

The figures, which are compiled by the Reserve Bank, relate to loans held by the New South Wales branches of the companies.

### SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET

The short-term money market in Australia was given official status in February 1959, when the Commonwealth Bank (now the Reserve Bank) agreed to act as lender of last resort to companies authorised by the Bank to act as dealers in the market. Nine companies have since been authorised by the Bank as dealers in the market.

The authorised dealers accept loans in amounts of \$50,000 or more, either at call, at notice, or for fixed periods. Interest rates payable by the dealers on the funds lodged with them are set competitively, the rates depending largely on the yields currently available on money market securities, the general availability of money, and the period of the loan.

The funds lodged with the dealers are invested in authorised "money market securities"—for the most part, they are held in Australian Government securities with currencies not exceeding five years (three years before April 1969) but limited amounts are held in a group of assets comprising commercial bills accepted or endorsed by a trading bank, bank certificates of deposit maturing within five years, and non-bank bills maturing within 180 days and a small part may be held in such other assets as the dealers may choose.

Authorised dealers are required to have a minimum paid-up capital of \$400,000 to support their portfolios of securities and must observe a "gearing" ratio of loans accepted to shareholders' funds, as determined by the Reserve Bank. The Bank has established a line of credit in favour of each dealer, under which he may borrow in the last resort from the Bank, against lodgment of Australian Government securities. The Bank does not publish the rate at which it is prepared to lend to dealers.

Dealers' liabilities to clients and holdings of money market securities are shown below:—

#### SHORT TERM MONEY MARKET: SECURITIES HELD AND LIABILITIES TO CLIENTS, AUSTRALIA (a)

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia  
(Average of weekly figures: \$ million)

Month	Holdings of money market securities	Liabilities to clients		
		Trading banks	Other clients	Total
1972: June	1,035.6	249.8	741.5	991.3
1972: Dec.	1,110.2	220.8	862.9	1,083.7
1973: June	852.7	149.6	670.2	819.8
1973: Dec.	819.2	213.7	567.2	780.9
1974: June	407.3	65.4	322.0	387.4
1974: Dec.	698.6	240.5	426.0	666.5
1975: June	744.9	167.4	558.7	726.1
1975: Dec.	948.4	157.3	735.5	892.8
1976: June	940.2	182.3	636.1	818.4
1976: Dec.	990.0	247.0	714.0	961.0
1977: June	980.9	144.8	701.5	846.3
1977: Dec.	(b) 1,266.9	184.8	963.7	1,148.5

(a) Comprises authorised dealers only.

(b) Comprises Australian Government securities (face value \$1,115.4m.), commercial bills (\$137.0m.), and bank certificates of deposit (\$14.5m.).

The interest rates on loans accepted by dealers are shown in the table opposite:—

## SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET: INTEREST RATES ON LOANS, AUSTRALIA (a)

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia  
(Per cent per annum)

Month	Interest rates on loans accepted				Weighted average interest rate on loans (b)
	At call		For fixed periods		
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
1974: June	0.50	13.00	1.00	13.00	6.82
December	0.01	14.00	1.50	10.20	7.00
1975: June	1.50	14.10	3.00	11.50	6.72
December	1.00	15.00	2.50	10.00	7.23
1976: June	2.00	14.00	4.50	9.50	8.03
December	0.10	14.75	1.50	12.50	5.84
1977: June	3.00	15.30	5.00	13.80	9.33
December	2.00	18.85	4.00	14.00	8.99

(a) Comprises authorised dealers only.

(b) Average of weekly figures to June 1975; since then figures are average of daily figures for the month ending on the last Wednesday of the month.

## FINANCE COMPANIES

Statistics compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics of finance companies relate to the lending operations of companies which are engaged mainly in providing to the general public (unrelated companies as well as persons in their private capacity) credit facilities of the following types: instalment credit for retail sales, personal loans, wholesale finance, other consumer and commercial loans (including finance for housing), factoring and, since July 1973, financial leasing of business equipment and plant and bills of exchange transactions. Companies which are engaged both in financing activities and other activities are included in the statistics if the major proportion of their assets relates to financing of the general public (by the types of lending listed above) or if a major proportion of their income is derived from such financial assets. However, companies which are engaged mainly in the financing of their own sales, or in financing the operations of related companies (except as specified below), or whose outstanding balances on an Australia-wide basis are less than \$500,000 (before July 1971, \$100,000), are excluded from the scope of the statistics. From July 1973, companies financing the sales of related companies by directly writing agreements with the general public are included within the scope of the statistics. Institutions such as banks, insurance companies, authorised dealers in the short-term money market, pastoral finance companies, investment companies, unit trusts, land trusts, most mutual funds, super-annuation funds, building and friendly societies, and credit unions do not come within the scope of the statistics.

Due to differences in size and coverage criteria the statistics shown in this subsection are not comparable with those shown in that part of the subsection "General Legislation" relating to "Financial Corporations Act, 1974-1976".

The statistics shown in the table "Finance Companies: Amount Financed, Collections and Other Liquidations, and Balances Outstanding, by Type of Agreement, New South Wales" relate to financing transactions other than bills of exchange and leasing transactions.

Credit facilities of the type *instalment credit for retail sales* are defined in the statistics of finance companies in the same way as for statistics of instalment credit (see text in the subsection "Financing of Retail Sales" later in this section). They cover all types of instalment credit schemes which involve repayments by regular predetermined instalments, and which relate primarily to the financing of retail sales of consumer commodities. Prior to July 1973 instalment credit for retail sales included the financing of "producer" type goods (plant, machinery, and commercial motor vehicles) which are now almost entirely included in "Other Commercial Loans".

*Wholesale finance* relates mainly to the financing of motor dealers' stocks held under bailment or floor plan schemes, but also includes finance in respect of other trading stock.

*Personal loans* comprise all loans to persons (other than loans for housing, instalment credit for retail sales, or loans for use in business); since July 1972, this category includes loans of less than \$10,000 for alterations and additions to existing dwellings (previously included in "Other consumer and commercial loans").

*Commercial loans repayable at call or within 90 days* include short-term commercial loans, inter-company lending, notes, debentures, and deposits which were repayable at call or within 90 days of the time of the origin of the loan or investment. This series was discontinued from July 1972. Short-term commercial loans are now included in "Other consumer and commercial loans", while moneys repayable at call or within 90 days, which have been placed on the unofficial short-term or inter-company markets, are now excluded from the statistics of finance companies shown below. *Other consumer and commercial loans* comprise (a) finance for housing, which includes finance for the purchase of dwelling units or individual residential blocks of land and loans to persons for alterations and additions to existing buildings (excluding, since July 1972, loans of less than \$10,000—see "personal loans"), and (b) "Other commercial loans", which includes loans for construction other than housing, for developing tracts of land into residential blocks, and for all other purposes. *Factoring* comprises purchases of trade debts and loans on the security of trade debts.

Particulars of the amount financed by finance companies, collections and other liquidations of amounts due to finance companies, and balances outstanding to finance companies, classified by type of finance agreement, are given for each year since 1971-72 in the following table:—

**FINANCE COMPANIES (a): AMOUNT FINANCED, COLLECTIONS AND OTHER LIQUIDATIONS, AND BALANCES OUTSTANDING, BY TYPE OF AGREEMENT, NEW SOUTH WALES**

(\$ million)

Year ended 30 June	Instalment credit for retail sales	Wholesale finance	Personal loans	Com- mercial loans repayable at call or within 90 days (b)	Other consumer and commercial loans		Factoring	Total, all contracts
					Contracts including charges	Contracts excluding charges		
AMOUNT FINANCED (c)								
1972	448.6	498.8	98.4	630.9	807.3	43.5	2,527.4	
1973	466.8	548.7	123.9	(b)	1,224.6	46.3	2,410.3	
1974	443.4	669.9	152.4	(b)	1,764.2	60.5	3,090.5	
1975	460.6	786.3	150.1	(b)	878.0	75.3	2,350.3	
1976	507.7	987.1	207.1	(b)	908.9	105.5	2,716.3	
1977	542.4	1,290.0	252.3	(b)	1,061.9	93.6	3,240.1	
COLLECTIONS AND OTHER LIQUIDATIONS								
1972	540.8	490.8	96.3	577.4	192.7	464.6	51.4	2,413.9
1973	580.6	565.6	126.5	(b)	278.8	779.4	54.4	2,385.2
1974	514.3	657.8	159.9	(b)	387.1	879.3	62.4	2,660.5
1975	576.2	788.0	169.4	(b)	382.0	772.4	83.8	2,771.7
1976	598.9	950.8	220.1	(b)	339.5	1,011.2	115.4	3,236.0
1977	643.2	1,220.6	267.7	(b)	342.6	961.0	108.0	3,543.2
BALANCES OUTSTANDING								
1972	690.0	88.9	128.8	112.4	423.8	684.7	10.7	2,139.3
1973	708.4	80.4	171.6	(b)	502.6	940.5	10.2	2,413.7
1974	658.0	99.4	238.9	(b)	875.0	1,629.9	14.5	3,515.8
1975	737.3	130.6	254.1	(b)	752.7	1,748.7	18.9	3,642.2
1976	815.0	195.1	332.0	(b)	789.6	1,587.6	20.1	3,739.4
1977	916.9	285.5	418.9	(b)	784.8	1,617.9	19.5	4,043.7

(a) See text preceding table for details of definitions used and breaks in comparability.

(b) Includes inter-company lending and notes, debentures, and deposits. Excludes loans, etc. to other finance companies. Series discontinued from July 1972.

(c) The actual amount of cash provided. Excludes hiring charges, interest, insurance, and initial deposits.

In the previous table accounting practice regarding the inclusion in balances outstanding of unmatured charges, interest, and insurance differs between finance companies and type of agreement, and for this reason particulars of liquidations of balances and of balances outstanding for "Other Consumer and Commercial Loans" distinguish between contracts including charges and contracts excluding charges. Balances outstanding for contracts excluding charges include any charges in respect of these contracts which had accrued but were unpaid at the end of the period.

Details of leasing of business equipment and plant by *finance companies* for the last six years are shown in the next table:—

**FINANCE COMPANIES (a): BUSINESS EQUIPMENT AND PLANT ON LEASE—VALUE OF GOODS NEWLY LEASED AND BALANCES OUTSTANDING, NEW SOUTH WALES**  
(\$ million)

Item	Year ended 30 June					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Value of goods newly leased during year .. .. .	122.2	146.8	230.0	189.0	315.3	444.2
Balances outstanding at end of year .. .. .	250.4	303.4	437.0	482.6	619.4	850.7

(a) See text preceding the earlier table in this section.

## FINANCING OF RETAIL SALES

### INSTALMENT CREDIT

Hire purchase agreements in New South Wales are governed comprehensively by the Hire Purchase Act, 1960–1975. A feature of hire purchase is that ownership of these goods does not pass to the hirer until the final payment under the agreement has been made.

Before a hire purchase agreement is entered into, the prospective purchaser must be given a written statement which sets out his financial obligations under the agreement. Agreements must be in writing and must include prescribed information; if they do not comply with certain provisions of the Act, the liability of the purchaser is reduced by the amount of the terms charges. The written consent of the purchaser's spouse must be obtained for agreements made by married persons for the purchase of household furniture or effects unless the vendor has reasonable grounds for believing that husband and wife are living separately, or the purchaser's spouse is outside New South Wales. On every purchase under a hire purchase agreement, there must be a minimum deposit of 10 per cent of the cash price.

The Hire Purchase Act was amended in December 1974 by the Commercial Transactions (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1974, which removed the statutory ceilings on hire purchase charges and replaced them with a provision that lenders must disclose to the hirer, as a "true" annual rate of interest, the terms charges payable, calculated in accordance with a formula set out in a schedule to the Act. Greater responsibility is also placed on merchandisers and manufacturers of goods for the quality and suitability of goods which are the subject of hire purchase agreements. A provision of the new Act is that the Hire Purchase Act now does not apply when the hirer is a company or to hire purchase agreements of \$10,000 or more (except for industrial and farm machinery and motor vehicles).

The rates charged for insurance may be prescribed by regulation, and the vendor may not require a purchaser to insure with any particular insurer.

Agreements under which goods become the property of the buyer before all of the purchase price is paid, and which provide for more than eight instalments of the purchase price to be paid in one year, are regulated by the Credit-sale Agreements Act, 1957–1975. The provisions of this Act are intended to prevent avoidance of the law governing hire purchase transactions, and they are similar to those described above relating to agreements being in writing, consent of purchaser's spouse, minimum deposits, specification of the rate per cent per annum of credit charges payable, and rates of insurance. Ordinary trade transactions do not come within the provisions of the Act.

The available statistics of instalment credit cover credit schemes which involve repayment by regular predetermined instalments and which relate primarily to the financing of retail sales of consumer commodities. They embrace hire purchase, time-payment, budget account, and personal loan schemes, but do not cover lay-bys, credit accounts not payable by regular predetermined instalments, the financing of sales of land and buildings, property improvements, and services (e.g. repair work and travel), and rental and leasing schemes. Since July 1973, the financing of "producer" type goods (plant, machinery, and commercial motor vehicles) is outside the scope of these statistics.

Statistics for recent years in respect of instalment credit schemes in New South Wales are shown in the next table. These statistics relate only to those finance companies or other businesses which (individually, or as a group of related finance companies or other businesses) have balances outstanding on an Australia-wide basis of \$500,000 or more on all types of finance agreements.

#### INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES (a): SUMMARY, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Amount financed during year (b)			Collections and other liquidations of balances during year (c)			Balances outstanding at end of year
	Finance companies	Other businesses	Total	Finance companies	Other businesses	Total	
1974	443.4	68.3	511.7	514.3	66.3	580.6	716.3
1975	460.6	78.5	539.1	576.3	78.9	655.2	799.7
1976	507.7	70.3	578.0	599.4	80.0	679.4	873.7
1977	542.4	75.7	618.0	643.2	90.9	734.0	965.5

(a) See text preceding table.

(b) Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

(c) Includes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

The amount financed under instalment credit schemes in New South Wales during the last two years is dissected, in the next table, by broad commodity groups, type of credit, and type of business:—

#### INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES, N.S.W.: AMOUNT FINANCED (a) BY COMMODITY GROUP, TYPE OF CREDIT, AND TYPE OF BUSINESS (\$ million)

Year ended 30 June	Finance companies			Other businesses			All businesses		
	Hire purchase	Other instalment credit	Total	Hire purchase	Other instalment credit	Total	Hire purchase	Other instalment credit	Total
<b>MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC. (b)</b>									
1974	305.2	24.7	329.9	—	1.5	1.5	305.2	26.2	331.4
1975	299.2	39.8	339.0	—	1.4	1.4	299.2	41.2	340.4
1976	321.4	39.6	361.0	—	1.6	1.6	321.4	41.2	362.6
1977	326.7	53.8	380.5	—	1.0	1.0	326.7	54.8	381.5
<b>HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL GOODS</b>									
1974	23.1	90.5	113.5	21.2	45.6	66.8	44.3	136.1	180.3
1975	11.8	109.8	121.6	17.2	59.9	77.1	29.0	169.7	198.7
1976	19.0	127.7	146.7	10.2	58.5	68.7	29.2	186.2	215.4
1977	26.1	135.8	161.9	12.6	62.1	74.7	38.7	197.8	236.5

(a) Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

(b) Comprises new and used cars, station wagons and motor cycles, boats, caravan trailers, and motor parts and accessories (commercial vehicles are excluded). The number of motor cars and station wagons financed by *finance companies* in 1976-77 was 114,018 (38,123 new and 75,895 used).

**CASH ORDERS**

Businesses which issue cash orders are subject to the Moneylending Act, 1941–1975, and are required to register as money-lenders.

The maximum amount for which a cash order may be issued is \$100 and this is also the maximum which any single person, or husband and wife together may owe at any time on one or more cash orders. Rate of interest and maximum repayment period are regulated by the Act.

Cash orders are accepted as payment for goods by certain retail stores but with the increasing availability of other forms of credit over recent years their usage is declining.

## INTEREST RATES

### YIELD ON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

The trend in the yields on Australian Government securities is illustrated in the following table. The yields quoted have been compiled by the Reserve Bank from prices of the securities on the Sydney Stock Exchange which were issued after 1 November 1968. The monthly yields are averages of daily yields (based on contract price excluding brokerage), in the week centred on the last Wednesday in each month for theoretical 2-year, 5-year, 10-year, and 20-year securities (derived from a freehand curve through the range of average yields). The annual yields are averages of the monthly yields.

#### YIELDS ON NON-REBATEABLE (a) AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES IN AUSTRALIA

(Rate per cent per annum)

Year	Year ended 30 June				Month of June			
	2-year securities	5-year securities	10-year securities	20-year securities	2-year securities	5-year securities	10-year securities	20-year securities
1972	5.52	5.85	6.24	6.45	5.05	5.50	5.85	5.99
1973	4.93	5.47	5.91	6.17	6.04	6.42	6.72	6.99
1974	8.01	8.11	8.20	8.36	10.80	9.92	9.52	9.49
1975	9.28	9.33	9.50	9.50	8.49	9.03	9.50	9.50
1976	8.48	9.41	10.00	10.09	8.47	9.41	9.99	10.20
1977	9.40	9.91	10.23	10.37	9.88	10.21	10.41	10.49

(a) Securities issued after 1 November 1968; interest on securities issued prior to this date is subject to a rebate of income tax.

Treasury Notes are short-dated securities which have been on issue since July 1962. They are available for public subscription in amounts of \$10,000 or more, are issued at a discount, and have a currency of either 13 weeks or (since July 1967) 26 weeks. The Reserve Bank re-discounts Treasury Notes at a rate fixed at the time of the transaction.

The interest yields on the issue price of Treasury Notes since June 1974 have been as follows:—

Date of change	Yield per cent p.a.		Date of change	Yield per cent p.a.	
	13-week notes	26-week notes		13-week notes	26-week notes
1974: Mar. 22	7.56	7.75	1976: Jan. 23	6.98	7.25
Apr. 5	7.81	7.99	Aug. 27	7.48	7.73
Apr. 29	8.06	8.25	Sept. 24	7.98	8.23
May 24	8.40	8.51	Nov. 8	8.48	8.73
May 31	9.48	9.49	Nov. 29	8.98	9.23
June 7	9.99	9.98	Dec. 31	8.86	9.23
June 13	10.54	10.53	1977: Jan. 7	8.73	9.23
June 20	10.75	10.76	Jan. 21	8.60	9.12
Oct. 4	9.36	9.47	July 1	8.52	8.99
Nov. 11	8.69	8.86	Oct. 26	8.44	8.84
Dec. 9	7.98	8.18	Nov. 4	8.35	8.75
1975: Jan. 10	7.81	8.01			
July 4	7.31	7.60			
Aug. 5	7.19	7.47			

Treasury Notes are continuously on sale whereas other Australian Government securities are normally available for fixed periods only.

### RATES OF INTEREST PAYABLE BY AND TO BANKS

Under the Banking Act, 1959–1977, the Reserve Bank may, with the approval of the Australian Treasurer, make regulations to control rates of interest payable to or by banks or other persons in the course of banking business. No such regulations have been issued, and the rates of interest paid and charged by banks are fixed by agreement between the trading banks and the Reserve Bank.



The trends during the year (ending November 1977) in the rates of interest paid by banks on deposits, and in the rates charged on bank loans and advances, are illustrated in the following table:—

## BANK INTEREST RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Particulars	Rate in Nov. 1976	Subsequent change		
		Dec. 1976	March 1977	Nov. 1977
Lending rates—				
Trading banks—				
Overdrafts (maximum rate) (a) .. .. .	10.50			
Unsecured personal loans (flat rate, maximum) .. .. .	7.75			
Savings banks—				
Housing loans to individuals (predominant rate) .. .. .	9.25–10.50			
Other loans, less than \$100,000 (maximum rate) .. .. .	10.50			
Deposit rates—				
Trading banks—				
Fixed deposits under \$50,000—				
3 but less than 6 months .. .. .	7.75–8.25			8.00–8.25
6 but less than 24 months .. .. .	8.00–9.00		8.25–9.00	
24 but less than 48 months .. .. .	8.00–9.50			
\$50,000 or more (maximum rate) .. .. .	10.00			
Savings banks—				
Investment accounts (b) .. .. .	8.00–8.50	8.00–9.00		
Deposits on demand (predominant rate)—				
First \$4,000 .. .. .	3.75			
Over \$4,000 .. .. .	6.00			
Australian Resources Development Bank—				
Term deposits (c) .. .. .	10.00			
Transferable certificates of deposit (d)—				
5 years .. .. .	10.35		11.00	10.50
7 years .. .. .	10.50		11.10	10.60
10 years .. .. .	11.00		11.20	10.60

(a) Loans exempted from the prescribed overdraft maximum interest rate requirement comprise loans of \$100,000 and over, short-term mortgage and bridging loans, lease financing, and, at certain times, post-shipment wool advances.

(b) Subject to special notice of withdrawal and deposit and balance requirements.

(c) Period 4 or 5 years; minimum deposit \$10,000 and thereafter in multiples of \$1,000.

(d) Minimum deposit \$100 and thereafter in multiples of \$100.

A classification by rate of interest of the bank advances outstanding in Australia in recent years is shown in the following table:—

MAJOR TRADING BANKS: ADVANCES (a) OUTSTANDING IN AUSTRALIA,  
CLASSIFIED BY RATE OF INTEREST CHARGED

Interest rate per annum (b)	Proportion per cent of advances (a) at end of June					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
5 per cent or less .. .. .	5.4	5.0 }				
Over 5 to 6 per cent .. .. .	1.8	2.9 }	3.1	3.8	4.0	4.3
Over 6 to 7 per cent .. .. .	19.1	16.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2
Over 7 to 8 per cent .. .. .	67.0	63.8	3.4	2.3	1.1	0.7
Over 8 to 9 per cent .. .. .	2.4	6.7	7.5	6.2	2.2	0.9
Over 9 to 10 per cent .. .. .	4.5	5.0	32.2	6.1	4.8	3.2
Over 10 to 11 per cent .. .. .	—	—	10.7	22.0	49.1	51.8
Over 11 to 12 per cent .. .. .	—	—	25.1	33.5	19.0	18.1
Over 12 to 13 per cent .. .. .	—	—	—	13.7	12.1	12.6
Over 13 to 14 per cent .. .. .	—	—	4.2	8.6	5.4	6.2
Over 14 per cent .. .. .	—	—	3.0	3.5	1.7	1.8
Total advances .. .. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes term loans, farm development loans, personal instalment loans, and charge cards.

(b) Loans to which agreed maximum rate of interest on overdrafts does not apply are short-term mortgage and bridging loans, lease financing, certain post-shipment wool advances, and loans of \$50,000 and over from 4 February 1972 and \$100,000 and over from 1 February 1976.

## DEBENTURE STOCK AND UNSECURED NOTES

Debentures and unsecured notes have become established forms of capital raising, particularly by finance and other companies making regular approaches to the market to renew existing loans or to raise additional operating capital. The terms and rates of interest vary from time to time and from company to company. The rates of interest offered at the end of June in each of the last six years on first-ranking debentures of finance companies associated with major trading banks are shown in the next table:—

**RATES OF INTEREST OFFERED ON DEBENTURES OF FINANCE COMPANIES  
ASSOCIATED WITH MAJOR TRADING BANKS (a)**  
(Per cent per annum)

Currency of debenture (years)	At end of June					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
One	6.00-6.50	5.25-6.00	11.00-11.25	11.00	9.50-10.25	10.25-10.50
Two	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.75	11.50-12.00	11.25-12.00	10.75-11.50	11.00-11.50
Five	7.25-7.75	6.75-7.50	9.75-12.00	12.00-12.50	11.50-12.00	12.00-12.50

(a) Series compiled by the Reserve Bank of Australia.

## MORTGAGE INTEREST RATES

The next table shows the trend, since 1965-66, in the interest rates charged on loans secured by mortgage of real estate in New South Wales. The rates of interest are the actual (as distinct from penalty) rates recorded in the first mortgages registered in the names of mortgagees who were corporations (other than banks or building societies) or individuals. Where identifiable, collateral mortgages and mortgages taken by building societies, banks, and governmental agencies, are omitted.

**WEIGHTED AVERAGE INTEREST RATES ON FIRST MORTGAGES OF REAL ESTATE  
IN NEW SOUTH WALES**

Year ended June	Rate per cent	Year ended June	Rate per cent	Year ended June	Rate per cent	Year ended June	Rate per cent
1966	8.8	1969	9.2	1972	11.1	1975	12.5
1967	9.1	1970	9.6	1973	10.6	1976	12.7
1968	9.2	1971	10.6	1974	11.6	1977	12.6

Interest on mortgages chargeable by the trading banks is usually stated as being at "prevalent rate" corresponding with the overdraft rates shown in the table "Bank Interest Rates" earlier in this section. Advances by the Government of New South Wales, mainly to primary producers, are usually made at lower rates than advances from other sources.

The trend in the predominant range of interest rates charged on loans secured by first mortgages of real estate in New South Wales, by building societies is shown below:—

1971-72 } .. .. 8-10 per cent	1974-75 } .. .. 11-12 per cent
1972-73 } .. .. 8-10 per cent	1975-76 } .. .. 10-11 per cent
1973-74 } .. .. 10-11 per cent	1976-77 } .. .. 10-11 per cent

## OTHER PRIVATE FINANCE

### LIFE INSURANCE

The statistics of life insurance given in this section relate to the business of private and State Government Insurance Offices. Under the authority of Section 51(xiv) of the Commonwealth Constitution, the (Federal) Life Insurance Act, 1945-1977, superseded State enactments as from 20 June 1945. Life insurance business throughout Australia is regulated under this Act in ways designed to afford maximum protection to policy holders.

The Act is administered, subject to the Treasurer's direction, by a Life Insurance Commissioner, who has wide powers to investigate the affairs of any company. Every life insurance company must register with the Commissioner, must furnish certified statements of accounts, reports of actuarial valuations, and statistical returns, and may not use any form of proposal, policy, or written matter deemed by the Commissioner to be misleading. Each company must establish one or more statutory funds for the receipt of all moneys relating to its life insurance business, and may apply the assets of a fund only for the purpose of the class of life insurance business for which that fund was created. An actuarial investigation of the company's affairs and of each statutory fund must be made at least every five years, observing a prescribed minimum basis of valuation. A distribution of dividends to shareholders or of new bonuses to policyholders may not be made unless a surplus is disclosed by the valuation.

In 1977 there were 50 life insurance offices registered under the Life Insurance Act. Life business was also transacted by the New South Wales and Queensland Government Insurance Offices, which are not subject to the Federal Act. Of the offices, 8 conducted ordinary, superannuation, and industrial business, 36 conducted ordinary and superannuation business, 4 conducted ordinary business only, and 2 were registered but not operating. Thirty-seven of the offices were companies incorporated outside Australia or subsidiaries of such companies.

Statistics of life insurance are obtained from returns supplied by each life office to the Life Insurance Commissioner. The returns relate to a period of twelve months ended on the balance date of each office, which in most instances falls in September or December.

The statistics given below for New South Wales relate to policies on life offices' New South Wales registers. In recent years, many policyholders resident in New South Wales have elected to have their policies registered in the Australian Capital Territory.

## NEW LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars of the new life insurance policies issued in New South Wales in the last six years are shown in the following table:—

## LIFE INSURANCES: NEW BUSINESS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(Excluding Annuities)

Year	Ordinary business			Superannuation business			Industrial business		
	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premium
	No.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1970	137,928	980,749	21,597	10,449	206,162	6,039	50,527	75,620	2,772
1971	148,691	1,130,807	24,570	12,053	254,650	7,119	48,032	85,702	2,953
1972	142,339	1,245,583	25,203	22,933	293,534	9,087	48,231	97,233	3,298
1973	127,538	1,369,123	22,185	8,036	300,395	8,949	40,057	90,200	3,002
1974	117,939	1,436,245	21,214	9,605	370,922	9,603	29,577	77,208	2,527
1975	107,171	1,472,180	21,254	21,486	298,287	6,576	21,366	64,915	2,140

The new policies issued in 1975 comprised the following types:—

## LIFE INSURANCES: CLASSIFICATION OF NEW BUSINESS IN N.S.W., 1975

Particulars	Insurance and endowment policies					Annuity policies	
	Whole-life insurances	Endowment insurances (a)	Other insurances (b)	Endowments	Total		
ORDINARY BUSINESS							
Policies .. .. .	No.	75,992	16,355	13,487	1,337	107,171	7
Sum assured .. .. .	\$ thous.	875,218	93,403	497,845	5,714	1,472,180	(c) 31
Single premiums .. .. .	\$ thous.	35	369	160	256	820	306
Annual premiums .. .. .	\$ thous.	14,032	4,066	2,740	416	21,254	—
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS							
Policies .. .. .	No.	2,054	18,190	804	438	21,486	10
Sum assured .. .. .	\$ thous.	37,552	131,606	123,435	5,694	298,287	(c) 125
Single premiums .. .. .	\$ thous.	—	93	711	95	899	6
Annual premiums .. .. .	\$ thous.	899	3,442	1,852	383	6,576	66
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS							
Policies .. .. .	No.	1,294	20,072	—	—	21,366	—
Sum assured .. .. .	\$ thous.	1,801	63,114	—	—	64,915	—
Single premiums .. .. .	\$ thous.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual premiums .. .. .	\$ thous.	84	2,051	5	—	2,140	—

(a) Includes temporary insurance for Industrial Business only.

(b) Includes temporary insurance for Ordinary and Superannuation Business only.

(c) Amount per annum.

The particulars of ordinary and superannuation business policies given in the tables in the parts of this subsection "Life Insurance" relating to "Life Insurance in Force in New South Wales" and "Discontinuances of Life Insurance Policies in New South Wales", include "blanket" policies, which insure more than one life and are usually associated with superannuation schemes. The new superannuation business blanket policies issued in New South Wales in 1975 numbered 165; the sum assured was \$101,800,000, and the annual premiums \$891,000.

## DISCONTINUANCES OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The causes of discontinuance of policies on the New South Wales register are shown in the following table for 1975:—

## LIFE INSURANCES: DISCONTINUANCES IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1975

Cause of discontinuance	Ordinary business			Superannuation business			Industrial business		
	Policies	Sum assured	Annual premiums	Policies	Sum assured	Annual premiums	Policies	Sum assured	Annual premiums
	No.	\$ mill.	\$ mill.	No.	\$ mill.	\$ mill.	No.	\$ mill.	\$ mill.
Death	8,414	35.4	0.9	1,223	3.0	0.1	4,410	1.3	—
Maturity	37,134	63.9	3.3	4,164	3.9	0.3	43,696	9.0	0.4
Surrender	91,948	655.8	11.8	12,365	208.3	7.1	22,975	27.8	1.1
Forfeiture	26,936	364.6	3.9	602	10.6	0.2	8,311	25.0	0.8
Transfer (a)	11,377	139.4	1.7	627	7.2	0.3	1,469	1.8	0.1
Other (b)	(—) 14,971	(—) 7.1	(—) 2.0	2,310	34.5	0.2	(—) 2,833	(—) 0.3	—
Total	160,838	1,252.0	19.6	21,291	267.6	8.2	78,028	64.7	2.4
Annuities	50	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Includes net gain or loss resulting from transfers between the New South Wales and other registers.

(b) Includes conversions to or from other classes of business. (—) denotes an excess of conversions from other classes of business over discontinuance of that kind of business.

## LIFE INSURANCES IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The life insurances in force in New South Wales in each of the last six years are summarised in the next table:—

## LIFE INSURANCES IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(Excluding annuities)

Year	Number of policies	Sum assured	Bonus additions (a)	Annual premiums
		\$ million		
ORDINARY BUSINESS				
1970	1,429,572	5,231.6	597.3	133.4
1971	1,480,714	5,956.6	660.5	148.0
1972	1,513,456	6,647.5	751.5	160.9
1973	1,572,577	7,617.9	846.5	171.9
1974	1,562,979	8,346.3	911.2	176.9
1975	1,509,312	8,566.4	969.4	178.6
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS				
1970	258,544	737.3	62.5	23.0
1971	242,510	875.2	66.0	26.7
1972	247,754	1,047.0	70.5	32.4
1973	240,545	1,223.9	77.9	37.7
1974	225,523	1,386.3	82.0	41.0
1975	225,718	1,416.9	87.9	39.4
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS				
1970	936,757	463.6	46.0	18.4
1971	923,113	502.1	51.8	19.6
1972	891,065	541.1	56.8	20.7
1973	853,110	567.9	62.5	21.5
1974	798,527	574.9	64.8	21.3
1975	741,865	575.1	66.4	21.1

(a) Excludes bonus additions made by the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W.

A broad classification of the business in force in 1975 is shown in the following table. Whole-life insurances are those payable at death only; endowment insurances are payable at the end of a specified period, or at death prior to the expiration of the period; and endowments are payable only in case of survival for a specified period.

### LIFE INSURANCES IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1975

Particulars	Insurance and endowment policies					Annuity policies	
	Whole-life insurances	Endowment insurances (a)	Other insurances (b)	Endowments	Total		
ORDINARY BUSINESS							
Policies	No.	781,201	628,962	71,579	27,570	1,509,312	469
Sum assured	\$ million	5,327.9	1,534.3	1,624.4	79.8	8,566.4	(d)0.3
Bonus additions (c)	\$ million	649.0	312.9	1.5	5.9	969.4	—
Annual premiums	\$ million	91.6	69.8	10.2	7.1	178.6	—
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS							
Policies	No.	9,187	211,703	2,607	2,221	225,718	166
Sum assured	\$ million	142.4	426.9	829.4	18.2	1416.9	(d)1.1
Bonus additions (c)	\$ million	13.4	73.5	0.2	1.0	87.9	—
Annual premiums	\$ million	3.8	17.4	17.1	1.1	39.4	0.3
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS							
Policies	No.	100,016	629,815	—	12,034	741,865	—
Sum assured	\$ million	28.1	543.7	—	3.3	575.1	—
Bonus additions	\$ million	4.6	60.7	—	1.1	66.4	—
Annual premiums	\$ million	1.0	19.8	—	0.2	21.1	—

(a) Includes temporary insurance for Industrial Business only.

(b) Includes temporary insurance for Ordinary and Superannuation Business only.

(c) Excludes bonus additions made by the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W.

(d) Amount per annum.

### GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE

The operations of the Government Insurance Office are controlled by the Government Insurance Act, 1927–1977.

The life insurance branch of the Office was established in 1942. Particulars of the operations of the branch in the last six years are shown in the following table:—

### GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE: LIFE INSURANCE BRANCH, NEW SOUTH WALES

Year ended 30 June	Revenue from premiums	Expenditure		Life insurance fund at 30 June	New business	
		Claims and surrenders	Management and agency expenses		Policies	Sum assured
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.
1972	12,795	5,327	1,682	83,301	10,921	68,116
1973	13,984	6,350	1,690	95,354	7,716	69,145
1974	13,872	7,361	2,436	106,721	5,665	78,007
1975	13,253	10,200	1,643	115,082	7,263	54,748
1976	12,763	13,148	1,717	119,777	5,944	67,226
1977	12,676	22,153	2,059	113,445	5,602	103,592

## LIFE INSURANCE BALANCE SHEETS

The following table gives a summary of the balance sheets of the statutory life insurance funds of the offices registered under the Life Insurance Act, 1945-1977, and of the life offices of the New South Wales and Queensland State Governments:—

**LIFE INSURANCE OFFICES (a): BALANCE SHEETS**  
(\$ million)

Particulars	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
<b>LIABILITIES</b>						
Insurance funds, including investment and contingency reserves, etc. . . . .	6,972.7	7,698.6	8,503.8	9,238.5	10,025.1	10,662.9
Claims unpaid . . . . .	71.3	77.2	84.1	99.5	110.3	112.8
Premiums in advance and in suspense . . . . .	7.9	7.4	9.0	6.3	7.9	9.1
Deposits . . . . .	35.7	35.5	56.6	67.0	56.6	51.0
Bank overdraft . . . . .	50.4	47.4	53.0	60.7	46.3	77.6
Other . . . . .	100.2	114.0	125.3	168.9	255.8	277.6
<b>Total liabilities . . . . .</b>	<b>7,238.1</b>	<b>7,980.2</b>	<b>8,831.8</b>	<b>9,641.0</b>	<b>10,502.0</b>	<b>11,191.0</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Loans: On mortgage—						
To building societies . . . . .	14.4	12.8	10.4	14.3	8.0	6.1
Other . . . . .	1,624.6	1,649.0	1,654.1	1,662.5	1,776.8	1,718.3
On policies . . . . .	284.0	318.5	335.5	337.9	363.3	356.1
Other . . . . .	41.4	49.4	151.2	62.4	90.2	79.1
Government securities—						
Australian . . . . .	1,314.4	1,456.1	1,662.0	1,793.6	1,883.3	2,061.2
Other . . . . .	340.4	390.4	406.8	401.0	454.3	448.7
Local and semi-government securities . . . . .	591.5	684.1	756.7	817.2	897.8	926.7
Debentures and notes of companies . . . . .	778.9	825.1	872.7	946.6	992.3	1,051.6
Preference shares . . . . .	97.4	96.0	94.3	96.6	97.2	90.4
Ordinary shares—						
Controlled companies . . . . .	24.5	22.5	40.7	48.2	57.4	68.0
Other companies . . . . .	967.4	1,083.2	1,260.1	1,426.4	1,453.3	1,607.9
Other investments . . . . .	0.8	0.9	5.6	7.6	12.2	11.9
<b>Total loans and investments . . . . .</b>	<b>6,079.6</b>	<b>6,588.1</b>	<b>7,150.1</b>	<b>7,614.2</b>	<b>8,086.2</b>	<b>(c) 8,425.9</b>
Property, furniture, equipment . . . . .	920.6	1,132.6	1,373.8	1,673.6	1,987.1	2,298.2
Outstanding premiums (b) . . . . .	116.2	130.5	142.9	154.6	179.9	184.7
Cash and deposits . . . . .	30.5	23.4	39.7	61.7	87.1	109.5
Other . . . . .	91.3	105.7	125.4	136.8	161.7	172.7
<b>Total assets . . . . .</b>	<b>7,238.1</b>	<b>7,980.2</b>	<b>8,831.8</b>	<b>9,641.0</b>	<b>10,502.0</b>	<b>(d) 11,191.0</b>

(a) Refers to the life insurance business (both Australian and overseas) of companies with head offices in Australia and the Australian branch business of eleven companies with head offices overseas.

(b) Includes advances of premiums.

(c) Includes \$6,927.3m. held in Australia.

(d) Includes \$9,306.5m. held in Australia.

Shareholders' funds and related assets are excluded from the table, as are the liabilities and assets of fire, marine, and other classes of general insurance business in which some of the offices engage. Government securities, shares, etc. accounted for 56 per cent, loans for 19 per cent, and property, etc. for 21 per cent, of the total assets in 1975.

## PREMIUMS, CLAIMS, ETC. IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Complete revenue accounts in respect of life insurance business in New South Wales are not available, because it is not practicable to allocate items such as income from investments, taxation, etc. to the various registers maintained by the life offices. Returns collected by the Life Insurance Commissioner, however, show particulars of premium income and claims in relation to the business in New South Wales, and these are summarised in the next table for the last six years:—

**LIFE INSURANCES: PREMIUMS, CLAIMS, ETC. IN NEW SOUTH WALES**  
(\$ million)

Year	Premium income	Claims, etc.						Total
		Death	Maturity	Other claims	Sur-renders	Annuities	Cash bonuses	
ORDINARY BUSINESS								
1970	136.8	21.3	30.5	0.4	21.5	0.3	0.4	74.3
1971	152.0	22.1	34.6	0.4	24.6	0.3	0.4	82.4
1972	168.5	23.6	38.1	0.5	29.3	0.3	0.5	92.2
1973	175.7	24.2	43.9	1.1	32.8	0.3	0.5	102.8
1974	178.9	27.2	48.0	0.9	52.0	0.4	0.9	129.4
1975	176.8	26.9	48.1	0.9	66.1	0.4	0.9	143.4
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS								
1970	25.6	2.7	3.5	—	7.5	0.4	—	14.2
1971	25.1	2.8	3.4	—	5.3	0.1	—	11.7
1972	31.6	2.5	3.8	0.1	7.0	—	0.1	13.7
1973	31.2	3.1	4.3	0.3	9.5	0.6	0.2	17.9
1974	30.5	3.6	5.7	0.3	8.7	0.6	0.1	19.0
1975	29.5	3.1	5.5	0.3	27.5	0.7	0.3	37.3
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS								
1970	17.6	1.7	4.2	—	2.8	—	—	8.7
1971	18.6	1.8	4.7	—	2.9	—	—	9.4
1972	19.6	1.8	9.0	—	3.3	—	—	14.1
1973	20.8	2.1	10.4	—	3.3	—	—	15.8
1974	21.3	2.3	11.1	—	4.3	—	—	17.7
1975	20.7	2.1	11.5	—	5.2	—	—	18.9

## PENSION SCHEMES

## GOVERNMENT PENSION SCHEMES

The Commonwealth and State Governments have established pension or superannuation schemes for their employees. These schemes are operated through funds to which both the Government and the employees make contributions.

*Commonwealth Superannuation Fund*

On 1 July 1976 a new superannuation scheme was introduced, in terms of the Superannuation Act, 1976–1978, to cover all Commonwealth Government employees in the one scheme. The legislation provided that contributions to the old superannuation fund (including those attached to the Provident Account) were to be transferred (under certain special conditions) to the new scheme. (Details of the old scheme were shown on page 215 in Year Book No. 64, 1976.)

Under the new scheme an employee contributes to the superannuation fund with a basic contribution of 5 per cent of salary, and has an option to supplement this contribution by up to a further 5 per cent of salary.

Retirement benefits comprise (a) a government-financed basic pension, (b) a government-financed additional pension, and (c) a pension based on the member's



accumulated basic and supplementary contributions. The government-financed basic pension is 50 per cent of final salary on retirement at age 65 after 30 years of contributory service. A government-financed additional pension of 0.25 per cent of final salary is paid for each year beyond 30 years up to 40 years service (i.e. bringing the maximum government-financed pension at age 65 retirement to 52.5 per cent of final salary). In addition to these government-financed pensions the member is entitled to a pension not exceeding 20 per cent of final salary, based on the member's accumulated basic and supplementary contributions. This additional pension (which carries with it a reversionary pension entitlement for a spouse) may be converted into an equivalent lump sum payment within 3 months of retirement.

The scheme provides comprehensive cover against invalidity retirement or death of a contributor before age 65. It also provides for reduced government-financed pension for retirement between age 60 and 65 years.

Whereas members with lower medical standards on entry to employment would have been required to join the Provident Fund under the old scheme, they now come under the new scheme in the same way as other employees, although there may be some reduction in benefits on medical grounds if they retire on invalidity or die before completing 20 years contributory service.

The government-financed pensions are adjusted each July in accordance with the movement in the Consumer Price Index during the previous year ended March. Pensions paid under the former scheme are adjusted by the same formula applied to the full pension.

#### *Defence Forces Retirement Benefits*

A scheme of retirement benefits for members of the permanent Navy, Army, and Air Force has operated since 1948. Details of this scheme are outlined on page 270 of Year Book No. 62. A new scheme—retrospective to 1 October 1972—was implemented by the Defence Forces Retirement and Death Benefits Act, 1973–1977. The funds of the former scheme, called the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Fund, were transferred to the Australian Government, and all pensions which would have been paid from the Fund after 1 October 1972 are paid by the Australian Government.

Under the existing scheme, contributions are set at a rate of 5.5 per cent of the member's annual rate of pay. Retirement pay is expressed as a percentage of final pay, dependent on the number of years served by the contributor. Contributions are payable to, and benefits are payable by, the Australian Government. In addition to pensions payable to contributors, their widows, or their children, the existing scheme provides a number of extra benefits, such as provision for commutation of retirement pay, extension of reversionary benefits in certain circumstances to de facto widows and to illegitimate children, and extension of eligibility to dependent widowers of female members.

#### *State Superannuation Fund*

The State Superannuation Fund, for employees of the Government of New South Wales and certain governmental bodies, commenced in 1919. Contributions to the Fund are made by the employing authorities and the employees. Each employee contributes for a number of pension units, according to his salary, at a rate appropriate to his age when commencing to contribute for the units. Contribution by permanent employees is generally compulsory, subject to a satisfactory medical report on new contributors. A limited benefits scheme exists for employees who fail to pass the medical examination.

Pension becomes payable to a contributor in the case of invalidity or at age 60 years (or at age 55 years in the case of a woman who has contributed for retirement at this age). A pensioner over 60 years may commute part of his pension (i.e. that part above the maximum means test level set for the Commonwealth Age Pension) into a lump sum payment. The widow of a deceased contributor or pensioner is paid a pension at two-thirds the rate for which her husband contributed and she, too, may elect to commute part of that pension into a lump sum payment. Pension is also payable in respect of the children of a deceased

contributor or pensioner until they reach 18 years of age (23 years if "students"). Pensions are adjusted annually by the application of movements in the Consumer Price Index.

For the year 1976-77 the average fortnightly pensions were:—

Men :	Normal Breakdown	\$	Women :	Normal Breakdown	— Retire 55	\$
		386.72			— Retire 60	330.77
		319.05			— Retire 55	335.74
Widows		157.97			— Retire 60	246.63
						271.00

The following table shows details of the State Superannuation Fund for the last six years:—

### STATE SUPERANNUATION FUND, NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
AMOUNT (\$ thousand)						
Income—						
Contributions:—						
Employees .. .. .	32,250	35,200	50,247	69,258	77,935	79,000
Employers .. .. .	42,259	44,489	62,005	84,297	102,957	109,116
Investment interest .. .. .	34,788	39,062	45,389	53,187	63,336	75,092
Other .. .. .	37	25	17	90	62	94
Total income .. .. .	109,333	118,775	157,659	206,833	244,490	263,303
Expenditure—						
Pensions .. .. .	35,740	37,795	43,473	53,590	67,300	76,992
Lump sum payments (retirement or death) (a) .. .. .	25,361	22,589	35,285	46,852	46,927	67,577
Refunds of contributions .. .. .	3,867	3,137	3,491	3,283	3,696	4,354
Withdrawal benefits .. .. .	—	1,956	5,844	3,476	4,787	6,533
Administration .. .. .	756	1,102	1,348	1,926	2,441	3,175
Other .. .. .	918	1,503	2,316	1,909	1,615	1,515
Total expenditure (b) .. .. .	66,643	68,082	91,757	111,035	126,766	160,146
NUMBER						
Contributors current .. .. .	76,385	77,230	80,734	86,047	93,595	98,293
Pensions current .. .. .	15,218	15,720	16,446	17,352	18,233	19,027

(a) See text above table. Since 1969 it has been possible for a pensioner to commute part of his pension into a lump sum payment.

(b) Excludes transfers to Investment Fluctuation Reserve (\$227,000, \$253,000, \$277,000, \$287,000, \$302,000, and \$328,000 in the years covered by the table); balances in this reserve being \$1,283,000 at 30 June 1976 and \$786,000 at 30 June 1977.

The Fund's accumulated funds at 30 June 1977 amounted to \$975,479,000; investments at that date were \$1,008,673,000 (comprising government securities, \$464,756,000; company securities, \$128,707,000; secured loans, \$237,153,000; land and buildings, \$72,863,000; purchase lease investments, \$93,409,000; and miscellaneous, \$11,785,000).

The pensions of New South Wales judges and certain other State officers are paid from the Consolidated Revenue Funds.

### Police Superannuation Fund

Pensions for the police are paid from the Police Superannuation Fund, to which the police contribute at the rate of 4 per cent of salary. The balance required to meet claims is appropriated annually from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Police pensions are graduated according to length of service and the rate of salary at date of retirement. All police must retire at age 60 years except the Commissioner and Deputy

Commissioner, for whom the age of retirement is 65 years, and Assistant Commissioners, for whom the age of retirement is 62 years. The pension for police (and policewomen since March 1965) who have served for 20 years or longer is one-fortieth of salary at retirement for every year of service less 3 per cent, up to a maximum of three-quarters of such salary less 3 per cent. Contributors who retire due to injuries sustained in the course of duty receive a pension of 72.75 per cent of current salary, and contributors who retire medically unfit due to disability not incurred in the course of duty receive a pension based on length of service and salary at date of retirement. Pensions are adjusted annually in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index. If a contributor resigns or is dismissed, the value of personal contributions is refunded. If a contributor dies before retirement, a widow, mother, father, children or any other fully or partially dependent relative receives the equivalent of one month of final salary for each year of service up to 10 years, and 2 months for each year of service after 10 years. Widows of pensioners are entitled to a pension at half-rate. Gratuities may be paid to or on behalf of dependents of police who die whilst in the service.

Particulars of income and expenditure for the last six years are shown in the next table:—

**POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND, NEW SOUTH WALES**

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
AMOUNT (\$ thousand)						
Income—						
Contributions—						
Employees .. .. .	1,625	1,814	2,177	2,651	3,593	4,154
Employer (a) .. .	3,129	3,773	4,300	5,624	7,217	8,692
Other .. .. .	21	32	51	23	7	7
Total income .. .	4,775	5,619	6,528	8,298	10,817	12,853
Expenditure—						
Pensions .. .. .	4,431	5,165	5,877	7,604	9,436	11,471
Lump sum payments (retirement or death) .. .	158	212	406	551	1,229	936
Refunds of contributions .. .	186	242	240	148	153	279
Total expenditure .. .	4,775	5,619	6,523	8,303	10,817	12,687
NUMBER						
Contributors current .. .	7,706	7,846	7,943	8,352	8,358	8,244
Pensions current .. .	2,013	2,091	2,196	2,213	2,215	2,276

(a) Paid by the State's Consolidated Revenue Fund.

*Transport Retirement Fund and New South Wales Retirement Fund*

The Transport Retirement Fund was set up on 1 July 1968, and took over the contributors, assets, and liabilities of the Railways Retirement Fund. Details of benefits available under the Transport Retirement Fund are given on pages 213 and 214 of Year Book No. 63. With the establishment of the New South Wales Retirement Fund as from 1 July 1973, in accordance with the provisions of the New South Wales Retirement Benefit Act, 1972–1977, the administrative functions of the Transport Retirement Board were transferred to the New South Wales Retirement Board.

The New South Wales Retirement Fund provides retirement cover to employees of New South Wales State Government Departments and statutory bodies who did not, at 1 July 1973, have cover under any existing Superannuation Scheme, as well as to new employees of the Public Transport Commission and the Department of Motor Transport and to newly appointed Security Officers and Parking Patrol Officers of the Police Department.

Contributors to the Transport Retirement Fund who were under 30 years of age as at 1 July 1973 were transferred automatically to the new Fund, while those contributors 30 years of age or over were given a once only option to transfer on 1 July 1974. The New South Wales Retirement Fund was also made available on a once only basis to employees covered by the Railway Superannuation Account and the Gratuity Scheme within the Transport Departments.

The Fund is essentially a lump sum scheme with a variety of pension options. A contributor may elect to contribute at a rate which will accumulate, with interest (at 5½ per cent per annum), a lump sum benefit of between half and twice his annual wage at age 60 years, to which is added an employer subsidy of 5 per cent of the lump sum for each completed year of service (up to a maximum of 200 per cent for a contributor with 40 or more years service). On normal retirement at or after the age of 60 years, the contributor may elect to convert the whole or part of the lump sum benefit into a pension. Provision may also be made for a five-eighths pension to become payable to the surviving spouse on the death of the pensioner.

Benefits are provided for contributors who die in service or who retire through ill-health prior to attaining 60 years of age.

Particulars of the income, expenditure, and contributors of the Transport Retirement Fund for 1971-72 and 1972-73, and of the Transport Retirement Fund and the New South Wales Retirement Fund combined for 1973-74 to 1976-77 are given in the next table:—

**TRANSPORT RETIREMENT FUND AND NEW SOUTH WALES  
RETIREMENT FUND**

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
AMOUNT (\$ thousand)						
Income—						
Contributions—						
Employees .. .. .	2,787	3,077	15,179	11,982	18,544	23,435
Employers .. .. .	352	543	3,051	8,062	4,841	6,172
Investment interest .. .. .	1,700	2,028	2,741	3,814	6,015	9,357
Total income .. .. .	4,839	5,648	10,970	23,859	29,400	38,964
Expenditure—						
Pension payments .. .. .	—	—	968	2,177	3,043	4,136
Lump sum payments (retirement or death) .. .. .	612	894	1,309	2,882	3,824	4,005
Refunds of contributions .. .. .	277	246	196	264	527	1,147
Administration .. .. .	134	147	1354	491	643	863
Other .. .. .	591	636	1530	440	608	889
Total expenditure .. .. .	1,614	1,924	4,097	6,256	8,646	11,039
NUMBER						
Contributors current .. .. .	25,720	25,012	33,069	41,937	49,901	52,681

At 30 June 1977, the joint Funds' accumulated funds amounted to \$94,346,000. Investments of the Funds at that date totalled \$80,846,000 (comprising government securities, \$39,411,000; company securities, \$24,177,000; secured loans, \$16,934,000; and other investments, \$324,000).

*Government Railways Superannuation Account*

The Superannuation Account covers those employees (and ex-employees who had transferred, with continuation of superannuation rights to certain other government

authorities) who did not elect to join the Railways Retirement Fund in June 1964, the Transport Retirement Fund during the year ended 30 June 1969, or the New South Wales Retirement Fund during the years ended 30 June 1973 to 30 June 1977.

Employees covered by the Superannuation Account contribute at the rate of 1.65 per cent of their wages or salary, subject to a maximum contribution of \$1.01 a fortnight, the employing authorities providing all that is necessary beyond these contributions. The amount of pension payable is one-fortieth of the average annual salary during the term of service, multiplied by the number of completed years of service, subject to a maximum of \$1,790.40 per annum as at 30 June 1977. Where an employee has more than 40 completed years of service, the average annual salary during the last 40 years before retirement constitutes the pension, subject to a maximum of \$1,790.40 per annum as at 30 June 1977. Pensions and contributions are varied annually by the change in the Consumer Price Index during the previous financial year. Since 1967 pensioners have been paid a minimum of such sum as would entitle them to a full Commonwealth age pension. Since February 1972, widows of certain former contributors have been eligible for pensions. Particulars of the income and expenditure of the Government Railways Superannuation Account and of the number of pensions current in the last six years are given in the next table:—

#### GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT, NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
AMOUNT (\$ thousand)						
Income—						
Contributions—						
Employees .. .. .	428	397	348	196	173	152
Employers (a) .. .. .	12,823	14,139	13,828	13,998	14,205	15,178
Investment interest .. .. .	8	7	7	7	4	—
Other .. .. .	1	1	2	5	5	9
Total income .. .. .	13,259	14,544	14,184	14,206	14,387	15,340
Expenditure—						
Pensions .. .. .	12,922	14,197	14,206	14,120	14,787	15,238
Lump sum payments (retirement or death) and gratuities .. .. .	149	109	106	98	69	61
Refunds of contributions .. .. .	54	44	43	23	12	12
Other .. .. .	1	2	2	3	2	3
Total expenditure .. .. .	13,126	14,352	14,357	14,244	14,870	15,314
NUMBER						
Contributors current .. .. .	14,880	13,778	12,063	6,230	5,534	4,921
Pensions current .. .. .	19,186	20,155	19,990	20,070	19,843	19,573

(a) Includes contributions by Public Transport Commission (Rail Services) (\$11,321,000, \$12,470,000, \$12,182,000, \$12,344,000, \$12,840,000 and \$13,600,000 in the years covered by the table); contributions are also made by the Public Transport Commission (Omnibus Services), the Department of Motor Transport, the Electricity Commission, Maritime Services Board, and Prospect County Council.

The balance of the Fund at 30 June 1977 was \$71,000 debit.

#### *Omnibus and Motor Transport Employees' Gratuity Scheme*

Under a gratuity scheme which commenced in 1948 and continued to take new entrants until 31 December 1967, employees of the Public Transport Commission (Omnibus Division) and the Department of Motor Transport who do not contribute to other government superannuation funds are entitled, after ten years' service, to the payment of a

lump sum on retirement. If retirement is before the age of 60 and for reasons other than incapacity, the gratuity is equal to a week's salary for each year of service, with a limit of 13 weeks; in other cases, it is equal to two weeks' salary for each year of service, without limit. The scheme is non-contributory.

#### *Local Government Superannuation Schemes*

In recent years there have been several schemes of superannuation for the employees of local government authorities, public hospitals, and certain other undertakings. These are described on page 225 of Year Book No. 64.

A new superannuation pension scheme called the Pension Fund commenced on 1 April 1977. The scheme applies to those persons who after 31 March 1977 became employees of Councils, Public Hospitals, and other instrumentalities covered by the Local Government and Other Authorities (Superannuation) Act, 1927-1977, and for those servants who at that date already subscribed to any of the three superannuation schemes and who elected to transfer to the new scheme. Employee contributions may be at five different levels (2 per cent, 3 per cent, 4 per cent, 5 per cent, and 6 per cent of salary) and these levels may be varied at annual intervals. Contributors transferring from other schemes may contribute up to an additional 3 per cent per annum depending on previous years contribution levels to improve their past service related benefits. For councils there is an additional deficiency charge of 2 per cent and for hospitals the maximum contribution is 5¼ per cent with the deficiency being made up from Consolidated Revenue.

Retirement is at age 65 with provision for early retirement at age 60 with reduced benefits. The benefit payable on retirement is the employee's contributions plus interest payable in a lump sum, plus a defined benefit on retirement in accordance with the level of contribution chosen by the employee. For each 1 per cent of salary which a member contributes for one year, a member accrues one pension point (with a maximum of 240 pension points). For each point accumulated the employer provides the defined benefit of a pension equal to 0.14 per cent of the final average salary (average of the last three years prior to retirement). As well as retirement benefit, benefits are also payable in respect of resignation, retrenchment with 10 or more years of Fund membership, death, total and permanent disability, and partial and permanent disability. The widow of a deceased pensioner is entitled to a pension equivalent to 62.5 per cent of the husband's pension while special provision exists for the payment of children's and orphan's benefits.

In accordance with a new member's health status on entry into the Fund, he is medically classified in one of three categories which entitles him to either full, half, or no death or disablement benefit.

#### PENSIONS FOR MINE WORKERS

A pension scheme for coal and oil-shale mine workers in New South Wales is administered by the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Tribunal, which consists of representatives of mine owners and mine workers with the Minister for Mines as Chairman.

The scheme applies to various classes of persons (including engineers, clerks, etc.) employed in or about coal and shale mines in New South Wales. Subject to certain qualifications as to residence in the State and period of employment, the workers are entitled to pension on compulsory retirement on account of age. Others eligible include mine workers partially or wholly incapacitated in the course of their employment subsequent to 1 February 1930, and those permanently incapacitated subsequent to 1 January 1920. On the death of a pensioner or mine worker, pension is payable to his widow or, under certain circumstances, to one female dependant and each dependent child or step-child.

In April 1978, the weekly rate of ordinary contributions by a mine worker was \$5.00, while the mine owner's weekly rate was \$15.01 per man.

The maximum weekly rate of pension at 30 June 1977 was \$60.85 for a retired mine worker and \$52.35 for a widow. Supplementary allowances are payable for dependants.

Contributions are paid into, and pensions paid from, the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Fund. In addition to the contributions of mine owners and mine workers, the Fund receives an annual contribution from the State Government which is being progressively reduced and will cease from 1 July 1980.

Particulars of income and expenditure of the Fund in the last six years are shown in the next table. The number of pensions in force in June 1977 was 9,478.

**COAL AND OIL-SHALE MINE WORKERS' SUPERANNUATION FUND,  
NEW SOUTH WALES**  
(\$ thousand)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Income—						
Contributions—						
State Treasury .. .. .	144	128	112	96	80	64
Mine owners .. .. .	4,579	4,616	4,580	5,774	6,908	9,141
Mine workers .. .. .	1,020	1,031	1,020	1,289	1,525	2,005
Interest .. .. .	925	985	1,071	1,195	1,355	1,629
Other income .. .. .	—	—	—	—	8	—
Total income .. .. .	6,667	6,761	6,784	8,354	9,877	12,840
Expenditure—						
Pensions .. .. .	5,743	5,508	5,665	7,191	8,608	10,826
Administration, etc. .. .. .	242	170	191	216	271	309
Transfer to reserves .. .. .	683	1,083	928	947	997	1,263
Loss on realisation of investments .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	441
Total expenditure .. .. .	6,667	6,761	6,784	8,354	9,877	12,840

Coal and oil-shale mine workers over 60 years of age and in receipt of weekly worker's compensation payments for dust inhalation are also entitled to the equivalent of a mine worker's pension from the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Compensation Subsidy Fund. Incapacitated mine workers of any age, who are suffering from dust inhalation and are not in receipt of compensation, are entitled to receive from the Subsidy Fund either the equivalent of maximum weekly compensation allowed for total incapacity, or the amount of a miner's pension, whichever is the greater. Mine workers under 60 years of age and receiving compensation are entitled to the same benefit, subject to deduction of compensation payments.

The Subsidy Fund is administered by the Superannuation Tribunal, and it is financed by an annual levy on mine owners fixed by the Tribunal. In 1976-77 contributions by mine owners totalled \$252,000, and subsidy payments \$354,000. The number of workers receiving subsidy was 270 in June 1977.

#### PRIVATE SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES

The Australian Bureau of Statistics conducts surveys of selected private pension funds and the results of these surveys are shown in the Australian Year Book. These data are not available for individual States.

### FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE

The supervision of general (non-life) insurance in Australia was brought under the control of an Insurance Commissioner by the (Commonwealth) Insurance Act, 1973-1977. The Act provides for a comprehensive system of supervision of general insurance and lays down minimum standards of financial soundness which must be met both by existing companies and new companies wishing to commence general insurance business in Australia.

The statistics given in this section relate to the business of private and State Government Insurance Offices. Further particulars of Worker's Compensation Insurance are given in the section "Employment" in Chapter 10 "Labour, Wages and Prices". Particulars of two specialised insurance schemes conducted by Commonwealth authorities, viz., the housing loans insurance scheme and the export payments insurance scheme, are given in the section "Housing and Building" in Chapter 11 "Physical Development" and the section "Overseas, Interstate and Coastal Trade" in Chapter 15 "Commerce" respectively.

The nature of the general insurances effected in New South Wales is indicated by statistics in the tables within this subsection. These have been compiled from annual returns furnished by insurance companies with offices situated within the State and the Australian Capital Territory. The return of each company relates to the period of twelve months ended on its balancing date, which varies from one company to another. Statistics shown for a particular financial year relate, therefore, to those annual accounts which had a balance date falling at any time within that year.

The statistics include the operations of the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W., but exclude workers' compensation insurances in the coal mining industry, as these are effected under a special scheme operated by the Joint Coal Board.

The tables contain selected items of statistics which conform substantially to the following definitions and should not, therefore, be construed as "profit and loss" statements or "revenue accounts". *Premiums* represent the full amount receivable in respect of policies issued to policy holders in the year; they are not adjusted for premiums unearned at the end of the year and consequently the amounts shown differ from "earned premium income" appropriate to the year. *Claims* include provisions for outstanding claims and represent claims incurred in the year. *Contributions to fire brigades, commission and agents' charges*, and *expenses of management* mainly represent charges paid in the year. *Taxation* also mainly represents payments in the year, and the amounts included for income tax therefore relate to income of earlier years.

The following table gives particulars of the total business transacted in New South Wales in all classes of general insurance in each of the last six years:—

**GENERAL INSURANCE (a): PREMIUMS, CLAIMS, AND EXPENSES  
IN NEW SOUTH WALES (b)**  
(\$ thousand)

Year	Premiums receivable less returns, rebates, and bonuses	Interest, dividends, rents, etc.	Claims, expenses, etc.					Other	Total
			Claims, including provision for outstand- ing claims	Contri- bution to fire brigades	Commis- sion and agents' charges	Expenses of manage- ment	Taxation (c)		
1970-71	r396,718	40,711	r286,625	r9,452	33,316	r62,664	9,316	n.a.	r401,373
1971-72	r475,253	47,133	r320,084	r11,257	38,898	r74,446	11,795	n.a.	r456,480
1972-73	r538,127	53,097	r373,438	r11,966	42,891	r83,364	14,279	n.a.	r525,938
1973-74	r593,856	59,976	r462,064	r14,008	47,193	r95,284	14,333	n.a.	r632,881
1974-75	759,554	n.a.	635,586	16,384	48,721	111,386	7,088	5,737	824,902
1975-76	1,069,515	n.a.	740,182	23,436	60,232	124,215	3,725	4,133	955,925

(a) Excludes workers' compensation insurances in the coal mining industry.

(b) In 1973-74 and earlier years, includes business underwritten in the Australian Capital Territory. In 1973-74, this amounted to: premiums, all classes, \$4,888,000; claims, all classes, \$2,184,000; total claims, expenses, etc., \$3,616,000.

(c) Includes payroll tax, licence fees, and all other taxes except income tax and stamp duty. Prior to 1974-75, income tax and stamp duty were included.



The next table shows the premiums and claims in each of the last two years for each class of general insurance. (The classes of insurance substantially differ to those shown in previous issues of the Year Book.)

### GENERAL INSURANCE, N.S.W.: PREMIUMS AND CLAIMS, BY CLASS OF INSURANCE

(\$ thousand)

Group	Class of Insurance	Premiums (a)		Claims (a)	
		1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76
A	Fire (b) .. .. .	64,497	79,132	49,400	41,015
	Crop (c) .. .. .	5,180	6,326	1,142	2,529
	Loss of Profits .. .. .	11,220	14,916	9,170	4,414
Total, Group A .. .. .		80,897	100,374	59,712	47,958
B	Houseowners' and Householders' .. .. .	59,439	67,895	41,185	33,377
C	Contractors' All Risks .. .. .	4,515	5,746	6,743	6,827
D	Marine Hull— private pleasure craft .. .. .	3,433	3,632	2,893	2,644
	other .. .. .	5,162	6,354	5,349	4,203
	Marine Cargo .. .. .	21,488	20,731	16,649	10,551
	Aviation .. .. .	5,877	6,407	1,484	1,857
Total, Group D .. .. .		35,960	37,125	26,375	19,255
E	Motor Vehicle Comprehensive .. .. .	193,627	230,753	151,292	157,931
F	Compulsory Third Party (Motor) .. .. .	104,651	168,916	122,263	175,931
G	Employers' Liability (d) .. .. .	(g) 200,519	(g) 353,533	183,822	249,343
H	Public Liability .. .. .	18,070	20,030	11,539	12,574
	Product Liability .. .. .	564	793	389	(-) 15
	Professional Indemnity .. .. .	2,732	11,156	1,907	5,002
Total, Group H .. .. .		21,365	31,979	13,835	17,562
I	Loan, Mortgage, and Lease .. .. .	701	3,859	76	405
J	Burglary .. .. .	9,767	10,787	4,588	4,274
	All Risks/Baggage .. .. .	8,429	8,954	5,006	4,753
	Boiler (e) .. .. .	3,649	4,844	1,425	2,189
	Plate Glass .. .. .	2,080	2,190	1,697	1,751
	Guarantee .. .. .	988	1,103	1,551	635
	Livestock .. .. .	1,484	1,409	1,037	887
	Personal Accident .. .. .	21,525	27,864	11,808	12,035
	Other (f) .. .. .	9,957	12,184	3,170	5,068
Total, Group J .. .. .		57,879	69,335	30,283	31,593
Total, All Classes .. .. .		759,554	1,069,515	635,586	740,182

(a) See text preceding tables.

(b) Includes Sprinkler Leakage.

(c) Includes Hailstone.

(d) Excludes workers' compensation in the coal mining industry.

(e) Includes Engineering and Machine Breakdown.

(f) Includes Television, Pluvius, and other classes not specified.

(g) No account is taken of any transfers to the "Equalisation Reserve" in accordance with directions of the Premiums Committee, or of withdrawals from the "Equalisation Reserve".

Employers must compensate employees for injuries sustained and disease contracted in the course of their employment, and must insure against their liability to pay compensation.

Details regarding the workers' compensation law and its operation are given in the chapter "Employment".

The insurance of owners and drivers of motor vehicles against liability resulting from death or bodily injury caused to another person has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1 February 1943. Particulars are given in the section "Motor Transport and Road Traffic" in Chapter 12 "Transport and Communication".

#### GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE

The operations of the Government Insurance Office are controlled by the Government Insurance Act, 1927-1977. The Government Insurance Office of New South Wales commenced business in 1926, when it was authorised to undertake workers' compensation insurance for all employers and other classes of general insurance for government departments, semi-governmental authorities, and government employees and contractors. In 1942, its powers were widened to embrace all classes of general insurance—governmental and other.

The Office is conducted on the mutual principle, profit bonuses being paid to policy holders from available surplus funds. Policies issued by the Office are guaranteed by the State.

A summary of the general insurance business of the Office, transacted in the year ended 30 June 1977, is shown in the following table:—

#### GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE, N.S.W.: GENERAL INSURANCE BRANCH—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1976-77

(\$ thousand)

Particulars	Workers' compensation	Fire	General accident (a)	Marine	Total
Premiums .. .. .	57,991	12,300	58,245	565	129,102
Interest and rents .. .. .	14,215	2,257	8,012	158	24,642
Total revenue .. .. .	72,206	14,557	66,257	723	153,744
Claims .. .. .	55,766	8,410	48,707	348	113,231
Fire brigade contributions .. .. .	—	1,182	274	—	1,456
Other expenses .. .. .	2,417	3,215	9,068	147	(c) 14,847
Income tax (b) .. .. .	6,291	798	3,775	106	10,970
Total expenditure .. .. .	64,474	13,605	61,824	601	140,504
Surplus or deficit (—) .. .. .	7,732	952	4,433	122	13,240

(a) Includes motor vehicle and compulsory third party insurance.

(b) Provision for contribution to Treasurer in lieu of income tax.

(c) Includes contribution to Workers' Compensation Commission (\$643,000).

The Government Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1977, proclaimed on 15 April 1977, changed the accounting arrangements of the Office by separating the insurance business conducted under the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Act, 1942-1978, from the other business conducted by the Office and provided that statements of account be prepared for the following divisions:—

- life insurance business (see text in that part of subsection "Life Insurance" relating to "Life Insurance Balance Sheets" earlier in this section);
- motor vehicles (third party) insurance business, being business conducted under the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Act; and
- general insurance business, being all other insurance business.

Changes were also made to the procedures for determining sums payable to the Treasurer under Section 10 of the Government Insurance Act, 1927-1977, in lieu of income tax and other taxes. For the financial year ended 30 June 1976, and each succeeding year, the Life Insurance Division and the General Insurance Division are to be treated as separate tax entities and losses of one division may not be offset against profits of the other divisions. The "Third Party" division is freed from tax liability.

## INCORPORATED COMPANIES

The legislation affecting the formation and conduct of companies in New South Wales is contained in the Companies Act, 1961-1976. This Act, which came into operation on 1 July 1962, is substantially uniform, in form and content, with the companies legislation of the other States and the Australian Capital Territory. Since 1 June 1971, the responsibility for the general administration of the Companies Act in New South Wales is vested in the Corporate Affairs Commission, comprising a Commissioner appointed by the Governor for a maximum of seven years and two Assistant Commissioners.

Five or more persons may associate to form an incorporated company, but in the case of a proprietary company the minimum number is two. Companies may be of five kinds according to the liability of members to contribute to capital or to assets in the event of winding-up. They may be (1) limited-liability companies with the liability of members limited (a) to the amount unpaid on shares, (b) by guarantee, or (c) by both the amount unpaid on shares and guarantee; or (2) unlimited companies, in which the liability of members is unlimited; or (3) no-liability companies, in which calls made on shares are not enforceable against members. No-liability companies may be formed only in connection with mining operations, and shares on which calls are unpaid for fourteen days are forfeited automatically. Companies with liability limited by shares, not being no-liability companies, may be registered as proprietary companies under conditions which limit membership, restrict the rights of members to transfer shares, and prohibit the sale of shares and raising of loans by public subscription.

Particulars of the registrations of companies in New South Wales are shown for recent years in the next table:—

## REGISTRATIONS OF COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN N.S.W.

Registrations	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
NUMBER						
New limited companies registered—						
Limited by guarantee .. .. .	831	86	118	133	216	137
Limited by shares—						
Proprietary .. .. .	9,935	11,746	6,820	5,954	8,992	11,573
Other .. .. .	54	62	13	14	17	5
Increases of capital of limited companies .. .. .	608	550	477	546	720	901
New no-liability companies registered .. .. .	4	—	1	1	—	1
NOMINAL CAPITAL (\$ thousand)						
New limited companies registered—						
Limited by shares—						
Proprietary .. .. .	219,642	205,229	135,715	93,169	150,390	241,383
Other .. .. .	50,539	55,101	10,587	30,656	30,324	2,770
Increases of capital of limited companies .. .. .	660,555	688,849	442,321	1,032,210	1,087,837	1,227,459
New no-liability companies registered .. .. .	437	—	10	2,500	—	10

The number of registrations of foreign companies (i.e., those with original registration outside New South Wales) was 600 in 1972, 657 in 1973, 454 in 1974, 240 in 1975, 177 in 1976, and 141 in 1977.

The number of companies and business names on the register in New South Wales at 31 December 1975 and 1976 are shown in the following table:—

**NUMBER OF COMPANIES ON REGISTER AND RECOGNISED COMPANIES, N.S.W.**

Classification of company	At 31 December		Classification of company	At 31 December	
	1975	1976		1975	1976
<i>Local companies—</i>			<i>Foreign companies (b)—</i>		
<i>Unlimited</i> .. .. .	—	7	<i>Operating</i> .. .. .	4,092	4,384
<i>Limited by shares—</i>			<i>In liquidation</i> .. .. .	140	154
<i>Public</i> .. .. .	1,894	1,986	<i>Subject to action for</i>		
<i>Proprietary</i> .. .. .	118,624	123,647	<i>removal from register</i> .. .. .	220	308
<i>No-liability</i> .. .. .	162	142			
<i>In liquidation</i> .. .. .	3,181	3,258			
<i>Subject to action</i>			<i>Total</i> .. .. .	4,452	4,846
<i>for removal from register</i> .. .. .	2,397	3,559			
<i>Limited by guarantee</i> .. .. .	2,240	2,346			
<i>Section 24 companies (a)</i> .. .. .	645	638	<i>Recognised companies (b)</i> .. .. .	3,468	4,020
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	129,143	135,582	<i>Total, all companies</i> .. .. .	137,063	144,448

(a) Includes companies without "Ltd." after name (e.g. recreation or charity organisations).

(b) All companies incorporated outside New South Wales and not listed as recognised companies are required to register as foreign companies if they carry on business in New South Wales. Companies incorporated in Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia and registered as foreign companies prior to the Interstate Corporate Affairs Agreement are permitted to operate in New South Wales as recognised companies.

As a result of the signing of the Interstate Corporate Affairs Agreement in February 1974, by New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, and the passing of appropriate legislation by these States, an Interstate Corporate Affairs Commission, consisting of two representatives from each of the participating States became operative from 1 July 1974. Western Australia joined the Commission as from 1 July 1975. One of the representatives from each State is to be the State officer responsible for the administration of company and securities industry law and the other is to be a part-time member. (The Ministerial Council, which was set up under the agreement, consists of the Attorneys-General of the participating States.)

The aims of the Commission are to secure uniformity in administration and reciprocal arrangements between the participating States with respect to the following matters:—

- (a) incorporation of companies;
- (b) regulation of the securities industry and trading in securities;
- (c) registration of prospectuses;
- (d) approval of trust deeds and trustees in relation to interests;
- (e) requirements relating to accounts and audits;
- (f) proclamation of companies as investment companies;
- (g) class and individual exemption powers relating to fund raising, etc., and to takeovers; and
- (h) such other matters relating to corporate affairs as the Ministerial Council from time to time designates.

## STOCK EXCHANGES

There are two recognised stock exchanges in New South Wales. The main one is conducted in Sydney, and the other in Newcastle.

The legislation affecting the securities industry in New South Wales is contained in the Companies Act, 1961–1976 (see text in subsection "Incorporated Companies" in this

section) and the Securities Industry Act, 1975-1978. The companies' legislation is substantially uniform in all States and the Australian Capital Territory; it is expected that the legislation relating specifically to the securities industry will also be substantially uniform throughout Australia.

The Securities Industry Act provides that a stock market may be conducted in New South Wales only by an approved stock exchange, requires certain persons engaged in the securities industry to be licensed, prescribes the accounting records (and the trust accounts) to be maintained by dealers in securities and provides for their audit, requires stockbrokers to deposit one-third of the moneys held by them in trust with their stock exchange, directs stock exchanges to establish a fidelity fund, and provides penalties for such offences as insider trading, false and misleading statements, and market-rigging.

In terms of the Security Industries Act, a stock exchange must pay the interest it receives from investment of trust moneys deposited with it by stockbrokers, the proceeds of annual fidelity fund contributions it levies on brokers, and certain other receipts, to its fidelity fund. It may use the fund to compensate persons for losses (maximum \$250,000 in respect of any one broker) arising from defalcation of its members or their employees.

#### SYDNEY STOCK EXCHANGE

The purpose of the Sydney Stock Exchange, which dates back to 1871, is to provide a market for the trading of securities. Control of the securities industry in New South Wales is covered by the Companies Act, 1961-1976, and the Securities Industry Act, 1975-1978.

The Sydney Stock Exchange is governed by a committee of ten exchange members who are elected annually by the membership of the exchange. Applicants for membership to the Sydney Stock Exchange should have been employed for at least four years in the stockbroking business and hold appropriate education qualifications. The members of the Stock Exchange must meet certain financial requirements. All member firms dealing with the public shall ensure that at all times the liquidity capital in the business is not less than \$50,000 or 5 per cent of the aggregate indebtedness, whichever is the greater.

In 1977 there were in excess of 1,100 companies listed for quotation on the exchange. The types of securities traded on the exchange include shares of public companies (industrial and mining), company debentures and unsecured notes, government and semi-government securities, and options. Since February 1977 the Sydney and Melbourne Stock Exchanges have operated as joint exchanges thus allowing members of either exchange to have access to both trading floors.

#### AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Australian Industry Development Corporation (A.I.D.C.) was established by the Australian Industry Development Corporation Act, 1970-1976, and commenced operations on 1 February 1971. Within the objectives and broad policy guidelines defined in the Act, the Corporation operates independently of the Australian Government as a commercial enterprise governed by its own Board of Directors.

The Corporation has a capital of \$100 million, to be subscribed by the Commonwealth Government in instalments, but the whole being available if required to meet obligations. The paid-up capital at 30 June 1977 was \$62.5 million.

The central objectives of the Corporation are to promote the establishment, development, and advancement of Australian industries and support local participation in the ownership and control of industries and resources. Consistent with these objectives and the principle that A.I.D.C. must operate on a commercial basis and assist only in ventures which can demonstrate sound prospects, the Corporation provides finance (obtained by borrowing both in Australia and overseas) for Australian firms (including local firms with foreign partners)

engaged in industries concerned with the manufacture, processing, treatment, transportation or distribution of goods, or the development or use of natural resources (including the recovery of minerals), or technology and activities that are connected with or incidental to those industries.

The 22 proposals approved in 1976-77 involved a new financial commitment of \$48 million. Since beginning operations, the Corporation has undertaken cumulative total commitments in Australia of \$375 million.

## BANKRUPTCY

Under the (Federal) Bankruptcy Act, 1966-1977, a sequestration order may be made by the Bankruptcy Court on a bankruptcy petition presented by a creditor, provided that the aggregate amount of the indebtedness is not less than \$500. A debtor may also become a bankrupt by the presentation, to the Registrar in Bankruptcy, of a petition against himself. Upon bankruptcy, the property of the bankrupt vests in the official receiver for division amongst the creditors. Provision is made under Part X of the Act for arrangements with creditors without sequestration, in the form of a deed of assignment, deed of arrangement, or composition.

The following statement shows particulars of bankruptcies (comprising sequestrations and debtors' petitions), orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates, deeds of assignment, deeds of arrangement, and compositions in New South Wales under the Bankruptcy Act in each of the last six years. The records are inclusive of cases in the Australian Capital Territory, which, for the purposes of the Act, is included in the bankruptcy district of New South Wales.

### BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<b>Bankruptcies—</b>						
Number .. .. .	602	515	419	515	590	710
Liabilities .. .. . \$thous	4,066	4,149	4,481	10,434	13,585	19,900
Assets .. .. . \$thous	1,259	1,935	1,885	3,980	5,761	7,365
<b>Orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates—</b>						
Number .. .. .	10	6	6	5	4	1
Liabilities .. .. . \$thous	307	26	115	202	160	47
Assets .. .. . \$thous	68	11	63	170	57	13
<b>Deeds and compositions under Part X of the Bankruptcy Act, 1966-1977—</b>						
<b>Deeds of assignment—</b>						
Number .. .. .	43	26	23	36	43	43
Liabilities .. .. . \$thous	1,261	1,130	776	9,269	3,201	3,348
Assets .. .. . \$thous	745	753	389	1,693	759	1,050
<b>Deeds of arrangement—</b>						
Number .. .. .	10	12	8	11	30	23
Liabilities .. .. . \$thous	314	474	780	187	12,307	2,734
Assets .. .. . \$thous	591	250	209	247	9,094	1,613
<b>Compositions—</b>						
Number .. .. .	19	15	4	14	17	28
Liabilities .. .. . \$thous	145	599	223	424	6,516	4,192
Assets .. .. . \$thous	105	925	155	283	54	70
<b>Total : Number .. .. .</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>805</b>
<b>Liabilities .. .. . \$thous</b>	<b>6,093</b>	<b>6,379</b>	<b>6,374</b>	<b>20,517</b>	<b>35,768</b>	<b>30,221</b>
<b>Assets .. .. . \$thous</b>	<b>2,768</b>	<b>3,873</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>6,373</b>	<b>15,725</b>	<b>10,110</b>

An industry classification of bankrupts, deceased debtors, and debtors who entered into deeds of assignment, deeds of arrangement, or compositions under Part X of the Act during the last two years is shown in the following table:—

### INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF BANKRUPTS, ETC., IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Industry classification	Year ended 30 June			
	1976		1977	
	Business bankruptcies (a)	Non-business bankruptcies (b)	Business bankruptcies (a)	Non-business bankruptcies (b)
Primary production .....	20	—	22	9
Mining and quarrying .....	10	3	9	3
Manufacturing .....	37	18	40	35
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services .....	3	—	3	3
Building and construction .....	132	13	132	26
Transport and storage .....	77	16	86	32
Communication .....	2	2	3	3
Finance and property .....	17	3	17	4
Commerce .....	100	29	108	37
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services .....	—	10	4	21
Community and business services (inc. professional) .....	89	19	24	16
Amusement, hotel and other accommodation, cafes, personal services, etc. ....	32	6	41	10
Other industries .....	8	3	29	11
Industry inadequately described or not stated .....	9	6	20	4
Persons not engaged in any remunerative employment .....	—	20	3	50
Total (c) .....	536	148	541	264

(a) Employers and persons who had been previously self employed in a trade, business, or profession which was connected with the bankruptcy or arrangement with creditors.

(b) Wage and salary earners and all other persons including pensioners having no remunerative employment.

(c) Totals shown may not agree with the total number of bankruptcies shown in previous table due to a difference in method of counting partnership bankruptcies. In the previous table a partnership bankruptcy is counted once only irrespective of the number of partners.

### TRANSACTIONS IN REAL ESTATE

All lands alienated by the Crown are now regulated under the Real Property Act, 1900–1978. Transactions in respect of earlier grants are governed by the Registration of Deeds Act, 1897–1976, unless the land has been brought under the operation of the Real Property Act. The title under the latter Act, first conferred under the Real Property Act, 1862, is known as “Torrens” title. The main features of the system are transfer of real property by registration of title instead of by deeds, absolute indefeasibility of the title when registered, and protection afforded to owners against possessory claims, as the title under the Act stands good notwithstanding any length of adverse possession.

The following table shows, for each of the last six years, the number of, and amount of consideration in, transfers of private real estate—that is of lands absolutely alienated,

together with buildings thereon, with titles registered under the Real Property Act or the Registration of Deeds Act. Transfers of conditional purchases and of leases from the Crown are excluded.

### REAL ESTATE CONVEYANCES AND TRANSFERS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Year ended 30 June	Number			Amount of consideration (b)  \$ thous.
	With consideration shown	With no consideration shown (a)	Total	
1972	149,981	8,185	158,166	2,559,767
1973	180,294	9,065	189,359	3,865,205
1974	204,402	10,294	214,696	5,195,602
1975	116,432	9,382	125,814	3,152,310
1976	138,366	9,047	147,413	4,034,730
1977	143,411	9,204	152,615	4,524,861

(a) For example, gifts and transfers under wills.

(b) See text below.

When a parcel of land comprising two or more lots is sold, the total consideration for the parcel may be shown in the transfer document relating to each lot. From 1965-66, the resultant overstatements which have been identified have been excluded from the amount of consideration shown in the table; these overstatements amounted to \$55,136,000 in 1971-72, \$105,571,000 in 1972-73, \$121,313,000 in 1973-74, \$147,410,000 in 1974-75, \$72,050,000 in 1975-76, and \$88,524,000 in 1976-77.

### MORTGAGES OF REALTY AND PERSONALTY

Mortgages, other than those regulated by the Merchant Shipping Act, an Imperial statute, may be registered at the Registrar-General's Office. No record is available of the number of unregistered mortgages.

Real estate mortgages are registered under the Registration of Deeds Act, 1897-1976, or the Real Property Act, 1900-1978, according to the title of the property at the date of mortgage. The consideration stated in the document generally represents the principal owing, but in some cases it stands for the limit within which clients of banks and of other lending institutions are entitled to draw.

Liens on wool, mortgages on livestock, and liens on growing crops are registered under the Liens on Crops and Wool and Stock Mortgages Act, 1898-1965. Mortgages on livestock are current till discharge, and liens on wool mature at the end of each season, terminating without formal discharge. The duration of liens on agricultural and horticultural produce may not exceed one year.

The registration of a bill of sale must be renewed every five years, and the records are open to the inspection of the public. Information is not readily available to show the total amount of advances made annually on bills of sale.

Mortgages of registered British vessels are arranged under the (Imperial) Merchant Shipping Act of 1894.

Particulars of the mortgages of real estate and livestock, and of liens on wool and growing crops, are shown for the last six years in the next table:—



**MORTGAGES REGISTERED (a) IN NEW SOUTH WALES**

Year ended 30 June	Mortgages of real estate	Mortgages of livestock and liens on wool and growing crops		
		Liens on crops	Liens on wool and livestock mortgages	Total
		NUMBER		
1972	127,753	985	2,731	3,716
1973	151,460	780	1,987	2,767
1974	160,237	606	1,501	2,107
1975	110,226	419	1,222	1,641
1976	129,549	365	908	1,273
1977	129,281	386	716	1,102
CONSIDERATIONS (b) (c) (\$ thousand)				
1972	1,606,768	9,352	10,643	19,995
1973	2,171,576	5,133	13,463	18,596
1974	2,714,133	4,468	7,912	12,381
1975	1,753,646	6,055	4,121	10,175
1976	2,232,989	8,712	3,466	12,178
1977	2,339,224	6,609	3,672	10,281

(a) Excludes, where identified, mortgages which are collateral with other mortgages.

(b) See text below.

(c) The amount of a loan secured by both lien on wool and mortgage on sheep is counted once only.

The amounts shown under the heading "Consideration" include only the cases in which a specific amount is stated in the documents, whether the amount was actually advanced or not. In many mortgages, the amount is omitted, and the totals shown in the table are therefore understated. Complete records of discharges and foreclosures are not available.

The trend of interest rates on loans secured by the mortgage of real estate is shown in the section "Interest Rates" earlier in this chapter.

**ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS**

The following table shows the number and value of the estates assessed for New South Wales death duty in each of the last six years:—

**ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS ASSESSED FOR N.S.W. DEATH DUTY**

Year ended 30 June	Not liable for duty	Liable for duty						Total, liable and not liable
		\$2,000 or less	\$2,001 to \$10,000	\$10,001 to \$20,000	\$20,001 to \$50,000	\$50,001 to \$100,000	\$100,001 or more	
NUMBER								
1972	8,490	2,668	5,830	4,198	3,727	1,451	716	27,080
1973	8,951	2,669	5,625	4,211	4,635	1,640	818	28,549
1974	8,441	2,449	5,040	3,913	5,636	1,921	997	28,397
1975	12,775	2,605	4,955	3,834	6,399	2,369	1,095	34,032
1976	13,431	2,486	4,471	3,521	6,293	2,515	1,287	34,004
1977	13,454	2,211	4,497	3,463	6,701	2,724	1,472	34,522
VALUE (a) (\$ thousand)								
1972	78,916	1,263	31,327	60,572	115,826	100,780	128,508	517,193
1973	95,581	1,316	30,551	62,180	143,377	142,946	153,106	599,057
1974	100,431	1,230	27,369	57,995	177,094	133,822	181,780	679,721
1975	198,028	1,290	26,054	57,196	199,154	161,290	196,138	839,150
1976	232,711	1,310	23,428	52,916	198,659	173,817	227,059	909,900
1977	284,640	1,136	23,756	51,888	213,165	189,019	260,107	1,023,712

(a) Excludes the value of interests in property limited to cease on the death of a specified person. The value of such property became liable for duty from 25 November 1952.

Full particulars of duties levied on estates of deceased persons are contained in Chapter 16 "Public Finance".

The value of property which is subject to interests limited to cease on the death of a specified person is assessable for death duty. The value of such property is not aggregated with the value of other property, but is assessed as a separate estate. Particulars of the non-aggregated estates assessed for duty in the last three years, which are omitted from the previous table, are given in the following table:—

#### NON-AGGREGATED ESTATES ASSESSED FOR N.S.W. DEATH DUTY

Value of estate	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
	Number of estates	Amount	Number of estates	Amount	Number of estates	Amount
Not liable for duty .. .. .	480	\$ thous. 10,766	369	\$ thous. 8,690	334	\$ thous. 8,865
Liable for duty—						
Under \$2,001 .. .. .	36	14	17	11	28	19
\$2,001 to \$10,000 .. .. .	60	308	49	250	47	292
\$10,001 to \$20,000 .. .. .	41	597	48	734	35	543
\$20,001 to \$50,000 .. .. .	65	2,195	64	2,077	80	2,547
\$50,001 to \$100,000 .. .. .	50	3,582	47	3,634	46	3,510
Over \$100,000 .. .. .	15	2,157	25	3,535	33	5,835
Total, liable and not liable .. .. .	747	19,621	619	18,931	603	21,611

## APPENDIX A

### HISTORY

A chronological table of the principal events in the history of New South Wales from 1770 to 1919 was published on pages 1 to 8 of the Year Book for 1919. The principal events from 1920 are listed below:—

- 1920** Multiple electorates and proportional representation at State elections.
- 1921** 44-hour week introduced (State)—First direct wireless press message, England to Australia.
- 1922** Rural Bank established—Reversion to 48-hour week (State).
- 1923** Agreement to extend certain Victorian railways into New South Wales.
- 1924** Migration Agreement with British Government on basis of \$68,000,000 loan—Compulsory voting at Federal elections—Australian Loan Council formed.
- 1925** Main Roads Board established—Sydney Harbour Bridge commenced—Broadcasting stations established.
- 1926** Imperial Conference defined Dominion Status—First section of City Underground Railway opened—Electrification of suburban railways commenced—44-hour week reintroduced (State)—Widows' pensions (State) instituted—Workers' compensation insurance compulsory.
- 1927** First sitting of Australian Parliament in Canberra—Commercial wireless communication established with England—Family endowment (State) instituted—System of single seats and preferential voting at State elections—44-hour week (Commonwealth awards)—Financial Agreement between Australian and State Governments.
- 1928** Australian Loan Council reformed—First aeroplane flight from United States to Australia.
- 1929** Royal Commission on Coal Industry—Compulsory voting at State elections—Compulsory military training suspended.
- 1930** Wireless telephone service to England established—Acute economic depression—Moratorium Act—Unemployment Relief Tax imposed—Sales Tax introduced—Brisbane-Kyogle railway opened.

- 1931** Government Savings Bank of N.S.W. suspended payment (22 April); subsequently amalgamated with Commonwealth Savings Bank—Premiers' Financial Agreement (reduction of expenditure)—Commonwealth Conversion Loan (internal debts \$1,106,000,000)—Legislation for reduction of interest and rents—Commonwealth Arbitration Court reduced wages by 10 per cent—Commonwealth Bank assumed control of exchange rate—State Lottery initiated.
- 1932** Sydney Harbour Bridge opened—State Cabinet dismissed by Governor—Imperial Economic Conference (Ottawa)—Clarence River bridge completed standard gauge railway to Brisbane—N.S.W. Industrial Commission constituted.
- 1933** World Economic Conference (London)—State Family Endowment Tax abolished.
- 1934** Legislative Council reconstituted as an elected chamber—New States Royal Commission—England-Australia Air Mail inaugurated.
- 1935** State industrial undertakings (brickworks, etc.) sold.
- 1936** Death of H.M. King George V—H.M. King Edward VIII abdicates; accession of H.M. King George VI.
- 1937** Aviation and Marketing Referendum (rejected)—Imperial Conference (London)—Commonwealth Court's "basic wage" adopted for State awards—Report of Royal Commission on monetary and banking systems—Co-operative home building societies sponsored.
- 1938** British Empire Games in Sydney—Empire Producers' Conference (Sydney)—Empire Air Mail Service—British Commonwealth Relations and Imperial Trade Conferences (London).
- 1939** War with Germany (3 September)—National Security Act—Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopts 44-hours as standard week—Emergency control of exchange, prices, etc.
- 1940** Australian Forces abroad—Empire Air Training Scheme—First Australian overseas diplomatic representatives—School attendance compulsory from 6th birthday (formerly 7th)—War with Italy (11 June)—Compulsory Defence Training—Volunteer Defence Corps formed—Federal industrial arbitration powers extended—National Advisory War Council—Libraries Act proclaimed.
- 1941** Federal income tax, instalment payments—Australian Government child endowment introduced—Federal pay-roll tax imposed—Australian Forces in Malaya—War with Japan (8 December)—Coal miners' pensions introduced—United States-Australia Lend-lease Agreement.
- 1942** Fall of Singapore—Japanese submarine sunk in Sydney Harbour—Coupon rationing of clothing, tea, sugar—Uniform Federal taxes replace State's income and entertainment taxes—War damage insurance—Daylight saving—Australian Government widows' pensions introduced—Subsidy for dairy industry.
- 1943** Compulsory defence service extended to South-west Pacific Zone—Prices stabilisation scheme—Federal subsidies to reduce prices and to offset increases in basic wages—Butter rationed by coupons—School attendance compulsory from 6th to 15th birthday—Compulsory third-party motor vehicle insurance.

- 1944** Referendum on extended Federal powers rejected—Meat rationed by coupons—"Pay-as-you-earn" system of Federal income taxation.
- 1945** H.R.H. Duke of Gloucester, Governor-General—Cessation of hostilities: Europe, 8 May; Pacific, 15 August—Australia ratified United Nations Charter—Unemployment and Sickness benefits introduced.
- 1946** Australian Government Hospital Benefits—Pensions for Members of Legislative Assembly—Commonwealth-State agreements ratified: War Service Land Settlement, Housing, Hospital Benefits, Coal Industry—Wool auctions resumed—Telecommunications Agreement (British Empire)—Immigration Agreement with United Kingdom—Additional Federal powers sought by referendum: Social Services approved; Marketing of Primary Products and Industrial Employment rejected.
- 1947** Australian Government tuberculosis benefits introduced—40-hour week State awards—Banking (Nationalisation) Act—Australia joins International Monetary Fund and Bank—Compulsory voting for local government elections—Federal wage subsidies cease and price stabilisation subsidies curtailed—Sugar rationing abolished.
- 1948** 40-hour week, Commonwealth awards—Federal referendum: control of rents and prices rejected—Control of rents, prices, and land sales assumed by States—Banking (Nationalisation) Act held invalid by High Court—Australia-New Zealand economic and trade co-operation agreement.
- 1949** Local government areas in County of Cumberland reduced from 66 to 41—New motor vehicles sales and real property sales de-controlled—Dollar crisis—Devaluation of £A in terms of \$U.S.—General Coal Strike (June-August); extensive industrial dislocation—Rationing of gas and electricity—Banking (Nationalisation) Act declared invalid by Privy Council—Snowy River Waters Act (water conservation and hydro-electricity scheme)—Nationality and Citizenship Act.
- 1950** Capital issues de-controlled—Petrol, tea, and butter rationing ended—Child endowment extended to first child in family—Australian Government pharmaceutical benefits scheme introduced—First loan to Australia from International Bank—Communist Party Dissolution Act (Federal)—Australian units fight with U.N. Forces in Korea—Commonwealth Arbitration Court awarded \$2 special increase in male basic wage and raised female rate to 75 per cent of male rate; applied in State awards.
- 1951** Communist Party Dissolution Act invalidated by High Court—War gratuities paid—Record wool prices—Electricity zoning restricting industrial and commercial use to four days in five—Capital issues control reimposed—Double dissolution of Australian Parliament—Compulsory defence training resumed—Long service leave for all workers under State awards—Australian Government pensioners' medical scheme introduced—Federal referendum, Alteration of Constitution (Communism) rejected.
- 1952** Death of H.M. King George VI; accession of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II—Japanese Peace Treaty ratified—ANZUS Treaty (U.S.A., Australia, and N.Z.) ratified—Last of emergency building controls removed—Restrictions on consumption of electricity relaxed.

- 1953** Coronation of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II—Royal Commission on television—Australian Government medical benefits scheme introduced—Restrictions on consumption of electricity abolished—Armistice in Korea—Commonwealth Arbitration Court abolished quarterly adjustments of basic wage; applied in State awards—Compulsory unionism introduced in N.S.W.
- 1954** Visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and Duke of Edinburgh—Federal Royal Commission on espionage—Diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R. severed—South East Asian Treaty Organisation formed, with Australia as a member—Referendum on liquor trading hours in N.S.W.; majority for 10 p.m. closing.
- 1955** New liquor trading hours introduced (10 p.m. closing)—First power from Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme—Australian troops stationed in Malaya—Control of tea abandoned—Quarterly adjustments of basic wage reintroduced in State awards—N.S.W. legislation extending long service leave to all workers in N.S.W.
- 1956** Private trading banks authorised to operate savings banks—Economic measures (March): further import restrictions, increase in interest rates and supplementary budget (with increased company taxation and higher additional taxes on motor vehicles, petrol, beer, spirits, tobacco, and cigarettes)—Federal conciliation and arbitration system reorganised; Court to handle legal questions only, and Commission to settle disputes and determine awards—First regular television transmission in Australia from Sydney—Land tax reintroduced in N.S.W.—Stamp duty imposed on hire purchase agreements and maximum interest rates thereon fixed by State Parliament.
- 1957** “Bring out a Briton” migration scheme inaugurated—Currency restrictions on overseas travel relaxed—Federal uniform taxation legislation held valid by High Court—Agreement on commerce between Australia and Japan, giving Japan “most favoured nation” status—Report of Murray Committee on universities and university teaching institutions.
- 1958** Visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mother—First nuclear reactor (HIFAR) set in operation at Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Lucas Heights (near Sydney)—“Equal Pay” legislation covering females under State awards—Defamation Act (N.S.W.).
- 1959** Commonwealth Bank undertakes to act as “lender of last resort” to authorised dealers in short-term money market—Diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R. resumed—Federal legislation to amend banking control and to reorganise Commonwealth Bank to form Banking Corporation (to control Commonwealth Trading Bank, Savings Bank, and Development Bank) and Reserve Bank of Australia—Australian Arbitration Commission increased metal trades margins by 28 per cent.
- 1960** Almost all import licensing restrictions removed—Compulsory national service training abolished—New trade agreement between Australia and Canada—Economic measures (November): credit restrictions, increase in interest rates, increased sales tax on motor vehicles, non-deductibility (for income tax purposes) of interest on new company borrowings.
- 1961** Uniform divorce law for Australia in operation—Conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation completed—Conveyancing (Strata Titles) Act—Export incentives: pay-roll tax rebates and income tax concessions—Modification of November 1960 economic measures—State referendum: abolition of Legislative Council rejected—Report of Inquiry into operation of Landlord and Tenant Act—Legislation to implement basic recommendations of Wyndham Report on secondary education—Oil strike, Moonie (Qld.).
- 1962** Albury-Melbourne standard-gauge railway in use—Economic measures (February): 5 per cent rebate in personal income tax for 1961-62; sales tax on motor vehicles further reduced—On-the-spot tickets for traffic and parking offences introduced—Income tax concessions: 20 per cent of cost of new manufacturing plant—Special advisory authority to recommend emergency import tariffs or quotas—Aborigines enfranchised—New N.S.W. Companies Act (uniform with other States’ Acts)—Remaining import licensing restrictions removed (October)—N.S.W. population reaches 4,000,000.

- 1963** Visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh—Australian Arbitration Commission awarded three weeks' annual leave in metal trades; later adopted in most Commonwealth awards—Abolition of sales tax on all foodstuffs except confectionery and soft drinks—Uniform marriage law for Australia in operation—Commonwealth Pacific Coaxial Cable (COMPAC) between Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, and Canada opened.
- 1964** State public servants awarded four weeks' annual leave—First commercial production of crude oil in Australia (Moonie, Queensland)—Macquarie University (the third University in Sydney) established—Long service leave provisions incorporated in Commonwealth awards—Federal grants for buildings and equipment in public and private secondary schools—Federal grants to encourage savings for homes—Quarterly adjustments of State basic wage abolished—Off-course (totalizator) betting scheme introduced.
- 1965** Selective compulsory national service scheme reintroduced—Report of Martin Committee on tertiary education—N.S.W. State elections (April): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Askin)—Australian combat troops despatched to South Vietnam—Report of Vernon Committee of Economic Inquiry—Stevedoring Industry Authority responsible for recruiting waterside workers—Referendum of wool growers: proposed wool reserve price scheme rejected.
- 1966** Provisional driving licences introduced—Free trade agreement (to apply to 60 per cent of trade) between Australia and New Zealand in force—Retirement of Sir Robert Menzies after 16 consecutive years as Prime Minister—Decimal currency system introduced in Australia—Legislation to permit the screening of films on Sundays—Visit of President Johnson of U.S.A. to Australia—Federal elections (November): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Holt).
- 1967** Referendum of electors in north-east N.S.W.: proposal for the establishment of a New State rejected—Resumption of work on Eastern Suburbs Railway—Federal referenda: Constitution alteration (Parliament) rejected; Constitution alteration (Aboriginals) approved—Report of State Royal Commission on local government finance and valuation—Total wage concept introduced in Commonwealth awards—First report of N.S.W. Law Reform Commission—British Government devalued sterling (18 November), the rate moving from £stg. 0.399 to £stg. 0.466 to \$A1—First Higher School Certificate examination—Death of Prime Minister Holt.
- 1968** Senator the Rt. Hon. J. G. Gorton sworn in as Prime Minister—N.S.W. State Elections (February): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Askin)—Right of appeal to Privy Council from decisions of High Court abolished for cases involving Australian Constitution and other Federal cases, and for cases involving Federal law—Australian Resources Development Bank established—Warringah Expressway opened—City of Sydney boundaries reduced; new municipality (South Sydney) proclaimed—Compulsory voting at local government elections rescinded—Qualifying period of residence for naturalisation of non-British migrants reduced from 5 to 3 years—Breathalyzer tests of motor drivers introduced in N.S.W. (maximum 0.08 per cent).
- 1969** Points system for motor driving offences introduced in N.S.W.—State Consumer Affairs Bureau established—Federal elections (October): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Gorton)—State referendum: Sunday trading of hotels rejected.
- 1970** Announcement of gradual introduction of the metric system of measurement—Sydney—Perth (via Broken Hill) standard-gauge railway line opened—New Sydney International Air Terminal opened—Arrival of first Boeing 747 (Jumbo) jet—Australian Industrial Development Corporation established—New Australian Government Health Scheme introduced—Report on the Building Industry by a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly—Visit of H.H. Pope Paul VI—Work commenced on the establishment of a major deepwater port at Botany Bay—Australian Wool Commission established to introduce a flexible reserve price system at Australian wool sales.

- 1971** N.S.W. State elections (February): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Askin)—Rt. Hon. W. McMahon sworn in as Prime Minister—Federal legislation outlaws resale price maintenance—State Act lowers minimum age of legal responsibility from 21 to 18 years—Control of Pay-roll Tax transferred from Australian to State Governments—Summer daylight saving of 1 hour introduced—National service period reduced from 2 years to 18 months—Australian Government guarantees woolgrowers a minimum price for wool (36c per lb).
- 1972** Australian Government announces measures to restrict overseas control of Australian industries—State Government selects Orange-Bathurst as the State's first regional "growth centre"—New South Wales Transport Commission formed to control all State Government-owned public transport—Regulations to prevent pollution of the State's waterways introduced—Federal elections (December): A.L.P. Ministry (Whitlam)—Selective compulsory national service discontinued—Australian dollar revalued (7.05 per cent against U.S. dollar)—Arbitration Commission to introduce equal pay for equal work for women in all Commonwealth awards (by stages to June 1975).
- 1973** Diplomatic relations established between Australia and China—Australian Public Service granted 4 weeks' annual leave—Australian Government selects Albury-Wodonga as its first regional "growth centre"—National Pipeline Authority established—Voting rights in Federal elections extended to persons aged from 18 to 20 years—N.S.W. Health Commission established—Australian Government announces abolition of university and other tertiary education college fees from 1974—Report of the Health Insurance Planning Committee (Deeble Report)—Prices Justification Tribunal established by Australian Government—Report of the Australian Schools Commission Interim Committee (Karmel Report)—Sydney Opera House officially opened by H.M. Queen Elizabeth II—N.S.W. State elections (November): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Askin)—Federal referenda: additional powers sought to control prices and incomes, rejected.
- 1974** Major flood and storm damage in eastern States—Tariff rates reduced by 25 per cent as an anti-inflationary measure—Double dissolution of Australian Parliament—Federal elections (May): Labor Party Ministry (Whitlam)—Federal referenda (Democratic Elections, Local Government Bodies, Mode of Altering the Constitution, and Simultaneous Elections) rejected—Sir John Kerr appointed Governor-General—Four weeks' annual leave (with payment of a 17.5 per cent loading) granted under all State awards—First joint sitting of House of Representatives and Senate to pass legislation (including establishment of Health Insurance Commission and Petroleum and Minerals Authority)—Australian dollar devalued by 12 per cent and direct link with U.S. dollar severed—N.S.W. Planning and Environment Commission established—Broadcast Listeners' and Television Viewers' Licence fees abolished—N.S.W. Government introduces petrol tax.
- 1975** Premier Sir Robert Askin retired: succeeded as Premier by Hon. T.L. Lewis—Introduction of colour television broadcasting in Australia—N.S.W. Ombudsman appointed to investigate public complaints against governmental authorities—N.S.W. Privacy Committee established—Arbitration Commission introduced wage indexation to quarterly cost-of-living increases on a trial basis—The Australian Postal Commission and the Australian Telecommunications Commission established to replace the Postmaster-General's Department—The Australian Government passed the Family Law Act, setting up the Family Court of Australia and providing a single ground ("no fault concept") for divorce—Introduction by the Australian Government of a new health benefits scheme (Medibank)—Sydney's fruit and vegetable markets at Haymarket closed and new markets opened at Flemington—New system of personal income tax (replacing income concessional deductions with tax rebates) introduced—Senate enlarged to 64 seats to give representation to the Territories (two seats each for the A.C.T. and the Northern Territory)—Governor-General terminated Hon. E. G. Whitlam's commission as Prime Minister on 11 November; Caretaker government, under Hon. J.M. Fraser as Prime Minister, appointed until general election held; Double dissolution of Australian Parliament—Federal elections (13 December): Lib.-N.C.P. Ministry (Fraser)—High Court ruled that Australian Government has sovereign rights over territorial sea and continental shelf—Australian Government introduced investment allowance scheme (40% tax-saving on new plant and equipment)—Australian Public Service staff ceilings introduced as part of government plans for economic restraint.



- 1976** Hon. Sir Eric Willis replaced Hon. T. L. Lewis as Premier—Australian Savings Bonds, Series 1 (with an interest rate of 10.5%) introduced—State Referendum on Daylight Saving: 63% of voters in favour—N.S.W. State Elections (May): Labor Ministry (Wran)—Fares on N.S.W. Government transport reduced by an average of 20%—N.S.W. Government terminates petrol tax—Changes to personal income tax: tax indexation introduced; and tax rebates for children replaced by increased family allowance (formerly Child Endowment)—Commonwealth Pensions and Unemployment Benefits to be automatically adjusted each May and November according to movement of Consumer Price Index—Imposition of compulsory levy on income to meet cost of Medibank health benefits scheme—State Land Commission established—Voting at local government council elections made compulsory—State Government limits rate increases of local government councils to 12% in 1977—Australian dollar devalued by 17½% and a new flexible system adopted for subsequent exchange rate adjustments—N.S.W. death duties removed on estates passing between spouses.
- 1977** Passenger train accident claimed over 80 lives in the Sydney suburb of Granville—State Government decided to abandon major portions of planned inner-urban freeways in Sydney—Report on Newcastle State Dockyard recommended the phasing down of activities to ship repair work—Rental Bond Board established—“Advance Australia Fair” accepted as the National Song as a result of a referendum—New coal loader, originally planned for Botany Bay site, to be now located at Port Kembla—Australian Government established Industrial Relations Bureau—New three-tier rate scale introduced for personal income tax—Royal Commission commenced its hearing into drug trafficking in N.S.W.—Report of Inquiry (Lusher Inquiry) recommended State legalisation of gambling casinos—Report of Ranger Uranium Environmental Enquiry (Fox Report); Australian Government subsequently approved the mining and export of uranium, subject to environmental safeguards—Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation established—Sir Zelman Cowen appointed as Governor-General—Federal elections (10 December): Lib.-N.C.P. Ministry (Fraser).
- 1978** Sydney has hottest summer (1977–78 summer) since records first kept in 1859 (mean maximum temperature 27.2°C, mean temperature 23.3°C)—Report of the Royal Commission into N.S.W. Prisons (conducted by Mr Justice Nagle)—Sir Robert Menzies (former Prime Minister) dies at the age of 83 years—State referendum (“to provide for the election of Members of the Legislative Council directly by the people”): 73% of voters in favour—Changes to personal income tax: a temporary increase of 1.5% in personal income tax in respect of 1978–79 introduced; income brackets in the rate scale for personal income tax were the subject of half-indexation in respect of 1978–79—Health insurance levy on income and compulsory private health insurance for non-levy payers abolished from 1 November 1978 (all eligible residents become entitled to free treatment in standard wards of public hospitals and to a Government-funded medical benefit of 40% of the schedule medical fee or the amount of the schedule fee less \$20 per service, whichever is the greater)—State Government announces that State death duties to be abolished in three steps—Primary Industry Bank of Australia commenced operations—State elections (October): Labor Ministry (Wran)—Radio Station 2WS commenced broadcasting from Blacktown (in the western suburbs of Sydney)—“Land value” introduced as a basis for local government rating.



## APPENDIX B

### INTEGRATED ECONOMIC CENSUSES

In order to derive statistics which would permit both the direct comparison of the economic performance of different sectors and the aggregation of statistics for a broad area of the whole economy, a series of economic censuses was introduced, in respect of the year 1968-69, on a fully integrated basis. These censuses replaced the long-standing annual mining and factory censuses and the periodic retail censuses, and extended the scope of the annual censuses of electricity and gas production (previously included in the factory census) to cover distribution as well as production. In addition, a census of wholesale trade was carried out for the first time in Australia. The mining census in New South Wales is conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in conjunction with the Department of Mineral Resources and Development and the other censuses are conducted by the Bureau.

The integration of these censuses has meant that, for the first time, the censuses were conducted on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. As a result, the statistics derived from each of the economic censuses are now fully comparable with one another, and permit the aggregation of certain important economic data (such as value added, employment, salaries and wages, capital expenditure on fixed tangible assets, and stocks) for all the industry sectors covered by the censuses.

In order to achieve the integration of the various censuses, it was necessary to undertake three major developments:—

- (a) the reporting units in respect of which statistics were to be collected during the censuses had to be defined and identified in consistent ways, and had to be recorded in a central register with identifying data about the business enterprises owning and operating them;
- (b) a standard industrial classification had to be designed so that the reporting units could be classified to individual industries in consistent ways, to enable the boundaries of the various economic censuses to be determined without gaps or overlapping between them; and
- (c) the items of data to be collected had to be defined on a consistent basis for the various censuses.

### STATISTICAL REPORTING UNITS

#### THE "ENTERPRISE"

The central unit from which statistical information is collected in the integrated economic censuses from 1968-69 is the "*enterprise*"—which is defined broadly as an operating legal entity. (Where a number of legal entities operate as a group, owned or controlled by a single company, the enterprise is not the group as a whole, but each individual operating legal entity in the group.)

Enterprises operating more than one establishment report the census data for each of their establishments on an establishment return; they report summary data for all of their establishments on an enterprise return, together with data for the enterprise as a whole. Enterprises operating only one establishment supply a combined establishment-enterprise return. (In the truncated 1973-74 retail census, no enterprise returns were collected from enterprises operating more than one establishment.)

#### THE "ESTABLISHMENT"

The basic unit in respect of which statistics are collected during the censuses—the "*establishment*"—covers (in general) *all* the operations carried on under the one ownership at a single physical location.

An "establishment" is a unit which is engaged predominantly in an activity (or activities) designated as primary to a particular class of industry (as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see below). The census data supplied in respect of this unit cover (with a few exceptions) *all* activities (including "subsidiary" activities primary to other classes of industry) undertaken at the location. The *exceptions* relate (in general) to locations where a subsidiary activity (or each of more than one subsidiary activity) exceeds a specified amount in terms of gross value (i.e. value of sales and transfers out of goods and services) during the year; these locations are treated, for statistical purposes, as two or more separate establishments, corresponding to the various kinds of activity carried on. This specified value is varied periodically, in the light of significant changes in the general level of prices; the specified value was \$1,000,000 from 1968–69 to 1972–73 and had risen to \$2,100,000 for 1976–77.

In the electricity and gas census from 1968–69, the basic unit in respect of which statistics are collected is an exception to the general concept of the standardised basic unit. Because of the nature of the activities of electricity and gas undertakings, the "single operating location" basis is not suitable. The establishment unit used in this census consists of all locations (including administrative offices and ancillary units), concerned mainly with the production and/or distribution of electricity or gas, operated by the undertaking in the one State.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES AND ANCILLARY UNITS

An additional type of unit has been defined and included in the integrated economic censuses from 1968–69. These units are separately located administrative offices and ancillary units (such as storage premises, transport garages, laboratories, etc.) which administer or serve an establishment (or establishments) and which form part of the business enterprise which owns and operates the establishment(s). Manufacturers' sales branches and sales offices located away from the establishments they serve are included among the ancillary units, but only if they are of the kind which do not distribute goods to customers from stocks held by themselves; any which do distribute from stocks in this way are treated as establishments to be included in the wholesale census.

### STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

An Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.) has been adopted from 1968–69, for statistical purposes, to define the industries in the economy, and thus to enable the scope of the different economic censuses to be specified without any gaps or overlapping between them. The Classification also sets out standard rules for identifying the statistical reporting units and for classifying these units to the industry specified in the Classification. The Classification, which is convertible to conform essentially with the International Standard Industrial Classification adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission, is described in full in the Bureau's publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969.

The structure of the A.S.I.C. comprises four levels. The broadest of these is the "Division" level, which relates to wide categories such as "Manufacturing", "Wholesale and Retail Trade", and "Community Services". The structure may be illustrated by the following example. A manufacturing establishment engaged mainly in making aluminium window frames would be classified to:—

Division C—Manufacturing.

Subdivision 31—Fabricated metal products.

Group 311—Fabricated structural metal products.

Class 3112—Architectural aluminium products.

The fundamental concept of the A.S.I.C. is that an industry—i.e. an individual class or group, etc. in the Classification—is an entity composed of the establishments, administrative offices, and/or ancillary units which have been classified to it.

Each A.S.I.C. class is defined in terms of a specified range of economic activities designated as primary to it. (Manufacturing aluminium window frames, as shown in the above example, is primary to class 3112.) Similarly, each A.S.I.C. group is defined in terms of the economic activities designated as primary to the classes within that group, and so on. An establishment which is engaged mainly in economic activities which have been designated as primary to a particular class is classified to that class, whether or not that establishment is also engaged in other subsidiary activities. An administrative office or ancillary unit is classified to an A.S.I.C. class according to the predominant industry of the establishments it administers or serves, while an enterprise is classified according to the predominant industry of its establishments and ancillary units.

### ITEMS OF CENSUS DATA

In the integrated economic censuses from 1968–69, the items of census data collected in previous economic censuses were defined on a consistent basis for all census sectors, and additional items were collected (where necessary) to enable statistics on the same conceptual basis to be derived from all the integrated censuses. The key items of data collected on a common conceptual basis are:—

- turnover,
- stocks,
- purchases and selected expenses,
- employment,
- salaries and wages, and
- capital expenditure on fixed tangible assets.

The data items collected in the truncated 1973–74 retail census were defined on the same conceptual basis as adopted for integrated censuses generally; however, the full range of data items was not collected.

#### TURNOVER

In the annual mining, manufacturing, and electricity and gas censuses from 1968–69, this item includes the components listed below:—

- sales of goods produced by the establishment;
- sales of goods not produced by the establishment;
- transfers of goods out to other establishments of the same enterprise;
- bounties and subsidies on production;
- all other operating income (that is, excluding revenue from rent and leasing, interest other than hire purchase interest, royalties, dividends, and sales of fixed tangible assets); and
- capital work done for own use or for rental or lease.

In the wholesale trade census for 1968-69 and retail trade censuses for 1968-69 and 1973-74, the item includes:—

- sales of goods (owned by the enterprise);
- transfers of goods out to other establishments of the same enterprise (wholesale only);
- selling and purchasing commissions received (wholesale only);
- all other operating income (with the same exclusions as above); and
- goods withdrawn from stock for own use (as fixed tangible assets, or for rental or lease)—not collected in 1973-74.

It will be seen that, despite the differences in the terms used for its components, the concept of “turnover” is identical in all the integrated economic censuses.

#### TRANSFER VALUES

In the integrated economic censuses from 1968-69, a consistent basis has been adopted for the valuation of “transfers” (i.e. goods physically transferred from one establishment to another establishment of the same enterprise, for further processing or for sale, etc.). The transfer value sought is the value for which the goods would have been sold to the establishment to which they were transferred, if it had been under separate ownership—i.e. on a commercial valuation basis. Where the values of transfers have not been reported on this basis, the transfer values are adjusted within the Bureau, by estimation on the basis of available market data or by a notional method, in order to align the values more closely with commercial values and to provide consistent values for transfers out and the corresponding transfers in.

#### VALUE ADDED

The fundamental measure of an establishment’s contribution to economic activity, as derived in the integrated economic censuses from 1968-69, is the “value added” as a result of its activities. This measure can be aggregated, for all establishments and industries covered by the censuses, without duplication—and is the concept generally accepted as the measure of the relative importance of industries in economic activity.

Value added, as measured in integrated censuses, is calculated as turnover *less* purchases, transfers in (from other establishments of the enterprise), and selected expenses, *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in stocks. The “selected expenses” do not include salaries and wages, interest, rent, depreciation, or those overhead expenses usually recorded only for the enterprise as a whole. Broadly speaking, therefore, the value added is the source from which establishments derive the surplus to meet salaries and wages, interest, rent, depreciation, and overhead expenses of the enterprise and to provide a contribution to the profits of the enterprise.

### RESULTS OF INTEGRATED ECONOMIC CENSUSES

Employment and financial data summarising operations in New South Wales within the industries covered by the integrated economic censuses are given in Chapter 14 “Mining and Secondary Production” and in the section “Wholesale and Retail Trade” in Chapter 15 “Commerce”.

For a more detailed description of the Integrated Economic Censuses, and of their relationship to the censuses conducted prior to 1968-69 reference should be made to Chapter 37 in Year Book No. 63, 1974.

## APPENDIX C AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

This Appendix presents a summary of the principal series of agricultural statistics for 1976-77 relating to statistical divisions and subdivisions as defined for general statistical purposes (see page 4).

### LAND USE ON AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS, IN DIVISIONS, 1976-77

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Total area of Division at 30 June 1977 (a) (thous. hectares)	Total number of holdings at 31 March	Total area of holdings at 31 March (thous. hectares)	Land use on agricultural holdings		
				Crops (thous. hectares)	Sown grasses and clovers (b) (thous. hectares)	Native pasture (thous. hectares)
SYDNEY .. .. .	1,241	3,685	181	17	23	36
HUNTER—						
Newcastle Statistical District .. .. .	297	775	83	6	10	18
Balance of Hunter .. .. .	2,786	3,095	1,755	110	180	550
Total .. .. .	3,083	3,870	1,839	117	190	568
ILLAWARRA—						
Wollongong Statistical District .. .. .	113	251	29	2	9	8
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	736	939	183	10	70	39
Total .. .. .	849	1,190	212	11	78	47
RICHMOND-TWEED .. .. .	976	4,251	669	26	49	179
MID-NORTH COAST—						
Clarence .. .. .	1,512	2,475	890	19	79	298
Hastings .. .. .	1,098	2,066	549	9	60	149
Total .. .. .	2,610	4,541	1,439	28	139	447
NORTHERN—						
Northern Tablelands .. .. .	3,273	2,954	2,501	58	655	810
Northern Slopes .. .. .	3,491	3,821	3,024	667	96	847
North Central Plain .. .. .	3,094	1,514	2,432	600	5	657
Total .. .. .	9,857	8,289	7,957	1,325	756	2,315
NORTH-WESTERN—						
Central Macquarie .. .. .	3,496	3,655	2,875	566	271	743
Macquarie-Barwon .. .. .	5,800	1,475	5,303	318	10	1,523
Upper Darling .. .. .	10,624	646	9,796	20	8	1,389
Total .. .. .	19,920	5,776	17,975	904	288	3,656
CENTRAL WEST—						
Central Tablelands .. .. .	1,802	2,675	1,048	50	405	265
Lachlan .. .. .	4,515	4,785	4,109	949	522	889
Total .. .. .	6,318	7,460	5,158	999	927	1,153
SOUTH-EASTERN—						
Lower South Coast .. .. .	945	820	220	5	56	57
Snowy .. .. .	1,486	1,037	886	15	187	343
Southern Tablelands .. .. .	2,782	3,898	2,163	132	817	575
Total .. .. .	5,214	5,755	3,269	151	1,060	976
MURRUMBIDGEE—						
Central Murrumbidgee .. .. .	2,696	3,932	2,259	445	659	455
Lower Murrumbidgee .. .. .	3,656	2,098	3,333	215	85	898
Total .. .. .	6,352	6,030	5,592	660	744	1,352
MURRAY—						
Upper Murray .. .. .	1,613	1,865	1,198	215	336	352
Central Murray .. .. .	2,628	2,319	2,339	241	219	753
Murray-Darling .. .. .	4,759	849	4,460	28	7	587
Total .. .. .	9,001	5,033	7,996	485	562	1,693
FAR WEST .. .. .	14,714	432	13,695	5	—	2,652
NEW SOUTH WALES .. .. .	80,134	56,312	65,981	4,728	4,817	15,074

(a) Excludes 8,773 hectares, comprising Lord Howe Island and Harbours and rivers, etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries.

(b) Excludes native grass and naturalised paspalum. Includes areas of sown grasses and clovers which were oversown with crops during the year but had reverted to grasses and clovers as at 31 March.

**TREATMENT OF CROPS (a) AND PASTURES WITH ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS (b), IN  
DIVISIONS,  
1976-77**

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Area treated with artificial fertilisers (hectares)		Superphosphate used (tonnes)		Other artificial fertilisers used (tonnes)	
	Crops	Pastures	Crops	Pastures	Crops	Pastures
SYDNEY .. .. .	8,908	14,086	2,429	2,589	5,730	888
HUNTER—						
Newcastle Statistical District .. .. .	2,042	6,160	620	914	891	300
Balance of Hunter .. .. .	26,851	112,179	2,598	15,419	1,435	1,136
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>28,893</i>	<i>118,339</i>	<i>3,218</i>	<i>16,333</i>	<i>2,326</i>	<i>1,436</i>
ILLAWARRA—						
Wollongong Statistical District .. .. .	290	7,728	55	1,336	46	358
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	1,735	40,549	395	6,950	1,879	1,719
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>2,025</i>	<i>48,277</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>8,286</i>	<i>1,925</i>	<i>2,077</i>
RICHMOND-TWEED .. .. .	15,789	22,528	1,422	2,742	9,257	799
MID-NORTH COAST—						
Clarence .. .. .	12,240	39,694	2,251	5,905	9,654	1,240
Hastings .. .. .	4,206	32,526	975	5,729	1,503	1,227
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>16,446</i>	<i>72,220</i>	<i>3,226</i>	<i>11,634</i>	<i>11,157</i>	<i>2,467</i>
NORTHERN—						
Northern Tablelands .. .. .	29,386	499,321	2,807	55,597	1,924	1,875
Northern Slopes .. .. .	217,204	57,958	8,731	3,927	8,517	602
North Central Plain .. .. .	103,771	2,484	2,469	210	6,620	45
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>350,361</i>	<i>559,763</i>	<i>14,007</i>	<i>59,734</i>	<i>17,061</i>	<i>2,522</i>
NORTH-WESTERN—						
Central Macquarie .. .. .	338,116	65,987	19,562	6,010	8,889	576
Macquarie-Barwon .. .. .	45,224	380	1,725	33	1,630	—
Upper Darling .. .. .	11,507	25	611	4	229	—
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>394,847</i>	<i>66,392</i>	<i>21,898</i>	<i>6,047</i>	<i>10,748</i>	<i>576</i>
CENTRAL WEST—						
Central Tablelands .. .. .	28,812	202,772	3,725	23,337	1,201	483
Lachlan .. .. .	763,893	105,112	47,107	10,618	7,122	606
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>792,705</i>	<i>307,884</i>	<i>50,833</i>	<i>33,955</i>	<i>8,323</i>	<i>1,089</i>
SOUTH-EASTERN—						
Lower South Coast .. .. .	1,407	32,169	274	4,458	71	304
Snowy .. .. .	9,815	95,428	1,058	9,033	63	430
Southern Tablelands .. .. .	97,554	336,998	10,473	36,496	1,462	721
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>108,776</i>	<i>464,595</i>	<i>11,805</i>	<i>49,987</i>	<i>1,597</i>	<i>1,455</i>
MURRUMBIDGEE—						
Central Murrumbidgee .. .. .	361,158	149,332	30,735	14,736	2,745	199
Lower Murrumbidgee .. .. .	166,756	18,832	12,662	3,039	14,006	73
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>527,914</i>	<i>168,164</i>	<i>43,397</i>	<i>17,775</i>	<i>16,751</i>	<i>272</i>
MURRAY—						
Upper Murray .. .. .	169,578	88,425	16,750	8,362	663	197
Central Murray .. .. .	171,767	51,694	14,318	7,370	9,142	241
Murray-Darling .. .. .	17,579	830	1,753	90	1,696	26
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>358,924</i>	<i>140,949</i>	<i>32,821</i>	<i>15,822</i>	<i>11,501</i>	<i>464</i>
FAR WEST .. .. .	140	125	44	13	32	—
NEW SOUTH WALES .. .. .	2,605,728	1,983,322	185,551	224,917	96,408	14,046

(a) Includes lucerne.

(b) Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.



WHEAT: AREA, PRODUCTION, AND ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS, IN DIVISIONS, 1976-77

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Number of holdings with wheat for grain	Area sown with wheat for grain (hectares)	Production of wheat for grain (tonnes)	Average yield of wheat for grain per hectare (tonnes)	Artificial fertilisers (a)	
					Amount used (tonnes)	Area treated (hectares)
SYDNEY .. .. .	1	5	15	3.00	8	32
HUNTER—						
Newcastle Statistical District .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance of Hunter .. .. .	388	52,177	100,700	1.92	1,072	11,447
Total .. .. .	388	52,177	100,700	1.92	1,072	11,447
ILLAWARRA—						
Wollongong Statistical District .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	19	375	322	0.85	36	212
RICHMOND-TWEED .. .. .	19	375	322	0.85	36	212
MID-NORTH COAST—						
Clarence .. .. .	3	27	42	1.55	6	26
Hastings .. .. .	—	—	—	—	9	23
Total .. .. .	3	27	42	1.55	15	49
NORTHERN—						
Northern Tablelands .. .. .	146	10,857	15,085	1.38	662	6,243
Northern Slopes .. .. .	2,445	441,072	789,221	1.78	10,098	149,121
North Central Plain .. .. .	1,211	508,726	873,637	1.71	4,410	75,574
Total .. .. .	3,802	960,655	1,677,943	1.75	15,170	230,938
NORTH-WESTERN—						
Central Macquarie .. .. .	2,355	387,028	628,131	1.62	18,246	238,862
Macquarie-Barwon .. .. .	812	287,521	399,608	1.38	2,373	36,031
Upper Darling .. .. .	40	15,525	18,318	1.17	509	8,518
Total .. .. .	3,207	690,074	1,046,057	1.52	21,128	283,411
CENTRAL WEST—						
Central Tablelands .. .. .	213	8,010	14,030	1.75	764	6,684
Lachlan .. .. .	3,818	726,297	1,247,097	1.71	42,031	611,107
Total .. .. .	4,031	734,307	1,261,127	1.72	42,795	617,791
SOUTH-EASTERN—						
Lower South Coast .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snowy .. .. .	30	589	736	1.24	53	467
Southern Tablelands .. .. .	647	67,401	148,936	2.20	5,334	54,685
Total .. .. .	677	67,990	149,672	2.20	5,387	55,152
MURRUMBIDGEE—						
Central Murrumbidgee .. .. .	2,237	265,297	426,237	1.60	20,325	232,942
Lower Murrumbidgee .. .. .	825	106,355	174,031	1.63	8,930	92,475
Total .. .. .	3,062	371,652	600,268	1.62	29,256	325,417
MURRAY—						
Upper Murray .. .. .	930	100,029	146,075	1.46	8,836	89,354
Central Murray .. .. .	1,212	118,735	136,449	1.14	9,404	92,949
Murray-Darling .. .. .	53	16,485	21,303	1.29	826	11,435
Total .. .. .	2,195	235,249	303,827	1.29	19,066	193,738
FAR-WEST .. .. .	2	3,246	1,027	0.31	—	—
NEW SOUTH WALES .. .. .	17,387	3,115,757	5,141,000	1.65	133,934	1,718,187

(a) For wheat for all purposes. Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

## SHEEP AT 31 MARCH 1977, AND SHEEP SHORN,

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Number of sheep					Lambs and hoggets (under 1 year)	Total sheep
	Sheep one year and over						
	Rams	Ewes	Wethers	Total			
SYDNEY .....	447	11,651	10,457	22,555	3,473	26,028	
HUNTER—							
Newcastle Statistical District .. .. .	6	268	278	552	106	658	
Balance of Hunter .. .. .	9,620	308,205	188,731	506,556	141,688	648,244	
Total .. .. .	9,626	308,473	189,009	507,108	141,794	648,902	
ILLAWARRA—							
Wollongong Statistical District .. .. .	4	70	5	79	22	101	
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	734	24,336	9,441	34,511	13,982	48,493	
Total .. .. .	738	24,406	9,446	34,590	14,004	48,594	
RICHMOND-TWEED .. .. .	67	1,079	137	1,283	199	1,482	
MID-NORTH COAST—							
Clarence .. .. .	197	7,866	1,551	9,614	2,501	12,115	
Hastings .. .. .	33	765	1,291	2,089	472	2,561	
Total .. .. .	230	8,631	2,842	11,703	2,973	14,676	
NORTHERN—							
Northern Tablelands .. .. .	46,143	2,030,889	1,161,618	3,238,650	994,173	4,232,823	
Northern Slopes .. .. .	19,903	909,876	668,819	1,598,598	363,002	1,961,600	
North Central Plain .. .. .	17,943	803,288	169,012	990,243	400,182	1,390,425	
Total .. .. .	83,989	3,744,053	1,999,449	5,827,491	1,757,357	7,584,848	
NORTH-WESTERN—							
Central Macquarie .. .. .	42,403	2,130,093	693,390	2,865,886	924,998	3,790,884	
Macquarie-Barwon .. .. .	62,662	2,389,955	552,943	3,005,560	1,134,781	4,140,341	
Upper Darling .. .. .	32,164	1,526,431	802,025	2,360,620	605,978	2,966,598	
Total .. .. .	137,229	6,046,479	2,048,358	8,232,066	2,665,757	10,897,823	
CENTRAL WEST—							
Central Tablelands .. .. .	26,450	1,294,962	588,409	1,909,821	574,546	2,484,367	
Lachlan .. .. .	60,811	3,307,416	1,324,149	4,692,376	1,398,172	6,090,548	
Total .. .. .	87,261	4,602,378	1,912,558	6,602,197	1,972,718	8,574,915	
SOUTH-EASTERN—							
Lower South Coast .. .. .	351	17,399	8,222	25,972	6,551	32,523	
Snowy .. .. .	19,162	844,593	484,016	1,347,771	357,369	1,705,140	
Southern Tablelands .. .. .	64,917	3,077,819	1,940,889	5,083,625	1,227,196	6,310,821	
Total .. .. .	84,430	3,939,811	2,433,127	6,457,368	1,591,116	8,048,484	
MURRUMBIDGEE—							
Central Murrumbidgee .. .. .	51,814	2,478,324	947,345	3,477,483	832,730	4,310,213	
Lower Murrumbidgee .. .. .	34,129	1,166,231	252,625	1,452,985	406,959	1,859,944	
Total .. .. .	85,943	3,644,555	1,199,970	4,930,468	1,239,689	6,170,157	
MURRAY—							
Upper Murray .. .. .	26,810	1,147,515	396,559	1,570,884	382,849	1,953,733	
Central Murray .. .. .	40,939	1,133,725	194,161	1,368,825	417,167	1,785,992	
Murray-Darling .. .. .	17,194	698,462	132,541	848,197	261,732	1,109,929	
Total .. .. .	84,943	2,979,702	723,261	3,787,906	1,061,748	4,849,654	
FAR WEST .. .. .	36,364	1,612,454	481,865	2,130,683	703,754	2,834,437	
NEW SOUTH WALES .. .. .	611,267	26,923,672	11,010,479	38,545,418	11,154,582	49,700,000	

(a) Quantity as in grease.

(b) Average for all sheep, including lambs. Includes crutchings.

(c) Ewes mated to produce lambs marked for the season shown.

WOOL PRODUCED, AND LAMBING, 1976-77 SEASON, IN DIVISIONS

Shearing					Lambing		
Number of sheep and lambs shorn	Wool produced (a)			Average clip greasy (b) (kg)	Number of ewes mated (c)	Number of lambs marked	Proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated (per cent)
	From sheep and lambs shorn (thous kg)	Crutchings (thous kg)	Total, shorn and crutched (thous kg)				
23,143	90	1	91	3.94	5,811	4,568	78.6
570	2	—	2	3.84	284	219	77.1
632,468	2,560	65	2,625	4.15	223,193	174,279	78.1
633,038	2,562	65	2,627	4.15	223,477	174,498	78.1
65	—	—	—	—	40	20	50.0
42,830	144	3	147	3.43	18,423	15,824	85.9
42,895	144	3	147	3.43	18,463	15,844	85.8
816	3	—	3	3.86	498	407	81.7
8,750	35	—	35	4.00	5,773	5,717	99.0
1,963	8	—	8	3.87	583	531	91.1
10,713	42	—	43	3.98	6,356	6,248	98.3
3,740,065	14,978	401	15,379	4.11	1,527,129	1,331,943	87.2
1,882,181	7,280	178	7,458	3.96	650,296	477,727	73.5
1,351,604	5,469	196	5,665	4.19	626,784	450,100	71.8
6,973,850	27,727	775	28,501	4.09	2,804,209	2,259,770	80.6
3,694,081	14,307	421	14,728	3.99	1,609,588	1,248,953	77.6
4,076,186	17,482	671	18,153	4.45	1,840,104	1,241,672	67.5
2,846,477	12,645	325	12,971	4.56	1,112,418	587,910	52.8
10,616,744	44,434	1,417	45,852	4.32	4,562,110	3,078,535	67.5
2,331,501	9,218	217	9,435	4.05	1,008,958	917,700	91.0
6,183,250	25,008	745	25,753	4.16	2,514,432	1,850,111	73.6
8,514,751	34,226	962	35,188	4.13	3,523,390	2,767,811	78.6
33,551	124	3	126	3.77	11,731	7,728	65.9
1,676,553	7,145	184	7,329	4.37	604,825	448,255	74.1
6,377,219	25,230	714	25,944	4.07	2,203,397	1,571,752	71.3
8,087,323	32,499	900	33,399	4.13	2,819,953	2,027,735	71.9
4,753,321	17,341	525	17,866	3.76	2,027,311	1,140,418	56.3
1,947,157	8,093	302	8,395	4.31	942,166	566,166	60.1
6,700,478	25,434	827	26,261	3.92	2,969,477	1,706,584	57.5
2,217,565	8,058	254	8,312	3.75	871,612	497,631	57.1
2,030,726	8,006	263	8,269	4.07	959,685	638,452	66.5
1,169,483	5,238	160	5,398	4.62	529,404	302,699	57.2
5,417,774	21,303	676	21,979	4.06	2,360,701	1,438,782	60.9
2,878,475	13,410	368	13,777	4.79	1,236,085	738,896	59.8
49,900,000	201,874	5,994	207,868	4.17	20,530,530	14,219,678	69.3

## CATTLE, BY TYPE

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Bulls used (or intended) for service (a)				Cows or heifers used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale	
	1 year and over		Under 1 year		Cows (in milk or dry)	Heifers (1 year and over)
	Dairy breeds	Beef breeds	Dairy breeds	Beef breeds		
SYDNEY .. .. .	527	1,173	169	337	30,137	8,280
HUNTER—						
Newcastle Statistical District .. .. .	183	494	49	161	12,715	3,073
Balance of Hunter .. .. .	1,037	10,495	240	2,404	67,058	21,447
Total .. .. .	1,220	10,989	289	2,565	79,773	24,520
ILLAWARRA—						
Wollongong Statistical District .. .. .	262	127	65	49	14,551	5,243
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	537	1,610	133	607	26,125	8,969
Total .. .. .	799	1,737	198	656	40,676	14,212
RICHMOND-TWEED .. .. .	1,021	6,790	229	1,237	59,944	12,601
MID-NORTH COAST						
Clarence .. .. .	476	4,902	83	774	21,116	4,859
Hastings .. .. .	934	3,309	167	376	51,988	13,325
Total .. .. .	1,410	8,211	250	1,150	73,104	18,184
NORTHERN—						
Northern Tablelands .. .. .	159	14,198	11	3,333	2,645	1,039
Northern Slopes .. .. .	92	11,624	36	2,531	3,639	1,072
North Central Plain .. .. .	1	5,853	7	1,009	—	—
Total .. .. .	252	31,675	54	6,873	6,284	2,111
NORTH-WESTERN—						
Central Macquarie .. .. .	54	7,461	17	1,390	2,766	694
Macquarie-Barwon .. .. .	40	5,950	—	963	2	2
Upper Darling .. .. .	3	1,635	3	220	150	60
Total .. .. .	97	15,046	20	2,573	2,918	756
CENTRAL WEST—						
Central Tablelands .. .. .	56	6,576	14	1,733	2,490	1,271
Lachlan .. .. .	71	6,845	25	1,324	2,029	2,487
Total .. .. .	127	13,421	39	3,057	4,519	3,758
SOUTH-EASTERN—						
Lower South Coast .. .. .	535	1,533	98	282	28,336	6,561
Snowy .. .. .	1	3,438	3	1,191	260	109
Southern Tablelands .. .. .	129	10,142	21	2,337	3,200	1,094
Total .. .. .	665	15,113	122	3,810	31,796	7,764
MURRUMBIDGEE—						
Central Murrumbidgee .. .. .	177	7,351	87	1,304	3,554	1,504
Lower Murrumbidgee .. .. .	60	2,642	14	530	1,680	503
Total .. .. .	237	9,993	101	1,834	5,234	2,007
MURRAY—						
Upper Murray .. .. .	66	6,034	11	1,658	3,089	873
Central Murray .. .. .	436	4,272	91	925	24,179	6,477
Murray-Darling .. .. .	6	653	—	46	320	66
Total .. .. .	508	10,959	102	2,629	27,588	7,416
FAR WEST .. .. .	—	1,884	—	130	—	—
NEW SOUTH WALES .. .. .	6,863	126,991	1,573	26,851	361,973	101,609

(a) Dual purpose breed bulls are classified according to the principal purpose for which the progeny are to be used.

(b) Other cattle for meat production (i.e. steers, bullocks, etc.).

## AT 31 MARCH 1977, IN DIVISIONS

Cows or heifers used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale (cont.)		House cows and heifers (1 year and over)	Cattle and calves mainly for meat production				Total cattle	
Heifer calves (under 1 year)	Total		Cows and heifers (1 year and over)	Heifer calves (under 1 year)	Other calves (under 1 year)	Other cattle (1 year and over) (b)		
5,649	44,066	1,371	31,761	8,429	7,125	6,417	53,732	101,375
1,621	17,409	277	14,656	3,672	4,082	9,190	31,600	50,173
12,067	100,572	2,737	305,288	86,323	92,255	125,752	609,618	727,103
13,688	117,981	3,014	319,944	89,995	96,337	134,942	641,218	777,276
3,015	22,809	36	4,382	1,156	1,182	600	7,320	30,668
6,245	41,339	337	40,688	11,846	12,936	15,739	81,209	125,772
9,260	64,148	373	45,070	13,002	14,118	16,339	88,529	156,440
7,791	80,336	2,453	229,952	48,472	53,871	83,839	416,134	508,200
3,527	29,502	1,544	165,062	40,442	41,176	66,356	313,036	350,317
7,534	72,847	897	107,139	27,379	29,135	42,503	206,156	284,686
11,061	102,349	2,441	272,201	67,821	70,311	108,859	519,192	635,003
616	4,300	3,864	415,030	121,877	132,928	127,732	797,567	823,432
760	5,471	4,968	346,136	99,118	112,914	109,600	667,768	692,490
2	2	1,692	180,010	47,284	55,028	60,500	342,822	351,386
1,378	9,773	10,524	941,176	268,279	300,870	297,832	1,808,157	1,867,308
771	4,231	3,972	253,432	76,628	90,461	84,969	505,490	522,615
—	4	1,715	212,495	63,161	70,495	68,734	414,885	423,557
40	250	293	64,842	17,433	19,115	24,785	126,175	128,579
811	4,485	5,980	530,769	157,222	180,071	178,488	1,046,550	1,074,751
854	4,615	1,881	205,799	62,635	77,356	63,509	409,299	424,174
647	5,163	4,964	232,551	73,873	88,853	81,408	476,685	495,077
1,501	9,778	6,845	438,350	136,508	166,209	144,917	885,984	919,251
4,674	39,571	449	51,789	14,919	17,174	12,229	96,111	138,579
157	526	1,270	93,585	28,233	27,078	16,251	165,147	171,576
871	5,165	4,010	280,155	86,808	96,338	77,796	541,097	562,901
5,702	45,262	5,729	425,529	129,960	140,590	106,276	802,355	873,056
957	6,015	3,832	214,530	62,774	73,156	57,213	407,673	426,439
408	2,591	968	99,354	27,378	31,649	29,947	188,328	195,133
1,365	8,606	4,800	313,884	90,152	104,805	87,160	596,001	621,572
638	4,600	1,659	163,516	49,027	51,957	53,726	318,226	332,254
5,616	36,272	1,027	128,859	40,449	48,761	35,686	253,755	296,778
40	426	171	25,157	6,831	7,816	8,468	48,272	49,574
6,294	41,298	2,857	317,532	96,307	108,534	97,880	620,253	678,606
—	—	144	71,863	19,403	20,809	21,423	133,498	135,656
64,500	528,082	46,531	3,938,031	1,125,550	1,263,650	1,284,372	7,611,603	8,348,494



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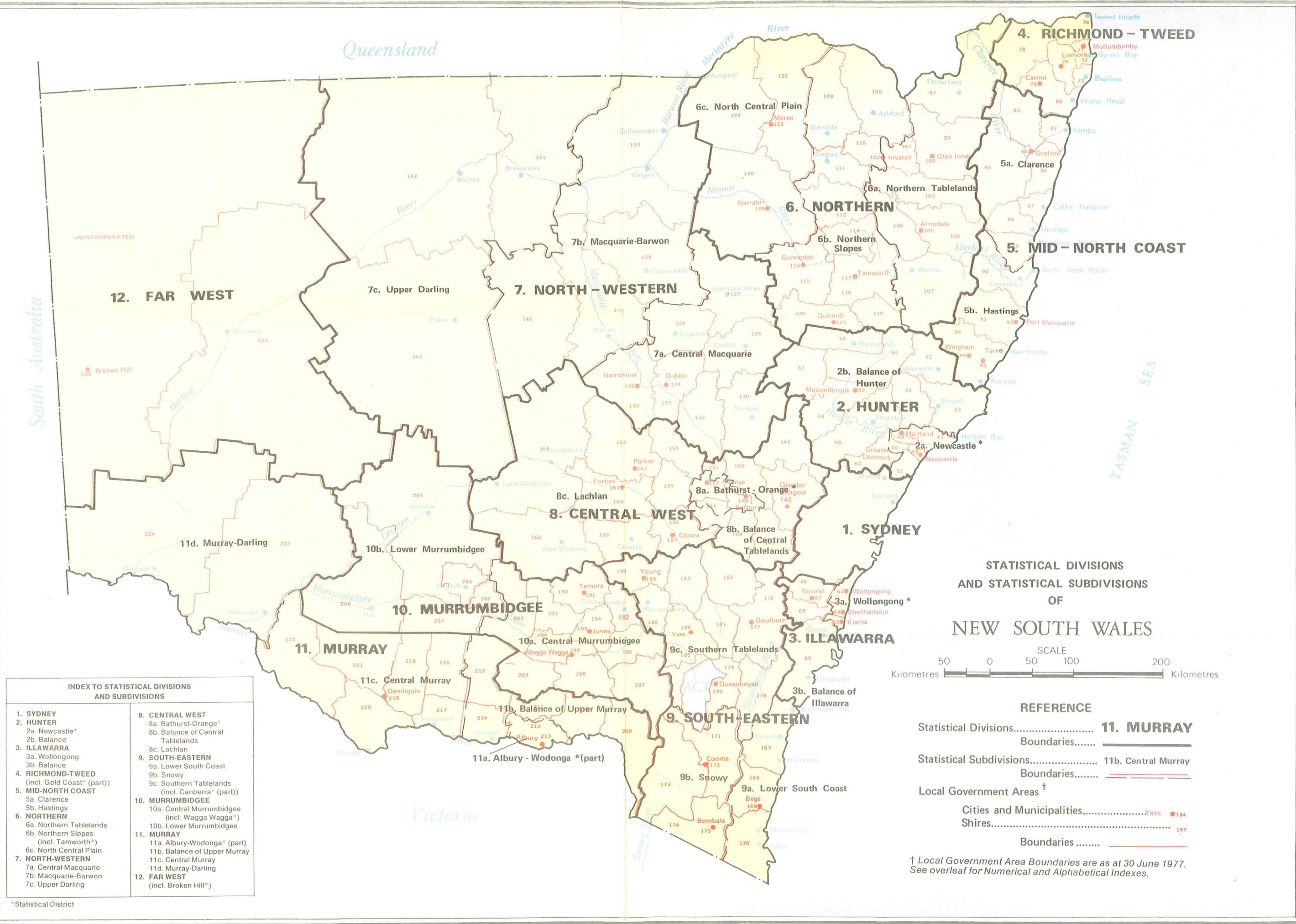






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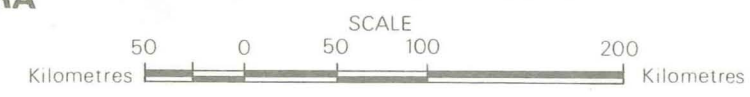


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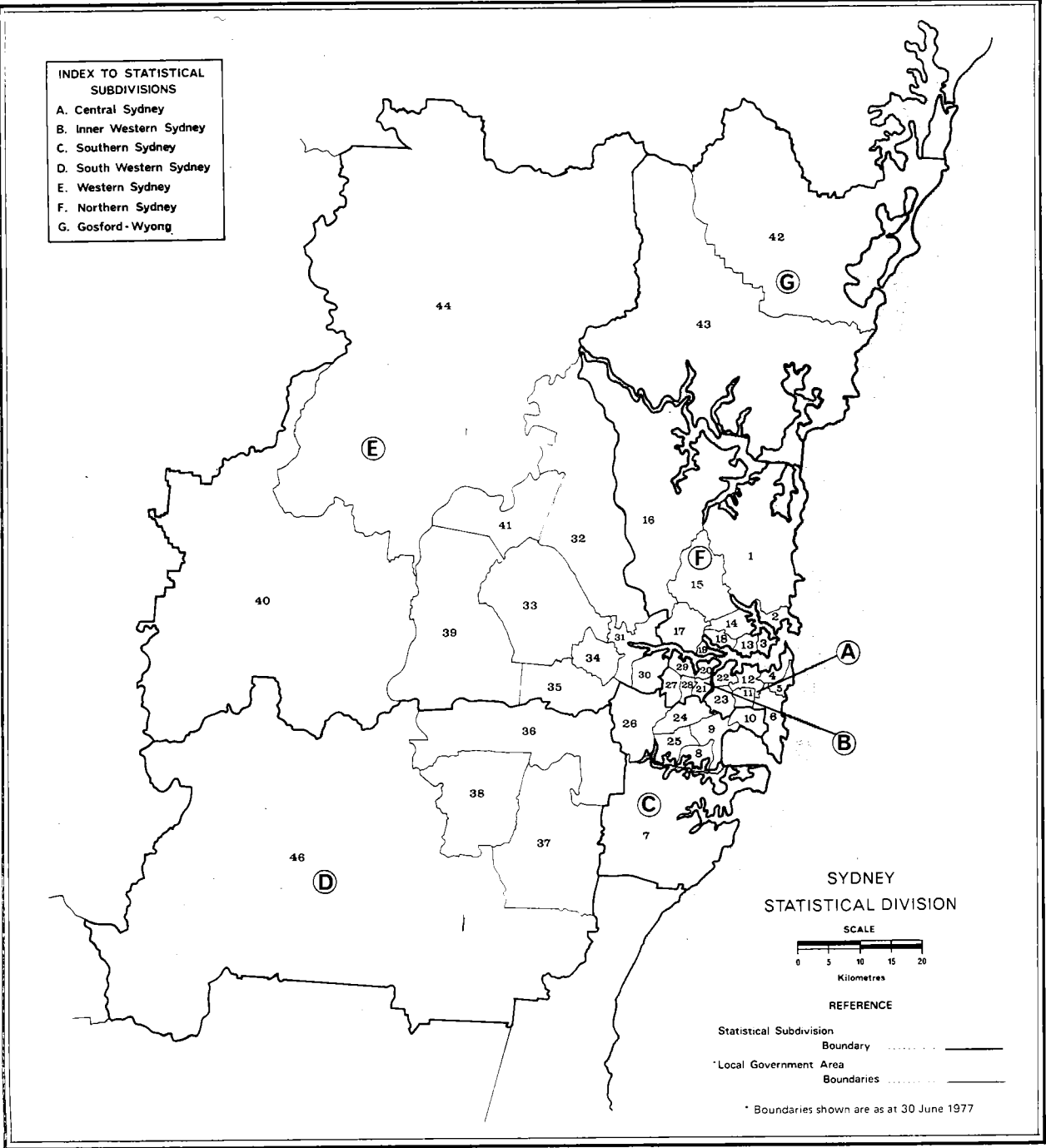
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